"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow, clearing, colder, strong northwest winds today; Sunday cloudy.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,910. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

# WILSON DECLARES THAT THE SHUT-DOWN WAS NECESSARY; ORDER WIDELY OBEYED, BUT MANY EXEMPTIONS ARE MADE; DEMAND IN CONGRESS FOR NEW DEAL IN CONDUCT OF WAR

## BRITAIN MUST GO ON OR UNDER, SAYS THE PREMIER

### Lloyd George Tells Laborites of Utter Urgency of the New Man-Power Bill.

### CHALLENGES AN ELECTION

### Willing to Appeal to the Country on the Army Issue, He Tells a Heckler.

### HAILS WILSON'S WAR AIMS

### Practically the Same as His Own, He Says, Though Formulated Independently.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Addressing the final conference of the representatives of the trades unions affected by the Man-Power bill, which passed the House of Commons last night, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, today gave the Government's reasons for the necessity of raising more men for the army and also referred at length to his own and the recent speech of President Wilson regarding the war aims of the Entente Allies and the United States.

After thanking the representatives for the spirit in which they had met the Government, the Premier said there was no other alternative for raising men, except those of raising the military age or sending wounded men again to the firing line.

As to the urgency of raising more men, Mr. Lloyd George said that he and his colleagues, who were on the watchtower, could not deny it, and that unless the need had been urgent they would not have brought forward the demand now.

"There are men who thought it should have been done before," said Lloyd George. "There are men who believe we ought to do it on a much more sweeping scale. There are a few who say we ought not to do it at all, and there are some who say both things simultaneously.

"The Government's view is this: It would be folly to withdraw men from the industries one hour sooner than the need arose. On the other hand, it would be treason to the State, treason to our country, to democracy and to the cause of freedom if, when the need did arise, we had not made the demand.

**No Hope While Militarism Lasts.**

"I assume that all of you here in your hearts believe that the war aims declared by that great labor conference represent the minimum of justice which you can possibly accept as a settlement of this terrible dispute. If we are not able to defeat the German forces, if we are not able to resist the military power of Prussia, is there any man here in the possession of his wits who believes that one of your terms—the least of them—would be enforced?

"I am not talking about the demands of the imperialists. I am not talking about the demands of the extreme war men, who want to grab everything and annex the earth and all of the heavenly firmament. I am talking about the moderate demands of the most pacifist souls in this assembly. Try to cash that check at the Hindenburg bank. It will be returned dishonored. Whatever terms are set forward by any pacifist orator in these lands, you will not get them cashed by von Ludendorff or the Kaiser, or any of these great magnates unless you have got the power to enforce them.

"I felt very strongly that the time had come for restating our war aims, and for restating them in a way that would carry with us all the moderate rational opinion of this land and all other lands. Almost simultaneously the same idea came to President Wilson, and without any opportunity of previous consultation, because there was none. President Wilson and myself laid down what was substantially the same program of demands for the termination of this war. How has that program been received throughout the whole of the allied countries? It has been received with acclaim. There has hardly been a voice raised in criticism, except from a few men who wish that I had made more extreme demands.

"The Socialists of France, the Socialists of Italy, as well as the Socialists of this country, have in the main accepted them as very fair general demands to put forward.

**Germany Scoffs at Allied Aims.**

"What has been their reception in Germany? I beg you to consider this, especially those who think that we are responsible for perpetuating this horror. I would not have this war for one second on my soul if I could stop it honorably. The only enemy comment has been, 'Behold how England is weakening! Go on and they will come down.'

"Again, there has been no response from any man in any position in Germany that indicates a desire on the part of the ruling powers in that land to approach the problem in a spirit of equity.

"We demanded the restoration of

Continued on Page Five.

## Nation Takes Millions of Countess Szechenyi

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The holdings in the United States of Countess Laszlo Széchényi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, valued at $8,975,000, representing stocks and interest in her father's estate, have been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian.

The same official has seized the interests of Countess Anton Sigray, formerly Miss Harriot Daly, sister-in-law of James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany. Her holdings in this country are estimated as exceeding $2,000,000.

It is estimated that the possessions of American women married to aliens which will come into the hands of Mr. Palmer will reach $30,000,000.

## LABOR DOMINANT IN BRITISH POLICY

### Its Increased Power Shown by Premier's Anxiety to Conciliate Its Leaders.

### YOUNGER ELEMENT RESTIVE

### Pacifist Tendencies of Powerful Engineers' Organization Oppose Man-Power Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Every day brings new emphasis to the fact that the organized workingmen are the dominant factor in the directing of the British policy in the prosecution of the war. Premier Lloyd George today made his second important speech of the week to the labor leaders of the convention that has been meeting to discuss with the Government the plans for increasing the army, principally from the ranks of the unions. Mr. Lloyd George's speech today was supplementary to his last Friday's address, and he ended it with an appeal to any one who could tell him any honorable way out of the conflict without fighting it through to come forward.

The meeting developed into an informal discussion, in the course of which several Labor men put numerous questions to the Premier and Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service. The general opinion among the delegates afterward seemed to be that the Government had made out an unanswerable case for its proposals.

The powerful Amalgamated Society of Engineers still stands outside of the negotiations, and it is reported that Sir Auckland Geddes has again invited its representatives to meet him and discuss affairs. Sheffield correspondents describe the feeling against the Government as running strong in that industrial centre.

The Daily News reports that the talk among the younger Unionists goes so far as to threaten to throw down their tools if peace negotiations are not begun at the end of the month.

Whatever pacifist sentiment exists in England has its strongest foothold in certain labor centres where the old leaders have lost much of their former prestige and following. How fast labor has come to the front was shown by the message to Russian and other European workers that was spread abroad by telegraph and wireless. It is doubtful whether the Government, which refused to give passports to the Socialists to attend the Stockholm conference, would have helped them a few months ago to disseminate such a proclamation, yet most of the British newspapers have given it a good reception.

Two points of the proclamation are objected to by all but the extreme Liberal papers—the proposals for the international control of the African colonies and the returning of the occupied regions to Turkey. The Spectator reminds the labor element that they are not entitled to speak to the world as if they were the whole British people.

The most interesting part of the history of the last day has taken place behind closed doors. That was at the session of the House of Commons, where James M. Hogge, Liberal, asked for the exclusion of persons in the galleries because he wished to ask Premier Lloyd George two questions that could not be put publicly.

The session lasted three hours and appeared to have been a successful one for the Government. Mr. Lloyd George spoke for an hour, and his speech is said to have been followed by a scene of great enthusiasm, after which the Man Power bill passed its second reading without any dissenting votes.

There is great curiosity as to what Mr. Lloyd George said in this speech, if anything, that was not said in his two addresses to the labor conference which have been published.

## ROW IN FRENCH CHAMBER

### Hot Debate Ends in Confidence Vote—Two Deputies Challenged.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—After violent scenes in the Chamber of Deputies today, confidence was voted in the Government by a large majority. The debate was heated and resulted in a temporary suspension of the sitting.

After the session Deputy Conti challenged two other Deputies.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

## 30,000 PLANTS CLOSED HERE

### 600,000 Workers Out, Most of Whom Will Lose Their Wages.

### FEW VIOLATIONS REPORTED

### Board of Trade Estimates the Production Curtailment at $1,000,000,000 in East.

### 65 EXEMPTIONS IN CITY

### Business Men Who Are in Doubt Close Pending Decision—Arrange Monday Schedules.

Some 30,000 industrial plants in this city closed their doors yesterday in compliance with the orders of Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield, and fully 600,000 workers took an enforced holiday. New York showed a splendid spirit in its obedience to the order, although its provisions were shrouded in doubt. Business men who didn't know whether they were included or not tried to find out, and when they couldn't, shut down anyway to make sure of doing the right thing. The Fuel Administrators said last night that the order had been well obeyed in New York City and very few violations were reported.

Railroad managers reported yesterday that little aid to the traffic situation was discernible in the industrial closing down. Those approving of the Garfield order said that one day was too soon to decide whether the closing of factories would be a help or hindrance to the roads.

The Public Service Commission announced last night that it had requested the subway, elevated, and surface transit lines of the city to give 80 per cent. of normal service on the ten workless Mondays. This would be the same as Sunday service on the subway and a slightly better service on the other lines.

County Fuel Administrator Schley said last night that electric current had been cut off from five plants because of noncompliance with the order. He refused to give the names of them. United States District Attorney Caffey said that he had heard of but one case of noncompliance with the order, and that came from an east side tailor who called up the District Attorney's office on the telephone to say that a neighbor was running his shop. Mr. Caffey said that the Federal Statute of Limitations ran for two years and that the Government would have that time to prosecute violations of the Garfield order.

The local Fuel Administrators were deluged with appeals for constructions of the order and applications for exemption. The appeals and requests for information were all referred to Washington for action. Last night it was said that sixty-five exemptions in New York had been granted in response to 1,300 applications.

There remained scores of business institutions last night the managers of which did not know their exact status. Noticeable in this class were the proprietors of office buildings in which there were offices of the Government departments or of business concerns engaged in war work. In these instances the managers of the buildings, in many cases, did what they thought was right by running with reduced service.

Public utilities, railroads, and hotels and restaurants remained in operation yesterday and devoted much of their time trying to get rulings on what they should do on the Monday holidays. The railroads will run reduced schedules, part way between holiday and weekday service. The transit lines will do the same thing.

**Most Workers Will Lose Pay.**

It was said at the headquarters of the State Federation of Labor that it appeared that fully 80 per cent. of the 600,000 workers affected in New York would lose their pay during the period of suspension. As a rule, the workers on weekly salaries received their pay, or half of it, while those who worked by the day lost their pay. The brewers were one of the few industries to pay their men in full. The 90,000 garment-makers, being as a rule pieceworkers, lost their pay.

During the morning the police stations and Headquarters were swamped with requests for information coming from employers who didn't know where they stood. The situation emphasized the justice of the criticism of the Garfield order in that not enough notice had been given business of the drastic step taken. The police, having no official information, gave none.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association asked the Federal Fuel Administration yesterday to allow a part day Mondays instead of an entire holiday. The department stores remained open yesterday and will be open today and Tuesday. Late yesterday the association heard from Washington that it was the wish of the Administration that the department stores close on the ten Monday holidays.

Aaron M. Naumburg, President of

Continued on Page Two.

Electric Heaters—Heaters will heat room. $2.50 each. Chas. Rabin, 48 Warren St.—Advt.

## McAdoo Backs Closing Order as 'Beneficial in the End'

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In connection with the factory-closing order, Director General of Railroads McAdoo gave general approval to the plan. This formal statement was issued to Presidents of all railways in Eastern and Southern territories:

> In view of the order of the Fuel Administrator for a five-day cessation of industrial activity in this territory for the purpose of accumulating and distributing an ample fuel supply, I urge and direct that every possible effort be made by the railroads to move coal and to co-operate to the limit with the Fuel Administration for the accomplishment of the desired end.
>
> I hope that the officers and employes of the railroads will do their part so effectively that there may be no further occasion for interruption of the industrial and normal activities of the nation.

Later Mr. McAdoo said in an informal interview:

"I think the results of the order will be very beneficial to the country in the end. It was drastic action, and not very pleasant, but I cannot help thinking that it will give us a chance to clear up this transportation congestion, and in a little time we will be moving along in better condition than before. The order was a good deal like a serious operation, bad for the time, but beneficial in the end."

## STRICT OBSERVANCE NOTED IN THE WEST

### Heavy Movement of Coal Into Chicago and Freight Traffic Nearing Normal.

### PUZZLES IN THE EAST

### Some Plants Open Because of Failure to Interpret Order—South Acts Promptly.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding the fact that 400,000 men and women had been thrown out of work with comparatively little warning and with a loss of wages exceeding $1,000,000 a day as a consequence of Dr. Garfield's order, Chicago faced the situation with equanimity, and when the first of the five-day industrial situation had passed tonight it reported "All's well."

Although captains of industry fought until the last minute against Dr. Garfield's order, at the stroke of midnight all opposition turned to loyal compliance. There were few violators of the order.

Several hundred complaints were made to Robert W. Childs, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and a big force of Department of Justice agents went scouring about the city, but such was the absolute compliance with the governmental edict that such violations as were found were said to be due to bewilderment as to the exact meaning of the order, and not to defiance.

There was a heavy movement of bituminous coal into Chicago today. The closing down of manufacturing establishments permitted a much freer distribution of coal for domestic purposes. Receipts of coal and unloading of cars were slightly above normal.

A. M. Schoyer, Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines and Chairman of the committee in charge of the movement of freight traffic on Eastern roads and in the Chicago district, predicted that railroad coal movement would be as near normal by Monday as it was before the blizzards which tied it up.

Street and elevated traffic was cut down materially, and watchful guards kept the temperature in the cars at a minimum, while outside below-zero weather prevailed.

Meanwhile, organized efforts were being made to care for small wage earners whose families had been left in distress. Some plants announced that they would pay part of the salaries of their workers who were made idle. Others prepared to immediately relieve any distress that their forces might not be disrupted by migration of employes.

Schools, closed by last week's storm, prepared to reopen next week.

## PRESIDENT ANSWERS WHITMAN'S PROTEST

### "Beg to Assure You That the Order Was Absolutely Necessary," He Wires.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—In reply to his telegram protesting against the enforcement of the Garfield fuel order, Governor Whitman received from President Wilson tonight a telegram declaring that the edict was absolutely necessary. Mr. Whitman said that as far as New York was concerned the banks and contractors engaged in public contracts would not be affected.

"I have your telegram," President Wilson wired to the Governor, "and appreciate the force of what it urges, but beg to assure you that the order was obsolutely necessary for reasons of which I am expecting presently to make a public statement. I greatly appreciate your assurance of prompt compliance on the

Continued on Page Four.

## MOVES FOR A WAR CABINET

### Senators Framing Bill to Put Control in a Special Council.

### LIMIT SECRETARIES' POWER

### Opinion Growing That Present Cabinet Should Be Shorn of Some Authority.

### AIMS DIRECTLY AT BAKER

### Suggestion at the Capital That Financial Men May Soon Insist Upon a Change.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Garfield order closing down industry throughout the Eastern section of the United States and other recent disclosures have resulted in a demand in Congress for a new deal in the conduct of American participation in the war. This demand is more in evidence in the Senate than in the House, for the Senate feels humiliated over the action of the Fuel Administrator in ignoring its resolution of yesterday requesting a five days' postponement of the execution of the closing down edict. But a large segment of the House is indignant also, and feeling there was voiced in debate today.

The first evidence of the Senate demand for a new order of things was given today in the introduction of a bill in behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs providing for the appointment of a director of munitions whose jurisdiction would extend over purchases for the navy as well as the army. Next week the Military Committee will report a bill to create a War Cabinet, so named in the bill, which will be empowered to take over the management of the war under the direction of the President.

Like the bill for the appointment of a director of munitions, this measure found its inception in the dissatisfaction with the management of the War Department following the revelations before the committee in regard to ordnance and clothing, but support for it has become much stronger on account of the indignation caused by the Fuel Administrator's closing down order.

**Calls for a Super-Cabinet.**

The Military Committee worked most of the afternoon in drafting the War Cabinet bill. It is not entirely clear yet how broad its scope will be or the number or character of its personnel, but generally the measure will provide for the formation of a body that will be a sort of super-Cabinet, directly responsible to the President and having powers superseding those of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and other statutory officers of the Government who have to do with the conduct of the war.

One of the suggestions under consideration contemplates making the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and perhaps the Secretary of the Treasury ex-officio members of the War Cabinet, with three persons appointed from civil life as the other members. This proposal is expected to bring marked opposition among Senators who favor the general plan. They object to having Secretary Baker have a share in the great responsibility for executive action with which the War Cabinet is to be intrusted. They will insist that the President add to his aid distinguished men of proved ability.

Senators who are insistent that the participation of the United States in the war must be turned over to new direct management are encouraged by word brought to them today that President Wilson did not object to the formation of a body such as that proposed. In this understanding the Committee on Military Affairs is going ahead framing the proposed legislation with the idea of presenting it to the Senate early next week.

What the attitude of the House toward the plan will be is problematical, but it is believed that the courage to demand a change in the order of war administration which Senators are deriving from letters and telegrams from their constituents has been aroused among a majority of members of the House for the same reason.

**Demand a House Cleaning.**

There was evidence today that Senators and Representatives were arriving at the stage where they would modify the extreme construction placed on the common understanding, expressed in the phrase, "Stand by the President." They have no intention of not continuing to stand by the President, but it is apparent that a considerable number of them have reached the conclusion that in the interest of the nation, in the interest of winning the war, the time is at hand when it would be well to point out to the President that the country has decided that things are going badly in the conduct of the war, and that he would do well to have a house-cleaning in the Washington Administration.

Senators and Representatives assert

Continued on Page Two.

EXTRA MATINEE CHU CHIN CHOW. Next Tuesday Aft., Century Theatre.—Advt.

## "Absolutely Necessary" to Act, Says President; Confident Country Will Answer Call to Sacrifice

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson tonight gave out this statement, expressing his approval of the Garfield order for the closing of industries, and explaining why he believed such action a vital national necessity:

> I was, of course, consulted by Mr. Garfield before the fuel order of yesterday was issued, and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity.
>
> This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are infinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved. It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away, it is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways, it is absolutely necessary to move great quantities of food, and it is absolutely necessary that our people should be warmed in their homes, if nowhere else, and halfway measures would not have accomplished the desired ends.
>
> If action such as this had not been taken, we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food and of coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months.
>
> I have every confidence that the result of action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necessities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war. We are upon a war footing, and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself.

## FINDS SHIP WORK AT A STANDSTILL

### Hurley Asks McAdoo to Rush Steel Needed for First Vessel at Newark.

### MAY LAY OFF 8,000 MEN

### None of 1,000 Carloads of Material Has Arrived, Although Keel Was Laid Dec. 20.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and Charles Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, yesterday visited three of the Newark shipbuilding plants to find out what effect the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield would have in the supply of steel there and also to try to aid the Superintendents of one of the yard in devising plans for getting 1,000 cars of materials that have delayed the work on one of the ships since the keel was laid a month ago.

A few minutes after Mr. Hurley had gone into the yard of the Submarine Boat Corporation, where the keel of the first statndardized steel ship was laid on Dec. 20, he interrupted his inspection of the yards to send a telegram to William G. McAdoo, Director General of the Railroads, asking him to redouble his efforts to get the 1,000 cars of steel parts to the yards from the congested railroads. The text of the telegram was not given out, but it was learned that Mr. Hurley was merely emphasizing the request for speedy delivery that had been made repeatedly by the officials of the Submarine Boat Corporation and by members of the Shipping Board.

Of the 1,000 cars of steel tied up on railroads, some of them under orders for shipment before any other kind of freight except fuel and food, a large number have been on the railroads since November, more than a month before the keel of the first ship was laid. No additional work on the ship can be done until the steel is received by the yards, and about 8,000 workers in the yards may be laid off when other work has been completed.

**Officials Eager to Fulfill Promise.**

After the first keel was laid on Dec. 20 the work was practically suspended while the corporation waited for its delayed fabricated steel parts that had been shipped from the steel plants in November. Officials pointed out to Mr. Hurley that it had been impossible for the corporation to continue the work, and asked his assistance in getting the Director General of the Railroads in rushing the 1,000 cars of materials to them, so that they could fulfill their promises upon the number of ships they could turn out at their yards.

Officials of the Submarine Boat Corporation have been chafing at the delay of the railroads for weeks, and they expected relief when the Director General was named. But they have not been able to get their parts for the ships yet.

"It might look a little like camouflage to make a great noise about laying the keel of a ship and telling the public all about how many ships we were going to build here in a short time," said one of the officials, "but we have been unable to get our steel parts from the railroads, and since the keel was laid we have done practically no work at all on this first ship. I spoke of the delay about two weeks ago, but we were hoping then that the freight tangle would be undone so that we could go ahead. Of course, the facts have been reported to the Shipping Board."

**Workmen Shovel Snow.**

The workmen who were employed especially to do the work on this first standardized ship have been retained by the corporation in daily expectation that enough steel would arrive to enable the men to go to work, at least slowly, on the first ship. They have been employed in buildings ways for other ships and in preparing for the expansion of the yards, but even that work has been delayed because of the lack of materials. Some of the men have been shoveling snow in the yards, but they were assigned to that work only to hold them for work on the ships. Officials said that laborers for shoveling of snow, cleaning up the yards, and doing much of the work done by the shipbuilders

Continued on Page Two.

## M'ADOO DIVIDES RAILWAY CONTROL

### Splits Country Into Three Districts, with Smith, Aishton, and Markham as Directors.

### APPOINTS A WAGE BOARD

### Secretary Lane and W. R. Willcox Members of Commission to Sift Entire Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Director General McAdoo announced tonight the appointment of a Railroad Wage Commission of four public men to analyze and recommend action on all wage and labor questions pending before the Government Railroad Administration, including the railway brotherhoods' demands.

At the same time the Director General put into effect a new system of Government railroad administration by dividing the country into three operation sections, East, South, and West, and placed a railroad executive at the head of each as his representative.

The Wage Commission consists of Secretary Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; C. C. McChord, Judge J. Harry Covington, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and William R. Willcox, who tonight announced his resignation as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

It was planned originally to pass only on the four brotherhoods' wage demands, but so many other labor questions have been submitted to the Director General since then that he determined to refer all of them to the board. It will hear all labor complaints or petitions, make careful investigations, and recommend a course of action to Mr. McAdoo.

The commission's inquiry will deal with general conditions affecting railway employes, regardless of whether any specific request or complaint has been made to the Director General or to railroad managements before the Government assumed control.

**A. H. Smith Retained.**

In charge of the Eastern railroads Mr. McAdoo retained A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who has acted as Assistant to the Director General, with headquarters in New York. R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & North Western, was appointed Regional Director for territory west of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chicago. Southeastern roads were assigned to C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The Eastern Division consists of territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers "and east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois State line; also those railroads in Illinois extending into that State from points east of the Indiana-Illinois State line; also the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian railways."

The southern district is defined as including "all railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River, except the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian Railways, and also those railroads in Illinois and Indiana extending into those States from points south of the Ohio River."

The western district is composed of the balance of the country, including all west of the Mississippi, and also Illinois, Wisconsin and the North Michigan Peninsula. It excludes those roads running into Illinois from the east and from the south. Thus Illinois will be subject to the joint jurisdiction of all Directors.

"Orders issued by the gentlemen named in their capacity as Regional Directors will be issued by authority of the Director General and will be respected accordingly," says General Or-

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Mat. Today. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

## GARFIELD PUSHES PROGRAM

### Unmoved by Protests of Concerns Not Engaged in Vital War Work.

### CONGRESS ATTACKS WANE

### But Rumors Persist That the Closing Order Had Not Full Cabinet Support.

### MOVES TO END CONGESTION

### Fuel Administrator Sends Aids to Ports to Help Get Ships Out.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson made formal announcement in a statement, issued tonight, that he was squarely behind the order of Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, directing most of the industrial plants east of the Mississippi River to close down for five days, beginning today and on the nine subsequent Mondays.

There was no indecision on the part of the President, and his statement was made public with full knowledge that a rebellious Senate had vainly asked delay.

The announcement of the President was the outstanding event of the day. He made it plain that he was anxious to shoulder his full measure of responsibility, and that there was not the slightest chance of an abandonment of the plan.

Many complaints and protests had reached the Fuel Administration and the White House during the day, and some Senators and Representatives had continued to pour forth words of wrath, but there was no sign that they were having the slightest effect. With the issuance of the President's statement there was a cessation of angry discussion, with the exception of expressions of resentment over the course of Dr. Garfield yesterday in signing and dispatching his order before the vote on the resolution of protest had been taken in the Senate.

The President's statement came as an answer to all complaints, for in it he stated that he was consulted in advance by Dr. Garfield, and that he had agreed that the drastic action suggested was the only way to clear up the transportation tangle, get relief to the Allies of America, and prevent suffering at home—a program which, in his mind, should meet with patriotic response rather than organized protest.

In addition to the President's announcement, a statement was issued by Dr. Garfield vigorously defending the drastic step and the Government's purpose in taking it.

**Congress Decides to Do Nothing.**

Reports were in circulation when Congress assembled this morning that there was danger of a split in Administration forces because of the action of Dr. Garfield, but today's flare-up in the Senate proved mild in comparison to what had been predicted. Early efforts to learn the attitude of the White House, from which no definite statement came on Thursday, brought no comfort to insurgents and the conviction deepened that Dr. Garfield was on sound ground so far as the President was concerned.

It became apparent, too, that the time had passed for any effort to bring about a rescinding of the order and those who had talked of attempting to repeal the Lever act, under which the Fuel Administrator assumed authority, found no organized support. The attitude assumed this afternoon, even before the President made known his support of Dr. Garfield, was that the situation must be faced as gracefully as possible, and that in the matter of exercise of powers at least Dr. Garfield had won a victory.

The same decision apparently was reached at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. It had been reported that the President's advisers were divided and that Dr. Garfield would not have united support. Some Cabinet members refused to discuss the shut down order. Those who talked had only favorable comment to make for publication and expressed the belief that it was apparently the only course that would prove effective in the crisis. The President, it was said, had gone over the matter in detail with his Cabinet and had outlined his convictions in no uncertain words.

Dr. Garfield ignored the protests from industries and other business interests not essential to the war program, and the only concession he made was to extend the list of concerns exempt from the more drastic provisions of his order. This list, prepared after consultation with Secretaries Baker and Daniels, provides against complete stoppage of work on supplies for the army and navy and the related materials needed for war preparation.

Many compromises suggested by various communities and industries were put aside by the Fuel Administrator, and he expressed confidence that State, county, and municipal authorities would co-operate with him in seeing that the spirit as well as the letter of the order was carried out. The Fuel Administration will work through the Department of Justice to see that violators of the closing order are prosecuted.

Besides issuing the formal statement wherein he asked capital to bear the brunt of the financial burden, Dr. Garfield gave an informal interview, in which he said that he did not doubt that this request would be met in the full spirit of patriotic endeavor. Labor, he said, must not be forced to suffer the greater hardship if the nation was to meet the crisis in the spirit in which it entered the war against Germany.

Dr. Garfield's formal statement reads as follows:

### Mr. Garfield's Statement.

The order suspending temporarily the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States is drastic. Yes, war is drastic. This war is the most extensive and involves greater sacrifices than any war heretofore. The American people, led by the President, entered this war deliberately. They are staking everything for the realization of a great ideal, and the ideal is practical. We know that democracy must be made a reality at home, as well as abroad, that its benefits must be shared by all and its sacrifices borne by no single class.

Capital and labor are embarked in this war because all Americans are in it, and the American spirit cries out against the least suggestion that the burden be shifted to the backs of any one class, least of all of labor, for labor has less financial ability to meet the prolonged hardships of war than capital. We are realizing the truth now as never before that capital and labor are not two but one. Their problems present merely two aspects of the same vital question. The unselfish and patriotic impulses and the calm look ahead will lead the country to approve of the order now in force.

Industry is in an unbalanced condition. We lack many essentials—food, clothing, fuel. We have piled up enormous stores of things not essential to life, but very essential to war. We have piled them up so high on our docks and in our storehouses that the ships available cannot carry them away as fast as they pile up. For lack of bunker coal, held back by traffic congestion, the number of ships in our harbors increases menacingly.

The food supply is threatened to an even greater degree than the fuel supply. This condition is in large part due to the congestion that at many points holds the loaded cars in its grip.

### As to Singling Out Industries.

To single out industries not engaged to some extent in war manufacture is to select industries which in the aggregate will bring relief only if suspended indefinitely. To require all industries except a comparatively small part to cease for a few days quickly accomplishes the desired result and permanently injures none.

The order as it stands puts all industry on an equal footing, favoring none and avoiding unfair competition, but this reason alone is not sufficient. This reason, plus the fact that the order will put coal in the empty bins of the people, will save coal, will aid in breaking up congestion of traffic and in furnishing an adequate supply of coal to the people who need it and to the ships which cannot sail without it—these are sufficient reasons and justify the order.

Only those industries producing necessary war material that can be promptly delivered are permitted to operate during the suspension period. To permit industries with a coal supply on hand to operate would allow many of the least essential to continue while some of the most essential would be compelled to stop. Moreover, to allow those fortunate enough to possess a coal pile to continue would result in adding to the traffic congestion, and, unless they also are suspended at a later period, the needed saving in consumption of coal would not result.

To have delayed the application of the order would only have added to the congestion. It is no condemnation of industry to say that each would have striven to the utmost to increase its supply of coal and other raw material during the days prior to the application of the order.

### No Special Embargo on Nonessentials.

Both the President and Dr. Garfield in the statements laid stress on the transportation difficulties incident to the clogging of the railroad systems as a big factor in the issuance of the closing order, and it was reported that a general embargo order against shipments from factories engaged in work not entirely essential to the war program might follow. Action along this course, however, was refused by Mr. McAdoo, and he said tonight that no general embargo order was imminent so far as the Railroad Administration was concerned.

Dr. Garfield, when asked about this angle of the situation, said he must refuse to discuss it, as any decision in that direction was outside of his power and must come from the Railroad Administration.

Mr. McAdoo said that power had been given to the railroad executives to place temporary embargoes where it was essential to free movement of freight, and that he felt there was no reason for more drastic orders in that connection. An order was issued several days ago by Mr. McAdoo calling upon the railroads to give preference to coal and food, but beyond that and the general authority to exercise discretion Mr. McAdoo has refused to go.

This general authority, Mr. McAdoo held, placed it within the discretion of the railroads to refuse to accept shipments from the factories not included in the Garfield exemption list if it was shown that any such shipments would add to freight congestion, and that it extended not only over the five-day period but until such authority was rescinded.

Food Administrator Hoover in a statement interpreted the order to mean that no check would be put on the operations of any sort of food handling, manufacturing, or distributing. His statement read:

The Food Administration wishes it clearly understood that Dr. Garfield's order does not include grain elevators, potato, or vegetable houses, cold storage, all forms of grain storage, grain and feed mills, cereal product manufacturers, bakers, canners, milk dealers, creameries, condensers, and all other milk produce manufactories, packing and slaughter houses, ice plants and refrigerators, sugar manufacturers, commission, wholesale, and retail trades—in fact, every sort of food-handling, manufacturing, or distributing agency.

Instructions for diverting coal from industries closed down during te five-day period went out today to local representatives of the Fuel Administration. They directed that supplies reaching their destination be taken over by the fuel officials and distributed among the preferred class of householders, hospitals, public utilities, and others whom the order does not affect. The order read:

You are empowered and directed to divert fuel, especially coal, arriving in your community between Jan. 18 and 22, inclusive, to supply needs of domestic consumers, public utilities, hospitals, charities, cantonments, by-products, coke plants supplying household gas, railroads, telephone and telegraph plants, Government requirement, not including plants working on contracts for Government; bunker coal for shipping, manufacturers of food which is perishable or for immediate consumption, municipal, county, and State governments.

Please ascertain quantity and character of fuel arriving in your community during the above period and use your best judgment in dividing same among consumers above specified, until their current needs are fully supplied. Full benefit to your community of Garfield order depends upon your prompt action.

### Some Telegrams of Approval.

In connection with the statement of the President, indorsing the Garfield order, seven letters of approval of the plan, received at the White House, were made public. They read as follows:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1918.

The President:

At a meeting of the Albany Chamber of Commerce of the City of Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1918, duly called and convened to consider the mandate of Commissioner Garfield in reference to fuel consumption, it was resolved as the unanimous opinion of those present that the action of the Government in the matter of the restriction in the use of coal should be approved and will be conscientiously obeyed by the people of this city; that in this warfare for the perpetuity of democracy and the independence of the individual, no consecration of our national wealth, no sacrifice by the Commonwealth, no service by the citizen can fulfill obligation, or exceed in obligation, the fealty we justly owe to our fellow men and to posterity.

To the cause of liberty of thought and speech, the necessities of our allies whose subsistence depends upon our wealth, we consecrate ourselves, our substance, our service, and our conscientious co-operation to our Government and its administration.

ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
J. Y. READ, President.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1918.

The President—My plants are down and men under full pay. Action in my judgment was imperative and was taken none too soon. G. C. SHERMAN.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1918.

The President—Am taking liberty of filing my approval of Garfield order to conserve coal resources of United States in present serious situation. All loyal Americans, regardless of pocketbook considerations, should and must stand back of you at this critical hour. Americans must make sacrifices that hurt, regardless of personal likes or dislikes, to help win the war.

JASON ROGERS,
Publisher, New York Globe.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1918.

The President—We heartily favor Garfield's fuel order as a partial solution of the situation. Why not go further and commandeer all motor trucks which will in consequence of the order be idle, and have them haul coal to required points? This would, to our mind, completely relieve the situation. LOUIS DE JONGE & CO.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Jan. 18, 1918.

The President: The lumber section of the South has only enjoyed a very short period of prosperity, yet we heartily approve of the action taken by yourself and Mr. Garfield to conserve fuel and relieve railroad congestion. Individuals who have not been sufficiently prosperous to lay off five days and one day every week for a while ought to be in charitable institutions.

F. W. FOOTE,
J. P. CARTER,
D. E. McINNIS,
G. J. HAUSTEIN,
V. M. SCANLAN.

### Says "Calmness" Is the Watchword.

New York, Jan. 17, 1918.

The President: Monday closing order of Fuel Administrator will receive country's approval when emergency is realized. We must assume also immediate five-day closing to be absolutely unavoidable and that greater advance notice would have been given if possible. The people who only look at it from their every-day standards will in due course realize that your courageous and vigorous action will call for congratulations. The watchword of the day is "calmness." R. A. C. SMITH.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 18, 1918.

The President:

At a meeting of representative men of Atlanta, embracing every activity, held in the Chamber of Commerce today, it was unanimously agreed and voted that we heartily approve and indorse the steps taken by our President, which, in his opinion, are necessary for the conduct of the war and the welfare of the nation. It was unanimously voted that the business interests of Atlanta loyally and cheerfully comply in letter and in spirit with the fuel conservation order issued by Dr. Garfield. We call upon the business interests of all other communities to join us in loyally supporting the President and his Administration in the supreme test of war, which demands the hearty co-operation of every patriotic citizen.

W. W. ORR,
President, Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association.
IVAN E. ALLEN,
J. P. ALLEN,
WYLIE WEST,
Committee.

In addition there was given out a message from the Universal Film Manufacturing Company through Carl Laemmle, President, to Joseph Tumulty, the President's Secretary, embodying a statement issued to the company's employes. In part this statement reads:

"Standing by the President means standing by the President. It does not mean arguing, protesting, or quibbling. The President has the most terrific task that was ever imposed upon a single human being in the history of the world. Let's make his burden as light as possible. If we are patriotic, now is the time to prove it."

### Sends Aids to End Ship Delays.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The general congestion in Atlantic ports drew most of Dr. Garfield's attention today, while his assistants struggled with the great volume of requests for interpretations of the general terms of the closing order.

Fuel Administration representatives were dispatched to the principal Atlantic ports to remain there until every ship held up for lack of fuel had its bunkers filled. Reports to the Administration tonight said that the situation would begin to improve immediately, and that the more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping detained would be on its way within a short time.

Reports to the Fuel Administration said that observance of the order in the territory to which it applies was general. Some few violations were noted and the Department of Justice will be asked to investigate through its local representatives. Most of the violations, it was believed, were due to misunderstanding and lack of information. In some States Federal fuel officials misunderstood the order and attempted to close down plants, operated by water power, over which the Fuel Administration had no control.

The country at large knew nothing of exemptions except the few announced last night, and it was not until late this afternoon that the Fuel Administration admitted officially that important war work was not affected by the order and gave out a list of hundreds of factories that may continue work on Government contracts only during the five days' closing period.

Confusion attending enforcement of the order was general. A flood of telegrams poured into the offices of the Fuel Administration asking interpretations and rulings.

Although a large part of the administration's staff was put on the work, it was physically impossible to keep track of or reply to queries, and so late in the afternoon the exempted list was given out for publication.

The plants exempted include those manufacturing gas masks, explosives for the Government, rifles, pistols, machine guns, and small arms ammunition, forgings for the Government, electrical supplies, and tool steel for war purposes, destroyers and destroyer parts, seamless tubes and condenser tubes, aircraft and aircraft parts, signal corps equipment, locomotives, equipment for ships, woolen goods for the army and navy, white duck and tentings for the Government, and optical supplies.

Most of the big steel plants and a large number of the country's automobile factories are included in the list. Among the collateral industries, classed as not coming within provisions of the order, will be virtually all mines producing ores. Shipbuilding concerns are foremost among those exempted.

### No More General Exemptions.

There will be no more general exemptions on plants, Dr. Garfield said, except over the signature either of Secretary Baker or Daniels. In interpretations of the order, however, as applied to industries on which the exempted plants are dependent for raw materials, the Fuel Administration probably will make liberal rules.

"It is our purpose in this respect," said Dr. Garfield, "to make intelligent decisions. The raw material needs of exempted plants will be recognized and cared for."

Officials who have contended for months that the best way to handle the coal situation was by denying fuel to non-essential industries viewed the closing order with more favor tonight when they learned of the exemption of war industries. The order as it stands cuts off all of the so-called non-essentials, and while it denies fuel also to many industries producing necessaries it was evident tonight that its application would be far less drastic than at first believed.

## MISSOURI CUTS BUSINESS.

### Breweries to Close Two Days a Week—Amusements Hard Hit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—All breweries in Missouri will be closed two days a week, thus effecting a saving of 25 per cent. in coal consumption. A plan to this effect, submitted by a committee of St. Louis brewers, was accepted by Fuel Director Crossley of Missouri late today.

Missouri today prepared to observe the mandate of its Fuel Administrator, aiming to avert, if possible, an inclusion of Missouri in the restrictions placed upon industries east of the Mississippi River.

Amusements of every kind are forbidden after 10 o'clock, and on Mondays and Tuesdays, until further notice, motion picture shows, dance halls, pool and billiard halls, restaurants, (except those permitted to remain open at night,) saloons, and other places of amusement will be closed at 7 o'clock when the heat regulations go into effect. Restrictions are equally severe upon retail business houses, which, with the exception of groceries, bakeries, and meat markets, may operate only between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

It is estimated that the conservation order in this district will effect a saving of 5,000 tons of coal daily.

## M'ADOO ASSAILED IN HOUSE DEBATE

### Republicans Charge That Garfield Order Is Result of Mismanagement of Railroads.

### MAY CRIPPLE FOOD LAW

### Members Determined That Hoover's Powers Shall Not Be Extended to Wheatless and Meatless Days.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Republican members of the House of Representatives, angered by the refusal of the Democrats to permit the consideration yesterday of the resolution requesting delay on the Fuel Administration's order, devoted themselves today to a continuation of their criticism of Fuel Administrator Garfield.

The attacks, while directed against Dr. Garfield, partook more of the nature of charging the responsibility for the order to William G. McAdoo, Director General of the Railways. Several of the speakers said that it showed that the railroad system under Government control had broken down, and that the order was issued to cover up the failure of Government operation of the carriers.

Representative Bruce Sterling of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, furnished the Republicans with this theme by telling of the situation on the railroads in Southwestern Pennsylvania. There, he said, 20,000 cars loaded with coal and coke were caught in the terrific railroad congestion. "The trouble is not a lack of fuel but the railroad congestion," he added.

Several speakers who had preceded him on the Republican side had suggested that the railroad congestion had induced Dr. Garfield to promulgate the order, and others hinted that the blanket authority conferred upon administrators in the past would be given grudgingly in the future. Republicans are determined that the pending bill, enlarging the powers of the Food Administrator so as to permit him to enforce a wheatless and meatless day in restaurants and public places, shall be defeated.

### Calls Garfield "the Goat."

Representative Homer B. Snyder of New York, in a long speech in which he dwelt upon the great business losses and demoralization which would follow the carrying out of the order, declared that the railroad problem was responsible for the action of Mr. Garfield.

"It is my belief that the whole difficulty under which we are struggling today is not a shortage of coal," said Mr. Snyder, "it does not come from inability to mine coal, but the whole trouble is due to the fact of the breaking down of the railroad transportation in this country, due to a situation which has been brought about in the last six months by differences of opinion between groups of men in the country who believe in Government ownership and groups of men who are opposed to that proposition. This has led Mr. Garfield, in my judgment, to issue the order to cover all the situation referred to here. In other words, I believe that Mr. Garfield and his force are being made the goats. By reason of this understanding at least 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 people in this country are going to be made to suffer, and we are giving our enemies great pleasure by showing them that within the first eight months of the war our transportation facilities have broken down to such an extent that we are unable to carry on our ordinary domestic, internal business.

"The people of this country, myself included, have been of the belief that it was right and proper to give the President the drastic power during the war. This order, with its uncalled-for results, is evidence of the error of such action. I do not believe that it should be made possible to put more of this sort of legislation in force. I am satisfied that if this matter had been brought to the attention of Congress, no such drastic action would have been taken. The protest which has been general from every part of the country, covering every industry, is to the effect that the action was unnecessary."

### Mondell Blames McAdoo.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming said that the admission of Mr. Sterling had satisfied him that Mr. McAdoo had influenced the Coal Administrator to be the goat for the breakdown in the transportation system.

"I, with many other members here, am wondering whether Mr. Garfield has not been used as a Government goat," said Mr. Mondell. "I would say he was a sort of camouflage in order to remove the criticism from others. The difficulty is the railroad congestion. A speeding up, a rearrangement of the system, was necessary to keep industries going—not the closing for want of coal. Now we have the industries disorganized, the whole country paralyzed by some one throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery because of the inefficiency of some individual."

## APPROVAL FROM CANADA.

### Fuel Controller There Says Garfield's Order Was Necessary.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18.—Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial suspension order is one of the drastic steps necessary in the readjustment of the machinery of the United States so as to get its maximum of efficiency for the country's participation in the war, according to C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller of Canada, who issued a statement today commenting on the order. It says:

"The order is merely an indication of the fact that the United States is at war. When a country is at war one never knows what will happen at any moment. It must be evident to every one that the watchword should be 'conserve fuel.' It is criminal for domestic or industrial users of fuel to burn a pound more than is absolutely necessary. It must be remembered that when the largest and most important country in the world undertake to throw itself into this great world war and is marshaling all of its forces to that end, drastic steps will have to be taken before its machinery will be readjusted so as to get its maximum of efficiency.

"I have been working in complete accord with the American Fuel Administration and probably no one in this country is in a better position to know the tremendous difficulties which have confronted Dr. Garfield in his work.

## TAFT SUPPORTS GARFIELD.

### "Knows Just What He Is Doing," Ex-President Believes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.—"Were Dr. Garfield a coal baron or some official who is considered an expert on coal and transportation problems, I do not believe there would have been half the storm of protest that has arisen since the fuel conservation order of the United States Fuel Administrator was issued."

Ex-President Taft made this statement today just before boarding a train for Philadelphia.

"I am sure Dr. Garfield knows just what he is doing, has given the situation ample study and his action plenty of forethought," he added.

## MOVE IN CONGRESS FOR A WAR CABINET

Continued from Page One.

that no partisanship is involved in this attitude. It is claimed that Democrats share it with Republicans and are quite as anxious for putting new men at the head of affairs.

Senators, many of them, Democrats and Republicans, want the President to sit with the War Cabinet which they hope to create by legislation. They are anxious that he shall keep in direct touch with what is being done in the War Department, the Navy Department, and the other activities of government.

They feel that by constant association and direction of the men composing the War Cabinet he will be able to prevent, for example, a repetition of the condition which resulted in the failure of the Government to provide Winter clothing and overcoats for men in camps and the postponement for ten months, after the money was made available to purchase machine guns, of decision as to what type machine gun should be employed by the American forces in the theatre of war.

All this comes back in some degree to the basic complaint of Congressmen with which Mr. Wilson is understood to have little sympathy, that the President holds aloof from those with whom he should consult. But Congressmen are not now contending that the President should consult with them. They feel, however, that he should be in constant communication with his principal administrative officers, and if a War Cabinet is formed should attend its sittings as frequently as Prime Minister Lloyd George attends the sessions of the British War Cabinet.

### Want Republicans on It.

The statement was made today at the Capitol that letters received by Senators and Representatives indicate that people throughout the country are losing confidence in men who have a large share in the conduct of the war. They want bigger men, the letters show, who should be chosen without regard to political considerations, for the country, according to the impression made by these letters, is in no mood to tolerate the playing of politics by either Democrats or Republicans at this time.

This spirit pervades Congress, according to statements made today. One Senator said that so quiescent was the spirit of partisanship he did not know whether he was a Democrat or a Republican and never gave thought to his political status. One of the observations made was that whenever partisan criticism of the Administration comes from Republican Congressmen in Capitol cloakrooms it is frowned upon by his party associates.

With the idea of giving opportunity to determine whether the men selected for the War Cabinet are of the character and ability deemed essential to an efficient and successful conduct of the war, the bill now being drafted by the Committee on Military Affairs will provide that the members of the new body shall be nominated to the Senate and appointed with its advice and consent.

The prediction was made today in one of the best informed Senatorial quarters that it was more than likely that the Senate would reject the nomination of any man who did not measure up to the standard of statesmanship that the Senate had in mind. For this reason, it was said, there would be marked opposition to the measure if it contained provision for including in the War Cabinet certain members of the President's Cabinet.

Members of Congress are asserting with less circumspection than heretofore that the growing feeling in the country of lack of confidence in some of the men who occupy high places in the administration of the war is bound to find expression soon.

A suggestion made today, which took the form of a prediction, was that the great captains of finance would be likely to make known before very long that the financial support they are giving the Government entitled them to express the hope that the President should bring into his inner councils some of the men in whom the people have supreme confidence. And in adopting this course, it was said, the President probably would be given to understand that he should waive aside political considerations and take men without regard to past or present party affiliations. That was the spirit of the country, it was asserted.

### Chamberlain Bill Ready.

The Chamberlain bill to create a Director of Munitions was reported in the Senate today by the Military Affairs Committee. This legislation is the outgrowth of evidence before the committee of delay and confusion in the equipment of supplies to the army.

Under the broad provisions of the bill the Director of Munitions would have authority over every phase of supply, purchase, and distribution of munitions, clothing, equipment, and every other character of supplies used by the army, navy, and all other departments associated with the war program.

The preamble to the bill explains that its purpose is "to increase and expedite the supply of munitions of war." One of its sections interprets "munitions of war" to mean "anything required to be provided for war purposes, including arms, ammunition, warlike stores or material, and anything required for the equipment or transport purposes, or for or in connection with the production of munitions."

The measure provides that "during the continuance of the present war and for not more than one year after the end thereof, there shall be at the seat of Government an executive agency to be known as the Director of Munitions, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and who, under the President, shall have and exercise, either directly or through any other agents or agencies of the Government that the President may designate for the purpose, full power to purchase, provide for, and to supervise and control the procurement, manufacture, transportation, and distribution of such munitions of war as the President, in pursuance of this act, shall from time to time designate."

Under the terms of the measure the Senate would have the power to sanction or reject any appointment to the office of Director of Munitions. Under the existing temper of the Senate the appointment, it is assumed by the leaders, would be put to a severe scrutiny.

The salary of the Director of Munitions is left blank in the bill. The Senate will fix the sum.

Sentiment in favor of the proposed office of Director of Munitions is strong in the Senate and it is expected that the bill will be speedily passed. Senator Chamberlain will call it up next week.

## GARFIELD DENIES REBUFF TO SENATE

### *Disclaims Any Intention of Discourtesy in Failing to Delay His Order.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Although in angry mood over the apparent rebuff given by Fuel Administrator Garfield in declining to suspend his fuel industry order for five days to give time for investigation, the Senate today restrained an impulse to indulge in open criticism of Dr. Garfield. Senators debated the Garfield order in rather moderate language for an hour and put in the record an avalanche of telegrams protesting against it. Then the Senate, convinced that there was nothing to be done, turned to other affairs.

Outside members did not hesitate to express bitterness over the abrupt act of the Fuel Administrator in putting the order into effect while the Senate was debating its request that he defer its execution. A letter from Dr. Garfield assuring the Senate that he meant no discourtesy and that the order had been issued at 5:45 o'clock, while the Senate resolution urging the five days' suspension did not reach him until 6:35 o'clock, failed to smooth the ruffled feelings of Senators.

Senate leaders talked early in the day of a bill to abrogate the broad powers bestowed upon the President in the food law, under which Dr. Garfield issued his order, but in the face of the Administrator's insistence that suspension of the country's industries was imperative as a war measure they were afraid that such an effort at this time might be construed as failure to back up the Administration in the war crisis. So no bill was drafted, and the prospects are that no such measure will appear in the immediate future.

### Five Hundred Protests Filed in Senate

Nearly 500 telegrams from the territory affected by the Garfield order were put into the record by various Senators. These telegrams from manufacturers, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade denounced the order as shutting down industry indiscriminately and throwing millions of wage-earners out of work unnecessarily. The messages contained such expressions as "This Garfield order gives comfort to the Kaiser," or "The anarchists and pro-German agitators will like it."

When the Senate met Vice President Marshall said that he had received a letter from Dr. Garfield saying that the Senate resolution did not reach him until 6:35 o'clock, and that the order had been signed at 5:45.

"He informs me that no discourtesy to the Senate was intended," remarked the Vice President. Dr. Garfield's letter, which was read to the Senate, follows:

To the Vice President of the United States.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Permit me to confirm the message which I sent to you yesterday afternoon by Mr. Baker, Clerk of the Senate. It is my earnest desire that the members of the Senate should know that as an executive officer of the Government I would not willingly treat a request of the Senate with any other than the greatest respect.

The order suspending the operation of the industrial plants in portions of the United States was issued only after deliberate consideration, and will, I firmly believe, aid effectively in providing coal for domestic consumers, for the prompt bunkering of ships carrying necessary war material abroad, and for the relief of the serious congestion at the docks and at many points in the section covered by the order. To delay the application of the order would only add to the congestion. It would be but natural that industry, in the interval, would redouble its efforts to increase supplies on hand.

To permit factories with a coal supply to operate during the period of suspension would allow many producing articles least essential to the war to continue, while some producing articles more essential would be compelled to shut down. Moreover, continued production by those well supplied with coal would delay, if not defeat, the relief contemplated by the order.

I should add that the resolution was presented to me at 6:35 yesterday afternoon, and that the order was signed at 5:45. With high respect, I remain, Yours very truly,

H. A. GARFIELD.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democrat, remarked that even if the Fuel Administrator did not get the Senate resolution until 6:35 o'clock he had every means of knowing that it was under debate. No other comment was made upon the letter or upon the Fuel Administrator's act in ignoring the Senate.

### Smith of Michigan Aroused.

Senator Smith of Michigan, Republican, spoke of the "deplorable condition" of the country through coal shortage.

"Chaos and disorder reign throughout the country," he said. "And with it there is a lack of administrative sympathy. The Senate ought to rise and clip the wings of those who seek to exercise an authority, such as this Garfield order, which never was intended to be given. The country is aghast over it. Our enemies must be jubilant. United action should be taken by the Senate to stay the blow with its far-reaching effect."

Senator Smith of Georgia, Democrat, found, he said, that the Fuel Administrator had been influenced by the desire to put coal in bunkers of ships to carry supplies to the Allies.

"We cannot deny that the Allies must be served," said Senator Smith. "At the same time I hope the Fuel Administration will still find the way to move coal and shipping without shutting down the country's industries."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Democrat, whose constituents had almost buried him under a fusillade of telegrams, characterized the Garfield order as the "most drastic ever issued by any Government."

"I am not yet convinced that it is necessary to shut down factories," he said. "I recognize the need to supply coal to our navy, but the President has the right to commandeer any coal he wants for that use. I recognize the necessity of sending supplies to the Allies, but I do not see that it is necessary to paralyze our own industry to do it."

## *HYLAN WARNS OF PERIL OF A CONFLAGRATION*

### *Issues Proclamation Urging Care to Keep Sprinkler Systems in Operation.*

In connection with a proclamation issued by Mayor Hylan yesterday calling attention to the fire danger if sprinkler systems were allowed to freeze, County Fuel Administrator Schley said that he wished to lay stress on the fact that the general exemption order covers buildings which have sprinkler systems.

"There are 2,400 such buildings in Manhattan alone," Mr. Schley said. "The exemption order was given to protect these and the fire danger kept at a minimum. All such buildings are therefore permitted to burn sufficient fuel to keep the sprinkler system from freezing."

Mayor Hylan, in his proclamation, evidently took the ground that buildings with sprinklers were to be left heatless. He asked all citizens to cooperate for public safety. The proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION.

To all Citizens of New York City:

This city is menaced by the imminent possibility of a general conflagration. Recent severe cold weather, combined with the shortage of coal, has produced a condition of gravest menace. These buildings which, because of sprinkler protection, are usually counted upon to serve as fire barriers, are now virtually without such protection. The Chief of the Fire Department has sounded the warning that, "if to these conditions a moderately heavy fall of snow is added, making it difficult to move heavy fire-fighting apparatus, a disastrous conflagration would be not only possible, but highly probable."

The unprecedented concentration of population and values in New York City might easily turn such a conflagration into a disaster of the first magnitude. As Mayor of the City of New York, I hereby call upon all citizens to co-operate for the public safety by the following means:

1. To have a sufficient number of water barrels and fire buckets or other form of fire extinguishers ready for immediate use in all buildings.
2. To provide adequate emergency watchman service in all buildings until the present crisis is passed.
3. To ascertain the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes, and to study the directions for sending in alarms.
4. To observe especial care with matches, lights, heaters, and all other forms of fire hazard.
5. To have all waste paper, packing material, and other combustible rubbish put in metal containers and removed from building daily, and to keep basements and cellars perfectly clean.

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

The protection of fire sprinkler systems was one of the first things provided for by the Fuel Administration here after Dr. Garfield's order was given. Attention was called to the danger of putting out fires in buildings provided with sprinklers by the Fire Underwriters and the exemption order allowing such places to keep fires going for the protection of the sprinklers was issued at once.

## BALDWIN WORKS NOT CLOSED.

### Exempted on Order from Washington—2,000,000 Idle in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Approximately 2,000,000 workers in Pennsylvania will be thrown out of employment during the five-day shutdown of industries affected by the Federal Fuel Administrator's order, according to statistics compiled by the State Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg. One million and a half workers will be similarly affected on the Monday holidays, and the approximate loss in wages was placed at $114,000,000.

Many of the department stores and manufacturing interests announced that they would pay their employes during the enforced suspension.

## 30,000 PLANTS IN CITY CLOSED BY THE ORDER

Continued from Page One.

Jonas A. D. Naumburg, hatters and furriers at 516-528 West Thirty-fifth Street, called his 700 employes together yesterday morning, and said that his firm would pay its employes in full for the five days' suspension and for the Monday holidays.

There is expected to be some suffering on the east side, where many of the workers live from day to day. The Charity Organization Society issued this statement last night:

"The majority of small wage earners will have savings and credit enough to weather a period of the length that has been proposed without recourse to outside assistance. There will, however, be some families whose margin of income is so narrow that the closing of industrial plants will force them to apply for assistance to charitable agencies. This will be true particularly of those households which through sickness or other causes have become so disorganized as to be unable to withstand any additional pressure on their powers of self-dependence.

### Aid for the Unemployed.

"Families already under the care of charitable agencies will be likely to require increased aid by reason of the unemployment of those members who are contributing partially to the support of the household. The fourteen neighborhood offices of the Charity Organization Society and the Joint Application Bureau at 105 East Twenty-second Street will, of course, be kept open as usual so that any emergency can be met."

It was stated at the Relief Bureau of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor that plans were being made to meet all calls for aid.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Chairman of the Committee on Unemployment of the Women's City Club, presided at a meeting yesterday to consider problems of unemployment due to the operation of the Garfield order. The opinion was expressed that the throwing out of work of tens of thousands of girls was such a serious problem that a telegram was sent to Dr. Garfield asking him to modify his order so that industries employing girls could continue operation.

Many managers of plants went to their places in doubt as to whether to open or not. As a rule, when they couldn't get accurate classification, they closed. On the east side of Harlem all the breweries were closed early in the day with the exception of George Ehret's and it shut down in the course of the morning.

Perhaps the industry which shut out the largest number of workers in New York was the clothing industry. Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said that all of the 50,000 members of the union were thrown out of work. He said between 10,000 and 15,000 of them were working on Government uniform orders.

At the offices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union it was said that all of the 60,000 members in 4,300 shops in the city were not working. It was said that the loss in wages to the members of the union would be more than $250,000 a day. Practically none of the garment workers will be paid during the suspension of work.

At the offices of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association it was said that all of its clothing shops were closed. There was a disposition on the part of some of the needleworkers, who have engaged in bitter industrial battles with their employers, to blame the shop managers for the shut-down, but union leaders did their best to explain that it had been ordered by the National Government. The offices of the unions were crowded all day long with anxious workers, hundreds of whom knew nothing of the Garfield order until they found the shops closed. For weeks thousands of the workers on women's garments have been out of work. In the last two weeks the busy season in the trade had come and prospects were brighter for them until the Garfield order came.

Postmaster Patten announced that owing to the Garfield order there was danger of a congestion of accumulated mail unless some provision be made for its delivery prior to Jan. 23. The Postmaster issued this statement to business men:

The Postmaster suggests and requests that concerns whose places of business are affected have an authorized representative stationed at the street entrance of their various places of business to receive mail from the carriers, who will make their usual rounds. If this is not desirable or practicable, they should make arrangements to have the authorized representative call at the Post Office station in their district to receive their mail during this time. It can be readily understood that an accumulation of five days' mail for delivery on Wednesday next will tend to unduly tax the capacity of the Post Office.

The American Museum of Natural History issued a statement saying that the museum would be open only during daylight hours, and that only enough heat would be maintained to prevent pipes from freezing. It was announced that until further notice all lectures were suspended.

### Stage Women Protest.

The Stage Women's War Relief made public a telegram last night from H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, in which he promised his aid to the stage women in their fight against the closing of theatres and motion picture houses by the Garfield order.

Mr. Davison's promise was in response to this telegram sent him by the organization:

The Stage Women's War Relief, as one of the affiliations of the Red Cross and one of its large contributors of surgical dressings, knitted garments, clothes, and other supplies, urge you to use your influence with the President and the Fuel Commissioner to prevent the proposed order for closing the theatres and moving picture houses part time. The saving of coal would be minimum, while many thousands of self-supporting men and women would have their incomes cut in half or be thrown out of employment entirely. This would manifestly add a new burden to the Red Cross, for our own organization, the official war relief clearing house for the entire profession, is supported almost exclusively from money we receive within the profession. At present a drive is being exploited by prominent men and women of the theatres and its allied industries, for subscriptions and small taxations for the support of the Stage Women's War Relief. This would naturally be crushed, and the organization suffer financial ruin and be unable to carry on its work of relief of the families of actor soldiers and sailors, or to continue its many gifts of relief supplies to the Red Cross. We respectfully call your attention to the response the Red Cross has always received from this organization and the theatrical profession, and feel sure you will co-operate with us to prevent this catastrophe in economics.

This is Mr. Davison's reply:

Stage Women's War Relief, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Have already taken steps to present to the officials concerned the arguments so ably set forth in dispatch I received from you and your associates. Aside from the obligation that I owe your profession for all it has done for the Red Cross, I find myself in full sympathy with your cause and shall do everything possible to be helpful.

H. P. DAVISON,
Chairman Red Cross War Council.

E. W. Estes, Secretary of the Broadway Association, said last night that while there had been a disposition on the part of some small stores to evade the order, that there had developed a desire to abide by the order.

### Curtailment Totals a Billion.

The industrial loss caused by the Garfield order was placed at $1,000,000,000 in an official minute of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, adopted at a special meeting last night and sent to President Wilson and Congress. The minute said in part:

"This order, issued without warning, has no parallel in the history of the nation. By wholly stopping industry it will reduce the output of manufactured goods at an amount estimated at $1,000,000,000 in value.

"An order of such vast import has doubtless had careful and due consideration, at least such consideration in the judgment of the Fuel Administrator and his advisers as warranted its issuance. Actuated by every patriotic desire to support the National Administration to the utmost without question or criticism in every effort it puts forth in this time of great stress, we nevertheless protest that the order in question should not have been sprung as it was upon the industries of the country without warning, and it should not have been issued at all until its probable effect had been ascertained by a full and open discussion of what was proposed and after taking the industries and business interests of the country into the confidence of the Administration.

"The program we venture to suggest for your consideration is that of moving the coal already mined and in the sidings to the centres where it is needed instead of shutting off its use in such a way as to result in a paralysis of industry."

## FINDS SHIP WORK AT A STANDSTILL

Continued from Page One.

could have been hired in great numbers any time, so that the work was merely an excuse to hold the men.

The steel parts for the standardized ships to be built by the Submarine Boat Corporation come from forty-seven different manufacturers, but the officials of the corporation say that the manufacturers have had their parts for the ships ready for shipment before they would be needed in the construction program. The first parts were shipped in November, and they have not reached the plant yet. Neither have other parts needed later in the program, but they could not be put into the structure of the ship until the first parts had been built in.

If materials are rushed to the yard the officials says they may be able to hold their force by using the men in building new ways for other ships, although that is not the work they were hired to do.

After he had sent his telegram to Mr. McAdoo Mr. Hurley and Mr. Piez continued their inspection of the yards of the Submarine Boat Corporation, and, although their original program had included inspections of other yards today, they returned to Washington last night.

Mr. Hurley made a short inspection of the three ships under construction in the plants of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, and, although he found that the officials experienced some delay in deliveries of shipments of steel by the railroads, their troubles were not nearly so great as in the Submarine Boat Corporation yards. The Federal yards are controlled by the United States Steel Corporation, and most of the steel for the ships comes from their plants. Mr. Hurley discussed also with the officials of the Federal yards what possible delay might be caused on their three ships by the shutting down of the steel mills in compliance with the order of the Fuel Administrator.

In the yards of the Foundation Company, the third yard visited by the two officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, three wooden ships are being built. Officials said that they had plenty of timber in the yards to continue their work.

In discussing the housing problem at the Newark shipyards Mr. Hurley said he did not think it would be necessary for the Government to give its aid, because he said he thought the city would be able to accommodate any number that might be employed in the vicinity. Two new street-car lines will be built for the workers, and a rush order for fifty trolley cars has been sent to a works in Cleveland.

## *BLAMES RAILROADS FOR COAL FAILURE*

### *Head of Fuel Company Says Scarcity of Cars Has Caused Difficulty.*

Fuel Administrator Garfield was warmly defended yesterday by F. S. Landstreet, Vice President of the Consolidation Coal Company, Inc., the second largest coal company in the United States. He said that the heads of the coal trade generally, who had come into contact with Dr. Garfield, had generally been impressed by his ability.

Mr. Landstreet said that an average of 100,000 coal miners have been idle every day of the last six months in the bituminous regions because of the failure of the railroads to furnish cars. He said that the failure of the railroads in the last six months had reduced the coal-producing capacity of the United States by 40 per cent. This was partly due, he said, to mistakes by the railroads and by the Government and largely to lack of equipment on the railroads because of the years during which a policy of starving the railroads had existed.

Mr. Landstreet placed the chief measure of blame for the present coal crisis on Congress for passing the Pomerene bill, after only a few minutes' consideration, notwithstanding its enormous importance and what are now regarded as disastrous defects. When he was asked yesterday if he considered that the Garfield order was necessary, Mr. Landstreet said that a drastic measure of the kind had been made necessary by the constant refusal of the railroads to take adequate steps to meeting the increasingly critical coal situation. He asserted that a previous attempt to clear up the blockade in the way of coal production had been defeated by Judge Lovett of the Railroad Priority Board. Mr. Landstreet said:

"The present shortage of bituminous coal began to be evidenced in October, 1916, and has gradually become worse ever since. This company is the second largest coal producer in the United States, mining on an average of 14,000,000 tons annually of bituminous coal. Our actual records show that for the last six months there has been approximately only 60 per cent. of railroad cars furnished, that the miners employed were capable of loading; it further shows that an average of 6,500 miners have been idle during that period. While the same men were not idle continually during that period, there was an average of that many idle every day.

"As this company, although being the second largest producer in the country, only produces a little over 2½ per cent. of the entire production, and as the conditions shown by this company are typical of the conditions prevailing in the entire bituminous region, it is easy to see that there has been at least an average of 100,000 miners idle every day for the last six months.

"This answers two questions very effectually: First, that any price fixing retarded production, for, although some mines may have been closed down, the mines actually operating were not getting sufficient equipment to operate over 60 per cent. of the time.

"It further shows that any idleness on the part of labor in industries, for the period of five days covered by the recent order, will not to any extent equal the continuous idleness of the miners or the loss of earnings on the part of these men over the last six months, and I give this period, for the reason that it was more extreme then than for the previous twelve months."

### Deliveries to be Small.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Deliveries of coal in the next few days will be small through the entire storm-swept section of the country and probably elsewhere, railroad officials declared today, after receiving reports of continuing cold weather and snow.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

CURTAILMENT OF SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 21st.

On account of partial industrial suspension by the Fuel Administrator, the following changes in suburban train service will be made on Monday, January 21st:

FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY AND MILLSTONE BRANCH

Train leaving Hudson Terminal 7:19 A. M. for New Brunswick will be annulled, and train leaving Pennsylvania Station 7:10 A. M. for New Brunswick, in addition to its present stops, will make all advertised stops of train leaving Hudson Terminal 7:19 A. M.

Trains leaving Hudson Terminal 6:30 A. M., 4:38 P. M. and 5:34 P. M. for Perth Amboy, and 2:17 P. M. for New Brunswick and Millstone Branch will be annulled.

Train leaving Pennsylvania Station 5:45 P. M. for New Brunswick will be annulled.

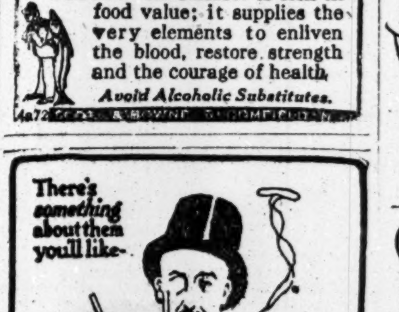
FROM NEW BRUNSWICK, PERTH AMBOY AND MILLSTONE BRANCH

Trains leaving New Brunswick 6:16 A. M., 10:47 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. will be annulled, and train leaving New Brunswick 6:43 A. M. will make, in addition to its advertised stops, all stops of train leaving New Brunswick 6:16 A. M.

Trains leaving Rahway 5:33 A. M. and East Millstone 4:24 P. M. will be annulled.

With the above exceptions the regular week day schedule of train service on the New York Division will remain in effect.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.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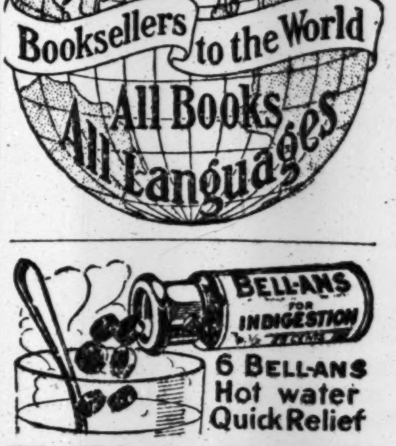
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# DRY GOODS MEN HOPE FOR OPEN MONDAYS

### Suggested That Business Day Be Shortened as Means for Saving More Coal Per Week.

### TOO FEW SHOPPING DAYS

### Customers Hardly Able to Get Their Buying Done in a Full Week—Order Will Not Be Defied.

The dry goods stores and department stores of New York are going to remain open during the five days' suspension ordered by Fuel Administrator Garfield. That was decided yesterday after a series of conferences among members of the Retail Dry Goods Association. It is expected, however, that on next Monday, as well as on the other nine Mondays which have been declared legal holidays so far as the consumption of coal is concerned, the stores will all be closed. That was the consensus of expressions made yesterday by leading merchants, but no definite announcement can be made regarding the situation until after the meeting of the association that has been called for this morning.

The dry goods men are almost unanimously opposed to the Monday closing, but are ready to co-operate with the Government in any demand that may be made. At the meeting of the association yesterday various members pointed out that six days a week were hardly sufficient for people to get their shopping done, and it was predicted that allowing only five days would cause a serious disruption of business that would affect a good many thousands of people both in New York and outside the city.

This was not objected to, however, except when three or four of the leading men in the association pointed out a way by which more coal could be conserved to the Government with less business friction. This was simply to curtail the hours of business and permit stores to remain open six days a week. The hours suggested were from 10 in the morning to 6 at night.

Under such an arrangement, the head of one of the city's largest department stores pointed out to THE TIMES yesterday, many tons of coal each week would be saved over the total which would be saved by complete suspension on Mondays.

"Here are my own figures," he said, "and the same applies to many of the other stores throughout the city. For example, on Sunday in moderate Winter weather, we burn three tons of coal. Under Dr. Garfield's order, we will burn three on Monday also. Then, the other five days in the week we burn twelve tons a day. That makes sixty-six tons consumed a week. Now, if they allow us to open on Mondays for a shorter business day, what will be the result? We burn the three tons Sunday. On the other six days, open from 10 to 6, we will burn an average of ten tons a day. That means three tons a week saved in our place alone.

"Our store," this man continued, buys its light and produces its own power. The exhaust steam is utilized to heat the building. Of course we might hide behind the technicality that the heat was a by-product, but I do not believe any store in the city is going to take any such action. If the Government tells us that it is better that we close, why, we close, regardless of reasons for and against. However, I hope that Dr. Garfield will see fit to shorten our day instead of closing us up entirely every Monday. I expect we will close this Monday anyhow, but thereafter I hope we may open."

H. A. Saks, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association, said yesterday that he expected the dry goods stores to close on Monday.

"I cannot say for certain yet," he said. "We are going to meet again on Saturday, and that will decide the matter definitely. However, in view of the order, I do not believe we can do anything else."

At McCreery's it was said that, while no definite announcement on the matter had yet been made to the patrons of the store, next Monday would probably be a holiday so far as McCreery's was concerned. At Wanamaker's it was said that the store would close Monday.

The Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday sent a telegram to Dr. Garfield urging that, instead of closing for five days, it would be better to suspend business three days this week and two days next.

## MAY ADOPT DRY GOODS IDEA.

### Fuel Administration Promises Consideration of New York Plea.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The plea of the dry goods merchants of New York that instead of closing them on Mondays they shorten all their business days by two hours has been received by the Fuel Administration without disfavor. It was said that when the message reaches Dr. Garfield it will have the fullest consideration. The practical value of the suggestion, it was said tonight by representatives of the Fuel Administration, will be studied from every angle. Officials said that Paris and London had done exactly what has been proposed by the New York dry goods merchants. In those cities the hours were cut by Government order to from 10 to 6 o'clock daily as a matter of permanent conservation. The order in the United States is not a permanent conservation matter, but temporary.

According to the explanation made tonight, the Fuel Administration adheres to the belief that with the addition of Sunday to Monday, making the shutdown interval forty-eight hours, the greatest degree of saving will be obtained. It was pointed out that it takes a certain amount of coal to get buildings heated, and that when they are closed for the day there must be a certain regular loss of fuel while fires are dying down. This can be counted upon each time a building is closed, whether for a night or for two days. The contention was made that cutting off two hours in the morning cannot possibly save as much coal as the forty-eight-hour shutdown of Sunday and Monday. Nevertheless, the members of the Fuel Administration said tonight that the plea for a shorter day would be carefully examined.

# MONDAY A CLOSED DAY ON COTTON EXCHANGE

### *Action of Board of Managers Covers Only First of Garfield Holidays, However.*

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange met yesterday and adopted the following resolution:

"In co-operation with the spirit of the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange orders the Exchange closed on Monday, Jan. 21, 1918."

It was noticed by members that this resolution says nothing of the other Mondays on which, under Mr. Garfield's order, office buildings, unless specially exempted, must dispense with all light, heat and power save that needed to prevent injury to equipment. It is known that the decision to close the Exchange was taken with the greatest reluctance, because of the attending interference with the marketing of the crop, already attended with unusual difficulty because of the very conditions arising out of the fuel shortage.

President Schutt of the Cotton Exchange stated on Thursday that unless Governor Whitman declared Monday a legal holiday, or unless the difficulties of operation due to shutting down elevators and cutting off light in offices made the dispatch of business impossible, he thought it would be inadvisable to close the Exchange.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange went further than the Fuel Administrator's order prescribed by cutting off all heat and elevator service yesterday, the members doing business with their overcoats on. The New York Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange will be open for business Monday. The former made arrangements to run a single elevator, and at the Produce Exchange it was said that plans had not been completed in respect to Monday activities. Heat will not be had at either exchange.

Stock Exchange members have agreed tacitly to exercise due patience in regard to deliveries of securities sold to one another. With most of the elevator service down in the office buildings, delays on the part of messenger boys will be inevitable. Stocks and bonds sold one day are delivered by 2:15 o'clock the following afternoon, except Saturday's sales, which are delivered on Monday. The Curb has nothing to worry about by the closing order, as they brave the chilly weather all day long under ordinary conditions.

# *MONDAYS TO BE COLD IN OFFICE BUILDINGS*

### *Managers Decide to Give Only Sunday Elevator Heat and Light Service.*

Office buildings in New York were all open and in full operation yesterday, but the question of what was going to take place next Monday puzzled many superintendents. In most instances it was agreed that there would be "Sunday service."

That means that there will be no heat beyond what is absolutely required to keep pipes from freezing. One or possibly two elevators will be in operation, and the lights will be shut off.

There has been a general lack of understanding of the Garfield order in business districts, particularly where applied to buildings producing their own light, heat, and power.

At the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, tenants got a taste yesterday of what next Monday will be. Through a mistake it was accepted as a fact that the closing order was in force, and only two elevators were in operation and few lights.

The Woolworth Building will not operate elevators on Mondays, nor will lights be supplied except where necessary, as in the Irving National Bank, on the main floor. The City Investing Building will be closed entirely on Mondays. One elevator will run in the Trinity Building.

No decision has been reached as to the Singer Building, in which is the Federal Reserve Bank and several Government offices. One elevator will probably be operated and a few lights.

The following statement was given out yesterday by the New York Building Managers' Association:

"The New York Building Managers' Association has decided that the order of the United States Fuel Administrator must be strictly construed and complied with and that no heat can be furnished on the Mondays included except to prevent freezing or where specific exemption is granted. This association believes that holiday service on said Mondays, other than heat, will be sufficient, and requests that occupants of buildings, whether of the exempt classes or otherwise, co-operate by remaining away from their offices so that the full intent of the Fuel Administrator's orders, namely, conservation of fuel, may be carried out."

# *HOTEL MEN WILL OBEY ORDER TO THE LETTER*

### *Association's Advice to Members to Close Bars on Mondays and Eschew Dances and Banquets.*

The Hotel Association of New York settled the doubt in the minds of hotel men about the Garfield order by sending instructions to them last night saying that on the coalless Mondays they must close their bars and not give cabaret performances if they called for the use of heat in addition to what would otherwise be used. This is the advice issued by the Hotel Association of New York City and also by the New York State Hotel Association.

That on each Monday beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, all bars in hotels be closed to the public in the same manner as on Sundays, and wherever heating systems will permit it, the temperature be reduced in all barrooms to slightly over the freezing point.

If the giving of either public or private dances, banquets, or other forms of entertainment necessitates additional fuel for heating you are advised to postpone all such affairs; furthermore, you should not make future contracts for such entertainment on these days.

Do not forget that the purpose of the Administrator's order is to save fuel consumption; therefore, in all instances wherein your employes and guests can conserve light and power, do all possible to effect such purposes and thereby better help your country to win the war.

Your executive officers urgently advise you and all those engaged in allied interests to scrupulously follow the letter and spirit of the foregoing recommendations.

What is going to happen to New York restaurants next Monday is still puzzling the proprietors. Under the terms of the Monday closing order no fuel is to be used to heat rooms in which liquor is sold or served. A meeting of the Society of Restaurateurs yesterday failed to throw any light on the subject and Washington was appealed to for information.

# *MINERS' DELEGATES FIGHT PENALTY CLAUSE*

### *Leaders in Indianapolis Convention, However, Stoutly Defend Garfield Wage Compact.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—There was an all-day discussion in the Miners' Convention today over the ratification of the Washington agreement, negotiated by the soft coal operators and workers and approved by Fuel Administrator Garfield, opposition to its approval being due to the insertion in the contract of the automatic penalty clause.

Bitter speeches were made against the adoption of the clause, and many delegates, mostly officers of the union, urged its approval as one of the best things the miners could do to assist in stabilizing the coal industry. Failure to ratify the agreement, leaders said, would bring about chaos and endanger a maximum output of bituminous coal. It was the general opinion of influential officers of the union tonight that it would be ratified by a large majority.

The Washington agreement gave the bituminous men a substantial increase in wages. It contains a clause which provides that miners shall be fined $1 a day for each day they violate the agreement by going out on unauthorized strikes or for other violations of contracts. It also calls for a fine against mine owners of $2 for each man employed in their mines for failing to enforce the clause against the workers. The agreement is now in effect subject to the approval of the convention. Penalty clauses in one form or another have been in effect in the Middle West for years. There is none in the anthracite regions, where contract violations are handled by the Conciliation Board.

# FUEL CONTROLLERS PLAN PROSECUTIONS

### Call Upon Federal District Attorney to Handle Cases of Those Who Violate Order.

### COAL USERS IN A QUANDARY

### Thousands Call on Administrators for Rulings—Sixty-five Exemptions Granted Here.

State and County Fuel Administrators, just before leaving their offices in lower Broadway last night, said that the order of National Fuel Administrator Garfield had been generally obeyed, although County Administrator Reeve Schley admitted that he had cut off power from five plants, which he refused to name. The Administrators based their opinion on reports that had reached them from outside sources rather than through official channels, for the order came so suddenly that the Administration here had no time to provide administrative or police machinery. They had several inspectors out, but they were busy hurrying about the city in response to telephone complaints against business houses.

The Lever act gives the Fuel Administration authority to call on any Federal authority for assistance, and State Administrator Albert H. Wiggin has asked the United States District Attorney to be ready to prosecute offenders. It is probable that he will ask the Department of Justice to detail inspectors to search for violators. He has asked Mayor Hylan to have the police report violations, and the Mayor has instructed that this be done.

The offices of the Coal Conservation Committee on the fourth floor of 61 Broadway and of the County Administrator, 65 Broadway, were busy yesterday. All day long a steady stream of callers poured into the offices, and the few clerks who were not answering requests for information as to the new regulation were at the telephones settling doubtful points and answering a thousand and one irrelevant questions.

**Seeking Exemptions.**

Most of those who came to the offices wanted to know whether their businesses came under the exempt class. Some situations were so involved that it required a lawyer's services to solve them. These problems were passed on to Washington, and during the day many rulings were received from Dr. Garfield's office. In addition to these requests for rulings there came to the State Fuel Administrator's office queries from County Fuel Administrators up-State. After a consultation with James M. Rosenberg, Attorney for the Fuel Administrator, Mr. Wiggin sent this telegram to every Fuel Administrator within his jurisdiction:

"I hereby call your specific attention to Section 8, which answers many of the questions asked of us. You are hereby authorized to take whatever measures may be necessary to properly administrate Section 8. All applications for exemption under Subdivision C of Section 8 are hereby referred to the County Fuel Administrators, who are hereby instructed to keep a record of all exemptions granted. The Fuel Administration in Washington instructs us as follows:

"'The closing order applies to plants burning wood and all other kinds of fuel. Retail stores must close on the Mondays prescribed in the order, and saloons are on the same basis as the stores. At the request of the War and Navy Departments all Government arsenals in your State and the following plants are exempt from the order to the extent indicated: Savage Arms Company, Remington Arms-U. M. C. Company, and National Brass and Copper Tube Company, to the extent that they are making rifles, pistols, machine guns, and small-arm munitions.'

"I direct you to take such measures as may secure the enforcement of Dr. Garfield's order. I call your attention to Section 3 of the Lever act, and to the fact that the Fuel Administration has the right to utilize any department or agency of the Government. I suggest that you ask the United States Attorney in your jurisdiction to prosecute violators, and ask the United States Marshal to report violations to the United States Attorney. I suggest that you call upon the Mayors or governing bodies in your towns, villages, and communities in general, and see to it that Dr. Garfield's order is enforced. "ALBERT H. WIGGIN, State Fuel Administrator."

**Sixty-five Applicants Favored.**

Mr. Schley announced at the close of the day that his office had granted sixty-five applications for exemption. These cases, he said, came under rulings made in Washington. This number, however, he said, was only a small part of the number of requests that had been received. Fifty per cent. of those exempted were either engaged in the direct movement of food or were connected in some vital way with food manufacture. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the County Fuel Administrator to allow, where possible, a continuance of processes of manufacture that had begun before the order was issued and where its stoppage would result in property loss.

Most of the burden of looking after the legal aspect of requests fell on Mr. Rosenberg and he was busy all day. "The Lever act is a law with real teeth," he said. "Those who doubt our power in the matter are going to be sadly disappointed. It provides not only a penalty for violation of the regulations of the Fuel Administration, but it provides also that those who interfere with its agents can be fined $1,000 or imprisoned for one year or both. It is just as well that the people should get the right conception of the Lever law. It is a war measure, and in its enforcement the Administration can call on all branches of the Government."

It was made clear at the Fuel Administration offices that the only relief that would be granted locally would be to prevent injury to health or damage by freezing. It is Washington that is to decide all other questions, as was testified by the telegrams from Dr. Garfield's office that kept coming in all day. Just what the rulings covered Mr. Wiggin would not say last night, but unofficially it was said that they covered cases of firms on Government work and special rulings on matters of general public good.

The excited laundrymen who feared that hundreds of so-called hand laundries would not get their goods if the washing plants were closed were reassured yesterday. They were told that, as a matter of health precaution, they should finish the work in the tubs, but were warned that this did not cover further laundry work.

In reply to queries from tanners, Mr. Wiggin informed them that their tanneries might operate to prevent the ruin of leather in process, but that no more work must be started. Tobacco manufacturers were informed that they could finish their stock in the process of manufacture, but that no fuel would be supplied them, and they must start no new work.

As evidence that the closing order was being generally observed the Fuel Administration pointed to a report received late in the day from the New York and Brooklyn Edison Companies. The former reported that it was carrying 40 per cent. less "load" yesterday than on the day before, and the Brooklyn Company reported that its "load" had been cut in half. This, it was estimated, indicated at least a saving of 2,500 tons of coal.

At the end of the day the complaint clerk's report to Mr. Schley showed that twenty complaints of violation had been received and five had had their power shut off. These, it is said, were on the east side. In the latter cases it is probable that the evidence will be laid before the United States District Attorney.

One question that the Administration was: "What is fuel?" Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, said fuel was about everything except water, and in this connection he said that plants using water power will not be closed. He added to this his opinion that as the order mentions that no fuel must be used to heat rooms where liquor is sold, that the bars in private clubs as well as those in hotels will have to close during the holiday Mondays.

Arthur Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association, said he believed the coal merchants would comply with the order. There might be a few willing to take a chance and evade it, but these would constitute a very small minority of the trade. "It is a good deal like the situation created when the income tax was first enacted. No one knew just where he stood, and it is just so with the coal men. When they fully understand they are going to obey."

At the office of William Farrell & Sons it was said that they would obey the order. At the office of Burns Brothers it was said that the effect of the order would be slight so far as the actual deliveries of coal were concerned. As coal dealers take care of all their customers, they will continue to do so, giving priority, of course, to those on the Garfield list.

Jonathan P. Day, Commissioner of Markets, will begin today to look after the coal needs of the city, it was stated, after a conference yesterday, in the City Hall, at which Mayor Hylan and the Commissioners of the various city departments were present. The prices to prevail are these, decided upon several weeks ago: 60 cents per hundredweight for small lots and $2.50 per ton profit to the retail dealer when the consumer buys by the ton.

**28,000 Tons Brought Here.**

The movement of coal into the city was free yesterday, and last night Mr. Schley said his reports indicated that 28,000 tons had been brought to this city. This does not include the amount sent to waiting ships. A. H. Smith, the Railway Director, reported a considerable improvement in the work of unloading cars at the coal ports.

"Reports received by me indicate improvement in the movement of bunker coal," said J. W. Searle, Commissioner of the Tide Water Coal Exchange. "We have got to keep at work to coal the ships that are here so as to enable them to sail with their cargoes. This will do much to clear up the railroad congestion that has nearly swamped the terminals."

The daily report of coal at tidewater made public yesterday by Mr. Smith gave these figures:

| | Anthracite. | Bituminous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. |
| Dumped in pockets | 808 | 660 | 1,468 |
| In barges | 625 | 552 | 1,177 |
| Cars at tidewater | 2,657 | 1,555 | 2,626 |

This means, allowing fifty tons to the car, that the amount of the coal at tidewater, expressed in tons, was:

| | Anthracite. | Bituminous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dumped | 48,000 | 34,800 | 82,800 |
| In barges | 35,500 | 11,350 | 46,350 |
| In cars | 119,300 | 66,950 | 186,250 |

Transportation conditions were improved yesterday, though there was much ice in the Kull van Kull and Raritan Bay to interfere with the movement of coal barges. Towboats had to proceed with caution to bring their barges through.

## UNIONS DEMAND FULL PAY.

### Central Federated Organization Would Hold Employers.

A motion was passed at the meeting of the Central Federated Labor Union last night demanding that employers pay their workmen for the days of enforced idleness due to Fuel Administrator Garfield's order. In addition, another motion was passed providing that a letter should be sent the President of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, complaining of the action of the United States Steel Corporation in refusing to pay its men and asking Mr. Gompers to take the matter up through the Council of National Defense.

It was toward the end of last night's meeting that the matter of the suspension of business came up. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the union, called to the members as they were leaving the hall to "Wait a minute."

"What do you intend to do in regard to protecting our members who are compelled to be idle for several days under Dr. Garfield's coal order?" asked Mr. Bohm. "I understand that while some firms are going to pay their workmen, others have refused. I hold that labor has done its bit in this war. We have bought Liberty bonds of both issues, and we have invested in thrift stamps. We have sent our boys to the trenches, and have supplied the Government with skilled mechanics for camps and cantonments. I think it's up to the employer, to the man who has made a fortune out of this country, to see that the laboring men under him do not lose in this crisis."

Edward C. Rybicki of the Typographical Union offered a motion "urging" employers to pay their men for the time lost. Elias Wolff of the Cigarmakers objected.

"If you do anything," he said, "you should condemn Dr. Garfield for issuing such an order. You are not going to get any such request from the manufacturers."

Alexander Copstain of the Neckwear Union then suggested to amend the motion changing the word "urge" to "demand," which was agreed upon. The motion was then carried. Another motion was passed instructing the secretary to write Dr. Garfield requesting him instead of abolishing one day's work a week to proclaim a nation-wide eight-hour day.

The union passed a motion asking the Public Service Commission to investigate the employment of women as conductors and guards on elevated, subway, or street railway cars. It was also decided to send a committee to Mayor Hylan to ask him what his attitude is going to be in regard to the union of teachers organized in the public schools.

## STEEL PLANTS EXCEPTED.

### Big Shops with Government Orders Get Special Ruling.

Local steel men found considerable enlightenment on details of Dr. Garfield's closing-down order yesterday in announcements from Washington of plants which were exempted. Officers of the Bethlehem Steel, Lackawanna Steel, and Republic Iron and Steel Companies learned early in the day that they were to go ahead as usual because of Government rush orders on their books, and a number of important subsidiaries of the steel corporations received similar treatment. In consequence of the exemptions made overnight by the Fuel Administrator, the steelmakers were freed of much of the tenseness which marked their consultations on Thursday, and they were inclined to take a more hopeful view of the situation than before.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, held another meeting with John A. Topping, head of the Republic Iron and Steel Company; E. A. S. Clarke of the Lackawanna, E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem, and several other members of the American Iron and Steel Institute's Special Committee on Steel Products. Judge Gary said that details of trade problems incident to the shutdown were discussed. Some of the details, it was understood, had to do with the situation of blast furnaces, which cannot be completely closed down without damage to them. The trade was of the opinion last night that blast furnace operation would be continued throughout the fifteen-day period.

The exemption of numerous major concerns from the ruling by the Fuel Administration lowered the estimates previously made of the probable loss in wages to the workers in the steel companies during the enforced holidays. No intimations were made, however, that the Steel Corporation might decide to alter the decision announced by Judge Gary on Thursday, which was that the men would not be paid when they were not actually at work.

As a matter of fact, the wage losses in certain branches of the steel and iron trades, as compared with their wages before the shut-down began, may not be as severe as has been suggested. Fuel shortages and bad weather had reduced operations at many mills and blast furnaces before Dr. Garfield acted, with a consequent lessening of pay to the men engaged at those plants. As a whole, however, the workers at steel plants had been receiving the highest wages in the history of the industry, and there is no question but that the holidays will affect many employes severely.

# GARFIELD EXEMPTS MANY INDUSTRIES

### List Comprises Many Munition Plants and Others Engaged on Emergency Work.

### AIRCRAFT BUILDERS LEAD

### Locomotive Works and Manufactures of Yarn and Cloth for Government Are Included.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—United States Fuel Administrator Garfield gave out a list today of industrial concerns which had been exempted from the operation of the order curtailing the use of coal. This list was compiled on information furnished by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and heads of other Government departments. About 1,000 plants are included, insuring work to hundreds of thousands of men. It embraces concerns supplying materials under contract to the Government, where these materials are immediately needed and can be delivered without adding to the present congested transportation condition.

The concerns are exempted only in so far as they are operating on the articles specified in the list. There are no general exemptions of industry. The longest list of special industries constitutes the firms building aircraft.

No official estimate was given today of the number of industries exempted. Guesses ran as high as 1,000, including the parts of many plants which are engaged in the manufacture of supplies which the War and Navy Departments class as "imperative orders."

The list follows:

**For the manufacture of "gas masks of the box respirator type":**

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.
Mechanical Rubber Goods Company, Cleveland.
C. Kenyon Company, Brooklyn.
Gas Defense Plant, Long Island. (Operated by Gas Defense Service.)
Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, Astoria, L. I.
Fulford Manufacturing Company, Providence.
Nashawanna Mill, New Bedford, Mass.
Wamsutta Mill, New Bedford, Mass.
Sayles Bleacheries, Saylesville, R. I.
Hero Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

**For the manufacture of explosives:**

All plants of the du Pont Powder Company.
Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.
Aetna Powder Company, New York.

**For the manufacture of rifles, pistols, machine guns and small arms ammunition:**

Savage Arms Company, Utica, N. Y.
Marlin Arms Corporation, New Haven, Conn.
Remington U. M. C. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
Remington U. M. C. Co., Ilion, N. Y.
Remington U. M. C. Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Remington U. M. C. Co., Swanton, Vt.
Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., Hartford, Conn.
Marlin Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Eddystone, Penn.
U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.
National Brass and Copper Tube Co., Hastings, N. Y.
Peters Cartridge Co., Cincinnati.
Western Cartridge Co., Upper Alton, Ill.
Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass.
U. S. Machine Gun Co., (Hopkins & Allen Plant,) Meriden, Conn.

**For the manufacture of important forgings:**

Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.
Midvale Steel Co., Nicetown, Penn.
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Cleveland.
American Car and Foundry Co., Detroit.

**For the manufacture of war essentials needed immediately:**

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Burks Electric Co., Erie, Penn.
Electric Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Goodman Mfg., Chicago.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus.
Pittsburgh Transformer Co., Pittsburgh.
Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., Cleveland.
Triumph Elect. Co., Cincinnati.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh.

**For the manufacture of Liberty Bond paper:**

Crane & Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

**For the manufacture of chrome green:**

J. T. Lewis Bros. Co., Philadelphia.

**For the manufacture of linseed oil:**

C. W. H. Carter, 8 Ferry St., New York.

**For the manufacture of destroyers:**

Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.
Wm. Cramp & Sons S. & E. B. Co., Philadelphia.
New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.
Newport News Shipbuilding & D. D. Co., Newport News, Va.

**For the manufacture of forgings for destroyers:**

Camden Forge Co., Camden, N. J.
Allis-Chalmers Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Erie Forge Co., Erie, Penn.

**For the manufacturer of boilers for destroyers:**

Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J.

**For the manufacture of seamless tubes less than one and one-half inches in diameter:**

National Tube Co., McKeesport, Penn.
Pittsburgh Steel Tube Co., Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh Steel Products Co., Pittsburgh.
Ohio Seamless Steel Tube Co., Shelby, Ohio.

**For the manufacture of condenser tubes five-eighths of an inch in diameter for destroyers:**

American Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

**For the manufacture of aircraft and signal corps products:**

A. C. Clark Co., Chicago.
Packard Motor Co., Detroit.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit.
Lincoln Motor Co., Detroit.
Trego Motors Corpn., New Haven, Conn.
Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis.
Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissville, Penn.
Pittsburgh Model Engine Co., Pittsburgh.
Wright Martin Aircraft Corpn., New Brunswick, N. J.
Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Aeronautical Engineering Corp., Long Island City.
General Motors Corp., Detroit.
Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corp., Buffalo.
Thomas Morse Aaircraft Corp., Ithaca, N. Y.
Fisher Body Corp., Detroit.
Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Standard Aeroplane Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.
Cutler Desk Co., Buffalo.
Rubay Co., Cleveland.
Engel Aircraft Co., Niles, Ohio.
Lewis Spring and Axle Co., Chelsea, Mass.
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio.
National Gauge and Equipment Co., La Crosse, Wis.
U. S. Gauge Co., Sellersville, Penn.
Julius King Optical Co., New York City.
Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester.
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn.
American Radio and Research Corp., New York City.
American Steel and Wire Co., Trenton, N. J.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester.
Hartzell Walnut Propeller Co., Piqua, Ohio.
West Woodworking Co., Chicago.
Flottorp Mfg. Co., Chicago.
John A. Roebling Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.
Western Electric Co., New York City.
Western Elect. Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester.
Splitdorf Elec. Co., Newark, N. J.
Wyman Gordon Co., Worcester, Mass.
American Propeller Co., Baltimore, Md.
Astoria Veneer Mill & Dock Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

**For the manufacture of emergency navy contracts:**

Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, N. Y.
L. W. F. Engineering Co., College Point, N. Y.
Aeromarine Plane & Motor Co., Keyport, N. Y.
The Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass.

**For the manufacture of locomotives for the United States Government and American railroads:**

American Locomotive Co., Schenectady.
American Locomotive Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.
American Locomotive Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.
American Locomotive Co., Paterson, N. J.
American Locomotive Co., Richmond, Va.
American Locomotive Co., Manchester, N. H.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Penn.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Burnham, Penn.
Lima Locomotive Corp., Lima, Ohio.
H. K. Porter Locomotive Co., Pittsburgh.

**For the manufacture of products for Shipping Board:**

General Electric Co., Erie, Penn.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

**For emergency fleet orders and emergency Government work:**

Bethlehem Steel Co., Steelton, Penn.
Bethlehem Steel Co., S. Bethlehem, Penn.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Nicetown, Penn.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Coatesville, Penn.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Johnstown, Penn.
Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Penn.
Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh.
Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh.
Crucible Steel Co., Harrison, N. J.
La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio.
Otis Steel Co., Cleveland.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo.
Illinois Steel Co., Chicago.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh.
Donner Steel Co., Buffalo.
Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Central Steel & Iron Co., Harrisburg, Penn.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Corrigan, McKinney & Co., Cleveland.
Forged Steel Wheel Co., Butler, Penn.
Whittaker-Glassner Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., Conshohocken, Penn.

**Further Exemptions.**

Further exemptions include all manufacturers of woolen yarns for the purpose of weaving into 16 and 30-ounce meltons; also manufacturers of 16 and 30-ounce meltons; the spongers and shrinkers of this cloth; manufacturers of woolen coats, breeches, and overcoats for army and navy uniforms; also manufacturers of 12.4 and heavier ducks for the United States Government, as well as the finishing plants engaged in dyeing these ducks; also manufacturers engaged in making them into tents and equipage for the United States Government. Manufacturers of optical glass also are exempt.

All of the foregoing exemptions apply merely to the materials being manufactured for the United States Government under emergency orders. The restrictions of the order of the Fuel Administration apply to all other work being done by these concerns.

In ruling today that ice plants are exempted from operation of the order the Fuel Administration held, however, that in all cities where possible the plants should consolidate and that one only should operate, distributing its output through the others. If necessary for normal supply, possibly two will be allowed to run. This will be left largely to the discretion of local Fuel Administrators.

# M'ADOO DIVIDES RAILWAY CONTROL

Continued from Page One.

der No. 4, establishing the operating regions.

The Directors will undertake to supervise the general transportation problems in their districts and will be the Field Marshals of the central organization which the Director General is expected to form permanently in a day or two. This organization probably will consist of five or six divisions, with a chief of each.

**Functions of Wage Board.**

Explaining the purpose of the Wage Commission, Mr. McAdoo said:

"The commission has been appointed with a view to determining the wages for the different classes of labor upon the railroads. It will begin its work at once, and will report to the Director General, giving its recommendations in general terms as to changes that should be made. Upon this report the Director General will make a decision.

"In dealing with such a complex problem as railroad wages, the powers of the commission must be very broad if it is to report a satisfactory result. It is authorized to make a general investigation of the whole field of railroad labor—the compensation of persons in the service of the railroads, the relation of railroad wages to wages in other industries, the conditions in different parts of the country, the special emergency respecting wages which exists at this time owing to war conditions and the high cost of living, and the relation between different classes of railroad labor.

"The creation of this commission is the culmination of a large number of complaints and demands of employes, which have been pending before the railroad managers for some time past. These complaints and demands were brought to the attention of the Director General shortly after the assumption of the operation of the railroads by the Government. They came in all forms, from various classes of railroad labor organizations and from various groups of unorganized employes of the railroads."

**President Thanks Members.**

President Wilson sent the following letter to each member of the commission:

"May I not assure you of my appreciation of your acceptance of the invitation extended to you by the Director General of Railroads to serve as a member of the important commission he has appointed to inquire into the question of wages of railroad employes in the United States?

"This is one of the most important problems of the moment, and is worthy of the unselfish and disinterested service you have so patriotically undertaken to render."

Nearly every class of organized and unorganized railroad labor has asked Director General McAdoo for a wage increase or has sought a conference to discuss some phase of the employment situation. These include engineers and enginemen, firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers, maintenance of way employes, machinists, shopmen, and train dispatchers.

Although Mr. McAdoo has made no announcement of his policy, it is generally believed that a number of wage increases will be allowed.

Director General McAdoo issued an appeal to people of the South to make special efforts next year to grow their own foodstuffs in order to avoid hauling it from other sections.

# CALLS ORDER GOOD AS OBJECT LESSON

### Prof. Jenks Thinks Americans Need Shock to Make Them Realize Serious Situation.

### CONDEMNS LATE WAR START

### Billions of Dollars and Thousands of Lives Must Pay for Failure to Prepare Two Years Ago.

"The lateness of America's entry into the war and the failure to make any preparation for it will cost billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives that might just as well have been saved," said Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Research Professor of Government in New York University, in a lecture on Government control of business under war conditions which he delivered at the Washington Square College of the university yesterday afternoon. The lecture was intended for classes in government, but the public was admitted. Dr. Jenks brought to bear, in the course of his talk, the results of several months of his experience in Washington as assistant to the Chairman of the Aircraft Board.

"If there is one mistake that has been made in this war that is unpardonable," he said, "it is that the United States was allowed to drift into it without any preparation. Fifty years from now, when sentiment has had time to crystallize, when we can get a historical perspective of all the facts, some of our people in authority will be severely blamed, and the American people will say that the blood of our martyred young men is on their heads.

"If we had prepared for war two years ago—not with any idea of hastening our entry; indeed, it would more probably have enabled us to keep out—we should not have needed Mr. Garfield's order, and we should have had Government control of the railways with less difficulty.

"We are just now taking steps to unify the interests of employers and employes, especially in munitions plants, which was urged on the Government last Spring.

"Strikes since the beginning of the war have delayed the output of munitions and ships to such an extent that the war has certainly been lengthened for some months, and perhaps a year. Where shall we be next Spring? According to the testimony before the Senate committees it is practically certain that the Spring campaign will begin with the United States nowhere near ready.

"No one can question the good intentions or patriotism of the members of Cabinets or the heads of bureaus. They are working as hard as they can; in some cases, perhaps, too hard for fully efficient work. Conscientious men, who were put into executive positions further down the line in our peace organization for which they are not fitted now that we are under the war strain, are not to be blamed if they stay in those positions and try as hard as possible to measure up to them. It is the men above who can see, the President and the members of his Cabinet, who should have reached out for business men of great ability and experience. Six months from now we shall have a very different organization. The war is bringing back to us the value of ordinary business principles."

Dr. Jenks said that Government control of railroads during the war was no argument either for or against it in peace times. "The war is teaching the American people practical economics," he said. "For instance, there is nothing new about unification of railroads under a single head; but it took a great war to make the American people see the perfectly obvious thing that every railroad man and the Interstate Commerce Commission and all economists have been trying to teach them ever since 1887, when the anti-pooling law was enacted. Doubtless the railways, running without any restrictions, often acted against the interests of the general public at that time, and it was desirable to put them under the regulation of the Government; but under the influence of the belief that monopoly was necessarily bad, all pooling, even under regulation, was forbidden.

"The first Interstate Commerce Commission, which was the best we have ever had, recommended in its first report that pooling should be allowed; but political influence and prejudice prevented it."

# *RAILROAD SCHEDULES CURTAILED ON MONDAYS*

### *Sunday Timetable to be Followed—To Cut Subway Trains.*

Railroad traffic men spent most of yesterday planning commuters' schedules for the Monday holidays. There was no measure by which to shape the emergency schedules, and so it was decided to run the Sunday and holiday schedules on the ten Mondays, plus an allowance for the percentage of workers it was believed would not be idle. The railroad men said at best that they were making a guess, but added they hoped it would be a good one. A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, issued notification to railroads that there should be a curtailment of service, both local and through, and that the changes should be made to conform as closely as possible to the needs of the public.

There was a conference between members of the Public Service Commission and representatives of the subway, elevated and surface transit lines of New York City last night, after which it was announced that the commission had requested the companies to supply 80 per cent. normal service on the ten Mondays. Sunday traffic on the subway is 80 per cent. normal, and on the other lines about 50 per cent. The Public Service Commission has asked Washington to give it jurisdiction in the matter, so that it can dictate the service on the workless holidays, if necessary.

The following statement of its emergency plan was made last night from the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad:

"Pursuant to Section 6 of the order of Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield requiring reduction in suburban service on Monday equal to that of the Sunday preceding, the New Haven Road for Monday, the 21st, will reduce suburban service to the Sunday schedule, but in addition each Superintendent will endeavor to make such modifications in such schedules as may be necessary to protect the movement of milk, workmen for industries that are in operation, schools that may not be closed, and attendance at court or Legislature. Representatives of the Passenger Department and the Superintendents will arrange as promptly as possible for the bulletining of information regarding the schedule for Monday, the 21st, and for furnishing the same to the press.

"Freight stations will be open and endeavor made to facilitate delivery of freight and release of equipment."

W. C. Hope, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, issued this statement:

"Pursuant to the order of the Federal Fuel Administration the New Jersey Central will operate on each Monday, Jan. 21, to March 25, inclusive, a modified week-day schedule in suburban territory approximating the number of scheduled Sunday trains. This schedule will be so arranged that the commuter and those working in industrial plants will be inconvenienced to the least possible degree."

George A. Cullen, General Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad, said last night that the Monday service on his road will be a modification of the usual holiday schedules. Time tables will be distributed today showing the schedules for the ten Mondays.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that on the ten Mondays there will be six less trains out of Jersey City and six less in than on regular schedules. The traffic in and out of the Pennsylvania Station is not affected.

The Long Island Railroad will operate its usual holiday schedule on the workless Mondays.

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YOU certainly are interested in how the war is going to end, and if you study these Charts you will be able to have sound judgment regarding who will win. Therefore, you need these Charts. Remember that your opinion on the war is just as good as the next man's, but it is no good at all unless supported by facts such as these Charts will afford; you will find them *absolutely indispensable* when the time comes for the peace negotiations.

HERE you can see the whole line of the Western Front, as well as the other fronts. Here are the places that figure in the news—all *strategic points, the forts, rivers, canals, forests, railroads,* &c. You can also see where the battle lines were on January 1st, and by sticking pins in the Charts you can watch the daily progress of the war. You can also see how near the Germans were to Paris in 1914, how they had almost encircled Verdun, and where the Russians early in the war had reached far into Eastern Prussia.

IF you have a son or relative "over there" or going over, by all means have the series sent for your inspection. Only if you have the Charts as a guide can you keep in touch with the movements of the American troops in these foreign lands where so many momentous events in history have occurred, and where history is again being made.

# URGES PRESIDENT TO OUST GARFIELD

### American Rights League Wants an Administrator of "Expert Knowledge."

### PUTNAM EXPLAINS ACTION

### Coal Order Means a National Lockout, Says W. H. Barr of Founders' Association.

Protests against Dr. Garfield's order continued yesterday. The removal of the Fuel Administrator was urged most vigorously in a telegram from the American Rights League, which was sent to President Wilson. The message read as follows:

> The American Rights League urgently requests the appointment in place of Fuel Administrator Garfield of an Administrator whose expert knowledge and soundness of judgment will in this critical time command the confidence of the nation. The confession of failure which his present order represents, coming before the stress of war is fairly upon the country, must prove a serious disappointment to our allies and a source of comfort to our enemies.

Speaking of the action of the Board of Directors of the league, George Haven Putnam, the President, who is also head of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and is associated in the management of the Knickerbocker Press of New York, said:

"The American Rights League does not express any opinion as to the ruling itself, and does not say that some such order may not have been necessary. We have not sufficient information on the fuel and transportation situation to question the wisdom of such a measure, although we feel that the haste of the action is to be deplored. Speaking as a manufacturer myself, as head of a publishing house, I know the trouble that may be caused and the possible loss in contracts and time, which is an essential factor, by a closing order which goes into effect on such short notice. If a week's time had been given, for business men to adjust their affairs to the necessity of closing, a great deal of loss could have been avoided."

**Protest by Trade Board.**

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent to the President and to Congress a protest against the Garfield order, and especially against the fact that it was issued without warning. The protest is as follows:

> Handicapped by the scarcity of fuel indispensable to their operation, the industries of the country are confronted with an imperative Government order to wholly suspend their activities for five consecutive days, and for nine Mondays following, extending to and including March 25.
>
> This order, issued without warning, has no parallel in the history of the nation. It affects all the great manufacturing sections of the country and probably not less than 5,000,000 wage earners, who will lose in the aggregate wages to an amount estimated at $250,000,000. By wholly stopping industry it will reduce the output of manufactured goods to an amount estimated at $1,000,000,000 in value.
>
> An order of such vast import has doubtless had careful and due consideration, at least such consideration in the judgment of the Fuel Administrator and his advisors as warranted its issuance. Actuated by every patriotic desire to support the National Administration to the utmost without question or criticism in every effort it puts forth in this time of great stress, we nevertheless protest that the order in question should not have been sprung as it was upon the industries of the country without warning, and it should not have been issued at all until its probable effect had been ascertained by a full and open discussion of what was proposed after taking the industries and business interests of the country into the confidence of the Administration.
>
> The program, we venture to suggest to your consideration, is that of moving coal, already mined and on the sidings to the centres where it is needed instead of so shutting off its use as to result in a paralysis of industry.
>
> Respectfully subbmitted.
>
> EDWARD F. COLE, Chairman;
> WILLIAM McCARROLL,
> FRANK BRAINARD,
> J. HENRY DEEVES,
> LEE KOHNS
> STEPHEN FARRELLY,
> S. V. V. HUNTINGTON,
> WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
> J. FREDERICK TALCOTT,
> Executive Committee, New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

**Calls It Tax on Industry.**

"The members of the National Founders' Association will observe loyally the Garfield order, although they feel the effect will be the temporary disorganization of industrial labor, and that it will give aid and comfort to the enemy," said William H. Barr of Buffalo, President of the association.

"We consider the Garfield order to be a demonstration of incompetence in administration," he continued, "both in substance and in form. It is as ambiguous as the tax law which neither legislators nor administrators are able to interpret. The order amounts to a national lockout of fifteen days' duration. This fifteen days constitutes 5 per cent. of the working days of 1918, and the loss, because of the necessity of carrying overhead charges for fifteen days, is in excess of 5 per cent. of the gross profit on the year's business of many of our industries, and a far greater percentage of loss upon the funds derived from those profits, which may be utilized for war revenue purposes.

"If, as has been suggested by Dr. Garfield, the enormous wage loss of fifteen days be assumed by the employer, this, in effect, would be equivalent to an amendment to the Revenue act assessing an additional flat tax on industry equal to the wage loss plus the overhead charges for fifteen days. In addition to the loss of profits for fifteen days, we are asked to assume this further impossible burden."

## AIRPLANE WORKERS EXEMPT

### Curtiss Corporations Hear That Employes Won't Be Drafted.

Word was received yesterday from Washington by officials of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motors Corporation and the Curtiss Engineering Corporation that the Aircraft Production Board has succeeded in obtaining exemption from military service for all workers in airplane factories actually engaged in production of machines for the United States Army and Navy.

This applies, consequently, to all men of military age among the 15,000 workers at the new Buffalo plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motors Corporation, which is turning out training and fighting machines for the army, and to the same class among the worker at the Garden City plant of the Curtiss Engineering Corporation, a subsidiary concern, which is making seaplanes for the Navy.

# PRESIDENT ANSWERS WHITMAN'S PROTEST

Continued from Page One.

part of the people of New York, though I had confidence in that from the first."

The Governor was flooded today with telegrams from all parts of the State demanding that if factories were closed for the next five days the saloons also should close. He was repeatedly urged to take some such action as was taken at New Rochelle, but pointed out that he could not do so. One telegram that urged this in particular came from the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse.

"The saloons can only be closed," said the Governor, "when the Mayor of a city certifies that life and property may be endangered."

Herbert S. Sisson, State Excise Commissioner, directed his special agents to enforce obedience to the fuel order which provides that places where intoxicating liquors are sold may not use fuel for the next ten Mondays. Violations will at once be reported to the Federal authorities.

Governor Whitman issued an order to all State officials to see that the use of electricity was limited in all State buildings in Albany so that there would be a reduction of the consumption of coal at the State boiler house, where seventy tons a day are used in severe weather. It is estimated that if the State lighting can be reduced 50 per cent. there will be a saving of 15 per cent. in coal consumption.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Twenty-five hundred industrial plants employing between 50,000 and 60,000 men were idle today as a result of the suspension order issued by the Fuel Administration.

The observance of the order was general, the attitude of the manufacturers being reflected in a statement issued by E. J. Barcalo, President of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of the State of New York, who reminded the members that they must expect war measures to interfere in some degree with the ordinary course of business, and asked them to respect the Garfield order to the letter and in the spirit of its intent.

Several plants using electrical power, uncertain as to whether the order applied to them, decided to continue operations. Sixty per cent. of the electrical current used in the city comes from a steam generating plant and 40 per cent. from the Niagara Falls power houses. The current from both sources is combined and it is impossible to say at factory switches which kind of power is being received.

### ITHACA NOT DEFIANT.

### Factories Open Yesterday, but Will Close an Extra Day Next Week.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Ithaca's factories were allowed to remain open today by Dexter S. Kimball, County Fuel Administrator, pending receipt of more specific information with reference to the Garfield order on the pledge of the owners that they would shut down their doors at midnight and remain closed until next Thursday morning. The plants employ about 1,500 men.

Mr. Kimball was in conference today with State Administrator Wiggin in New York to obtain if possible some clear interpretation of what the order meant. Mr. Kimball's action was not taken in a defiant spirit. On the contrary at the meeting of the plant managers here he explained the necessity of radical measures to conserve the coal supply, and urged every resident of the county to co-operate with the Government in every possible way. He said that instructions he received were so confusing he could not adequately interpret them.

The only big plant here that will remain open is the Thomas Morse Aircraft Corporation, employing about five hundred men. The company, which is making airplanes for the Government, was exempted today from the closing order.

### SOUTH OBSERVES THE ORDER.

### Factories Close Down and Merchants Indorse Garfield's Act.

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of industrial plants in the South were closed today for five days under the fuel restrictions order and thousands of operatives were idle. No reports of violations of the order had been received tonight, and surface indications were that both manufacturers and workers viewed the situation philosophically.

The South Carolina House of Representatives, in session at Columbia, voted down by an overwhelming majority a resolution asking Fuel Administrator Garfield to rescind the order, and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution approving it. At Roanoke, Va., business men in mass meeting voted to observe the order, while the Norfolk Retail Merchants' Association asked merchants to close all stores on Mondays during the ten-week period as a purely patriotic measure.

The tobacco interest probably was the largest, outside of cotton, to be affected by the order. Cigar factories in Florida, Virginia, and other States were closed as were tobacco and cigarette plants in Virginia, North Carolina, and other sections.

The great industrial centre at Birmingham was only slightly affected, as most of the steel plants there are engaged on Government work, and at the coal mines extra efforts were made to get out coal. Shipyards, including the navy yards at Norfolk, Charleston, and New Orleans and the Newport News plant, were in full operation.

Richmond apparently had the greatest army of idle workers of any city in the South, 30,000 being reported out of work there. Norfolk and vicinity reported from 10,000 to 12,000; New Orleans, 15,000; Macon, Ga., 7,000; Memphis, from 5,000 to 7,000; Chattanooga, from 15,000 to 20,000; Charleston, S. C., about 2,500, and Knoxville, about 3,500.

### NEW ENGLAND BUSY ON READJUSTMENTS

### *Three-Fourths of Plants Shut Down, but Later Exemptions Reduce the Number.*

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Business in New England today was trying to adjust itself to the new conditions resulting from the Fuel Administrator's order and subsequent modifications and the rulings on technical points by State Administrators.

It was estimated that three-fourths of the industrial machinery had been shut down last midnight, but some of the exempted classes working on war munitions and whose managers had been in doubt where they stood, resumed work this morning or at noon.

The weather was moderate and the reduced transportation facilities were hard put to it to accommodate the crowds that flocked to the city. Business houses operated much as usual but with less heat and light. The theatres, and particularly the motion picture places, did a big business. The saloons opened at 9 o'clock and were notified by James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, that they might remain open on the holiday Mondays, but not use heat more than was necessary to prevent freezing.

Mr. Storrow also announced that all schools were exempted from the provisions of the erfield order and that all manufacturing plants which did not use fuel could operate during the five-day period and the Mondays following.

Nearly 100,000 boot and shoe workers in New England were idle today by reason of the closing order, according to the Boot and Shoe Recorder. The same authority indicated that the number idle east of the Mississippi was 161,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—About 20,000 of New Haven's 60,000 factory workers went to work as usual today, being employed in munitions or other shops exempted from the five-day suspension order. Of the other 40,000 it was estimated that about half were being kept busy at some form of work in the places where they were employed. President N. W. Kendall of the State Brewers' Association announced that the employes of the breweries would receive full pay for the time the plants were closed.

In Bridgeport some 40,000 factory employes are idle, and in Danbury all the factories. In the cotton-manufacturing district of the State about 9,000 are affected.

# GARFIELD BLAMED FOR COAL CRISIS

### Local Distributers Say He Made the Consumers Wait for Lower Prices.

### MADE TWO PREDICTIONS

### Denied on Oct 6 There Was Any Shortage, and Later Told of Plan to Prevent One.

One of the first acts of Dr. Harry A. Garfield after he was appointed Fuel Controller, was to predict that the price of anthracite and bituminous coal would drop. A little later he made a second prediction to the same effect. Local coal distributers, who have been criticised for failing in the Fall to rush into New York City supplies of anthracite which were then deposited on the New Jersey shore asserted yesterday that the demand of domestic consumers fell off after these two statements, which contradicted reports of danger of a coal shortage and led consumers to believe that by waiting a little they could lay in their Winter's coal at more advantageous prices.

Dr. Garfield was appointed Fuel Controller on Aug. 24. The first of his rosy predictions on the outlook was issued on Aug. 25. The statement which he issued on his second day in office was as follows:

"If there is any one who thinks that the effort for reduction in prices is to be limited to the operator and the jobber he is very much mistaken. I believe that a considerable reduction to the consumer can be made without undue hardship to the industry, and I shall feel very much disappointed in my work if that end is not accomplished.

"We must adjust ourselves to the conditions faced, and reductions effected must extend all the way from the mines to the household. I believe this can be done without too great hardship to any operator, jobber, or dealer, with the possible exception of those who are inefficient. In an emergency like this inefficiency cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the country's welfare.

"The Coal Administration, as the agent of the Government, will not hesitate to take drastic action, if that is considered necessary. One thing is certain, there will be no weakening of policy in the campaign to accomplish the general relief demanded. Every possible remedy in the Food Control bill will be studied carefully, and we will be ready to put any of them which is applicable into force. I believe that the big dealers and, at any rate, the efficient little dealers, will be able to meet the conditions and realize a fair profit on their investments. These dealers will be supplied with the coal they need at the price which the Government believes will make it possible for the Government to meet all conditions imposed.

"The public, I am firmly convinced, will get coal at the scale thus fixed. The consumer will know the price, and naturally will go for his coal to dealers who have the supply, are able to deliver, and are willing to sell at the figures established."

On Sept. 6, Dr. Garfield issued a second announcement that prices were to be cut to the consumers and in this statement said:

"It is the purpose of the Fuel Administration to encourage production, to utilize, as far as possible, all existing agencies, to seek the advice of experts and the co-operation of operators and miners, of industrial and domestic consumers, and of all who perform a useful service in the production and distribution of coal."

On Oct. 6, another statement was issued by Dr. Garfield, denying that there was any shortage in coal for Eastern points in the United States. On Oct. 15, a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Washington said:

"Communities really in need of coal can get it at Government prices, Fuel Administrator Garfield announced tonight, and the supply is ample to meet immediate needs, even in the Middle West, where an acute condition arose through failure, he said, of cities to state their needs specifically."

No further prediction of reductions in prices was made, but on Oct. 23 Dr. Garfield told of a plan which he had worked out for meeting any coal crisis. The plan announced by the Fuel Administration was described in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"Word has gone out to coal operators throughout the country from the Fuel Administrattion that the Government, in any coal crisis that may develop during the war, intends to requisition one-tenth of the coal supply at the mine for the use of the consumer. This decision on the part of the Fuel Administration was reached within the last few days. It means that enough coal will be commandeered by the Government in emergency to supply any locality that falls short of its actual demand.

"The Government will take over 10 per cent. of the production of any mine, bituminous or anthracite, whenever a contingency arises that cannot be met in the ordinary way. If a locality finds itself without fuel, and its dealers are unable to provide it, the Fuel Administration will step in and see that the coal is delivered. Not only will the Fuel Administration see that an ample supply is given to localities that need it, but the price to be paid for the coal will be fixed by the Government itself. The Fuel Administration recently fixed a price of $2 a ton at the mine for bituminous coal and approximately $4 a ton for anthracite, arranging a schedule of prices for the jobber and retailer, so as to allow a reasonable profit."

The first time that official admission was made that the original price fixed by the Government for coal had discouraged production was on Oct. 27, when an announcement was made that it had been decided to raise the price of bituminous coal by 45 cents a ton, providing at the same time for increases in wages. That the original prices fixed had not resulted in production on the scale required is admitted by Dr. Garfield in a communication on the subject to the President, which is printed in the Monthly Review of Labor Statistics for December, 1917, a publication of the United States Department of Labor. In this communication Dr. Garfield said:

"Under the provisions of the draft law miners are not excluded as a class. Considerable inroads have been made as a result of the first draft upon mine labor. Moreover, the conditions surrounding the industry in ordinary times account for the fact that the average number of days' work in a year has been from 200 to 230 only. They also, in part, account for the fact that the average hours of labor per day have fallen considerably below the eight hours stipulated in wage agreements.

# *PRISONERS REPORT UNREST IN GERMANY*

### *Tell British Captors of the Smashing of Hindenburg's Birthday Busts.*

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 18, (Associated Press.)—Small infantry raids, with the customary amount of artillery and air activity by both sides, continue to be the order of the day along the British front.

The much milder weather, accompanied by rain, has swept away the last of the snow, but the mud remains as the dictator of military affairs. The opposing forces are continuing their wily feeling-out processes throughout the long line by making surprise incursions into each others trenches and returning with a few prisoners.

The British lately have taken some interesting captives in this way. One prisoner, who had thrice been wounded, made a statement in substance as follows:

The scarcity of food at home is very serious. There is little meat and fatty substances, and practically no bread. Potatoes are very expensive, although there is no serious shortage. The people are in a state of unrest, but are afraid to attempt organized disturbances.

On von Hindenburg's birthday small busts of the Field Marshal were placed on the street corners in nearly all German towns. In most places the people had hurled these to the ground before noon. In Cologne there are more than 12,000 deserters in various prisons.

Another prisoner said that for a year the German soldiers and people had been fed with promises of an early peace. Emperor William, in reviewing a division after the battle of Cambrai, said:

"Peace on the Russian front is assured. It remains for us to force an early peace on the western front."

The prisoner who related this fact said he had heard that Germany and Russia had sent an ultimatum to England calling on her to agree to the return of the German colonies, and that England, France, and Italy were going to send delegates to Stockholm for a conference with Russia and Germany. This prisoner said he understood that the essential points in Germany's peace terms were that Germany was to get her colonies back and that Alsace-Lorraine should remain German.

The present lull in the fighting, of course, is due only to the weather. The British troops have about had their fill of it, and they are anxious to be up and doing and to get their work finished. There undoubtedly is sanguinary fighting not far ahead, but the spirit of optimism remains strong throughout the armies.

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# LLOYD GEORGE SAYS BRITAIN MUST GO ON

Continued from Page One.

Belgium. Is there one man here who would make peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and reparation for its wrongs?" (Cries of "No!")

"What is the answer from Germany?" Mr. Lloyd George continued. "There has been but one answer, and it came from von Tirpitz's soul—'Never!'

"There was a demand for the reconsideration of the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine. What is the answer from Germany?—'Never!'

"When I suggested that Mesopotamia and Palestine should never be restored to the tyranny of the Turk, what was the answer of Germany? 'We will go on until they are restored.'

"Is there a single condition laid down by you in your trade union aims to which you have had any response from anybody in Germany who has got any authority to speak? Not one. I will tell you another fact which is very significant: There has been no civilian answer at all.

### Prussian Militarism Dominant.

"There have been conferences hurriedly called together. Generals von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff were brought back from their armies in a great hurry to Berlin, but Herr von Kühlmann has not been allowed to speak. Why? If it means anything, it means this: That the Prussian military power is dominant, and the answer which is to be given to civilization is an answer which will be given from the cannon's mouth.

"Do not let us harbor any delusions. You might as well stop fighting, unless you are going to do it well. If you are not going to do it with all your might it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years. You either have not got to put your whole strength into it, or just do what is done in the Russian Army and tell those brave fellows that they can go home whenever they like, and no one will stop them.

"Believe me, if there are men who say they will not go into the trenches, then the men who are in the trenches have a right to say: 'Neither will we remain here.'

"Suppose our men should leave the trenches, would that end the war? Yes, it would; but what sort of an end?

"When the Russians ceased fighting and simply talked ideals and principles with the German Army, did the German Army retreat? No. They took Riga and the islands. Fraternization did not prevent their marching forward. If Petrograd had been nearer they would have taken it also.

### Future of Democracy at Stake.

"The Channel ports are not so far from the fighting line, and unless we are prepared to stand up with the whole might of the people who are dominating Germany now, and will dominate the world tomorrow, if we allow them, we will find that Great Britain and the British democracy, the French democracy, and the democracy of Europe will be at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen.

"What sort of terms do you think we would get from General von Hindenburg if we said to him: 'We want you to clear out of Belgium'? He would say in his heart: 'You cannot turn me out of Belgium with trade union resolutions.'

"But I will tell you the answer you can give him: 'We can and will turn you out of Belgium with trade union guns and trade unionists behind them.' They have broken his line already, and if we endure with the spirit of our fathers and the spirit that has made the greatness of this land, its power, its prestige, and its honor, we shall yet be able to carry to conviction, to carry to triumph, to carry to reality, to carry, as an essential part of the story of this world, the great aim that you in your own language, that the Government in their language, and President Wilson in his noble language, have been proclaiming in the last few days has over-long survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it.

### Warns Against a Labor Autocracy.

"Last night this measure was carried in the House of Commons without a dissenting voice. Democracy, put in plain terms, is government by a majority of the people. If one profession, one trade, one section, or one class in a community claims to be immune from obligations which are imposed upon the rest, that is a fundamental travesty of the principles of democracy; that is the setting up of a new autocracy. You and I in the past have been fighting against privilege. I hope we shall be fighting on the same side again.

"We are fighting now against privilege claimed by a military caste. Democracy, if it means anything, must mean that the people of all classes, all sections, all trades, and all professions must merge their privileges and their rights in common stock."

[A voice: "And wealth."]

"Certainly," replied the Premier, who continued:

"If any man standing in my place can find an honorable, equitable, and just way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for Heavens sake let him tell me. My own conviction is this—the people either must go on or go under."

### No Peace at Germany's Price.

Many questions were put to the Premier by the delegates regarding the advisability of entering into peace negotiations or the permitting of a conference at Stockholm. Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, said:

"Germany always has been ready for peace at her own price, but that is not a price that we are prepared to pay. The moment the Germans show a disposition to negotiate a peace on equitable terms—and they are the terms the Labor Party itself has, in substance, adopted—there will be no reluctance to enter into peace negotiations."

The Premier's objection to a conference at Stockholm or elsewhere was that delegates of the German Government would be chosen. A delegate here interjected: "Not necessarily."

Mr. Lloyd George replied to this:

"Do not let us deceive ourselves with delusions. You can only make peace with a Government. If the Government does not represent the people of Germany, let them change their Government."

In the same breath the Premier challenged his audience to change their own Government if they were dissatisfied, and a delegate called out: "Give us an opportunity!"

### Challenges a General Election.

Mr. Lloyd George resumed:

"We have given you the best opportunity because we introduced a franchise bill adding 8,000,000 to the electorate. You can have your opportunity whenever you like. It is not the Government which shrinks from it."

Then he was asked whether, if the Germans decided on a Government similar to that of the present Russian Government, England would recognize their representatives. Lloyd George replied:

"We will recognize the representatives of any Government whatever set up by the German people."

The Premier was then heckled for a time regarding objections to allowing an international conference of working-class representatives, apart from the Governments; as to whether he considered military training in the schools consistent with democratic, anti militarist ideals, and as to whether the acceptance of the Allies' peace terms was the necessary condition to convening a conference, or if it was the function of a conference to debate the terms from both sides.

Lloyd George said that all the Allies, including America, had agreed unanimously that negotiations could be conducted only between representatives of the respective Governments, and that negotiations ought not to be conducted between sections of the peoples. It was a fundamental misconception of democracy, he added, that any section, however powerful, really represented the whole people.

Concerning the school drill, the Premier said:

"As long as you have a powerful military autocracy in the world you are not going to defeat it merely by preaching even the highest ideals."

He admitted the difficulty of the problem of deciding the proper moment when it would be desirable to enter into a peace conference.

"You may enter in one moment and find that you have put your head into a noose," Mr. Lloyd George observed. "My personal opinion is that it is not desirable to enter a conference unless there is a fair chance of emerging with a satisfactory settlement.

"I am firmly convinced from the attitude of the leaders of the German Government that such a conference now would not result in anything like an equitable understanding. Therefore, it would aggravate instead of improving the matter."

Replying to a suggestion that the Socialists might override the Government in Germany if a conference were allowed, the Premier pointed out that Dr. Karl Liebknecht had been imprisoned, and said that was what would happen to Herr Scheidemann if he attempted to "cash peace checks" in Germany. He also announced himself as in sympathy with the idea of nationalizing the whole production of armaments.

Considerable discussion ensued on the question of whether the peace aims of the Allies ever reached the ears of the German people, and whether an international conference of labor would not remove this difficulty. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Allied declarations had been misrepresented in Germany. President Wilson's speeches, for instance, had appeared with not only whole passages omitted, but with words altered to convey a garbled meaning. The Premier said that he would be surprised, however, if the German people were not acquainted now with the declarations of President Wilson and himself. He still considered that a conference would be a dangerous expedient, nevertheless.

### Asks What Is "Freedom of the Seas."

A delegate inquired whether President Wilson's reference to the freedom of the seas in his speech agreed with the views of the British Government. Mr. Lloyd George replied:

"I wish to know what freedom of the seas means. Does it mean freedom for submarines, and does it mean starvation for this country? After all, we are in a very different position from America, or Germany, or France, or any other Continental country. We islanders must scrutinize with the greatest care any proposal which might impair our ability to protect our lines of communication across the seas.

"The freedom of the seas is a very elastic term. There is a sense in which we would rejoice to accept it, but we must guard very carefully against any attempt to interfere with our capacity to protect our shores and our shipping that has alone enabled us to keep up to the present moment."

A long discussion ensued upon the fitness of presenting the Allies' war aims and the question of Alsace-Lorraine, without bringing forth any striking statements beyond the Premier's reference to the great hindrances and difficulties in the way of allied conferences on war aims through the defection of Russia.

Lloyd George was then asked whether he would give an undertaking that, in the event of a satisfactory settlement, compulsory military service in Great Britain would immediately be abolished. He replied:

"That is my hope, and what we are fighting for; but it must be stopped in other countries, otherwise you cannot stop it here. We must defend ourselves here and put an end to militarism throughout the world."

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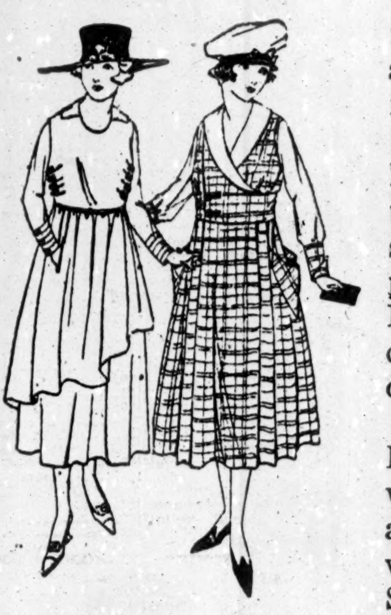

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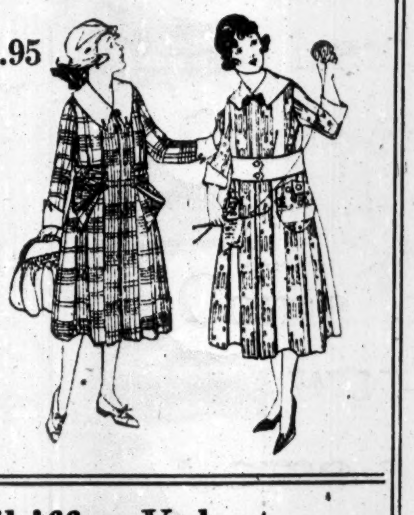

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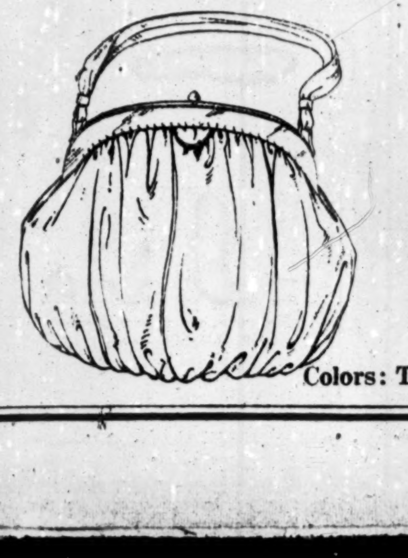

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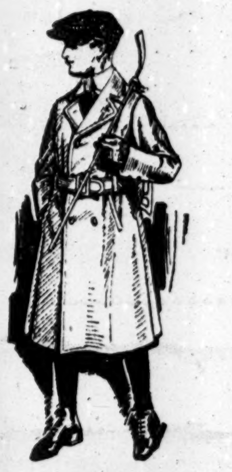

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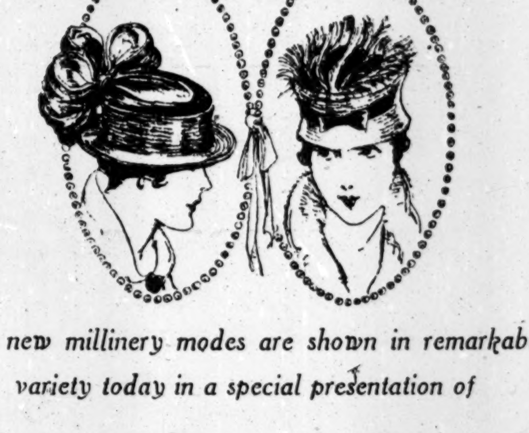

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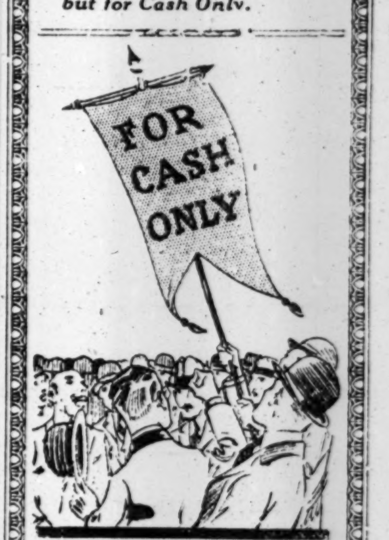

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# GERMANS EXPECT TO MAKE PEACE WITH UKRAINIANS

### Announce Agreement Reached in Principle Over Future Political Relations.

### TERRITORIAL SOP OFFERED

### Petrograd Hears Republic's Envoys Are Willing to Discuss "Imperialistically."

### RUSSIAN POSITION SHAKEN

### Belief That Negotiations with the Bolshevist Delegates Are Approaching Final Rupture.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.—I cabled some time ago that a separate peace would be more likely to be signed by Ukraine than by the Bolshevist Government. Today my supposition is confirmed by news that the Austro-Germans have been strengthened in their resistance to the Russians by the results of the separate negotiations with the Ukrainians.

During the debate Dr. von Kühlmann let slip the fact that discussions already begun with the Ukrainians as to actual frontiers would have a great influence on the future negotiations. The importance of this lies in the fact that the Ukrainians are ready to discuss "imperialistically" with a view to possible territorial gains, thus weakening the main Russian position, the strength of which is its absolute disregard of territorial gains or losses and its insistance on the right of the inhabitants alone to decide their own fate.

Radek (a member of the Russian peace delegation) telegraphs the following comment on the detailed Austro-German reply: "The reply of German diplomacy entirely supports the policy of Hoffmann and company. It will be the task of the Russian delegation to demonstrate this."

In further discussions, the stenographic report of which has not yet been received, Kühlmann after several attempts to evade Trotzky's questioning was forced to state openly that the German Government could make no promises as to the date of the removal of the forces of occupation.

The negotiations are steadily moving toward a final rupture. It is to be hoped that this will not precede the coming struggle in Petrograd, for when the Bolsheviki are again at war with Germany the parties opposed to them will certainly use the popular desire for peace as a lever to eject them. This will be less easy once the present crisis is safely weathered.

BERLIN, Jan. 18. (via London.)—On the resumption of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk on Wednesday, it was officially stated today, a settlement in principle of the questions concerning the future political relations of the Central Powers and the Ukrainians was reached during a private meeting with the Ukranian delegates. This settlement, says the official comment, marked a decisive step forward."

After an address to the peace delegates by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, the Russians agreed to a continuation of the discussions. The German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kühlmann, addressed the delegates after M. Trotzky, and moved that they should begin discussion in a business-like manner of four points proposed by the Russian delegation. To this M. Trotzky agreed. The next sitting was fixed for the following day.

## BOLSHEVIKI PREPARE DEMANDS ON ASSEMBLY

### Want Recognition of Soviet Authority and the Present Peace Program.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.—The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet has published a declaration which will be read by a representative of the Government, who will open the Constituent Assembly. The declaration is in four parts.

The first part declares that Russia is a republic of Soviets. Both the Central and local Governments are to be in the hands of these organs. The basis of the Republic is a free alliance of free nations, a federation of national republics of Soviets.

The second part provides for the complete socialization of the country, including the nationalization of forests, mines, waters, banks, land, factories, railways, etc., industrial conscription, the arming of the whole working class and disarmament of the propertied classes.

The third part expresses the Constituent Assembly's approval of the Soviet policy, fraternization, publication of secret documents, and the ending of the war with a democratic peace on the principle of no annexations and no indemnities, and self-determination of peoples. It insists on a complete break with the barbarous bourgeois policy of keeping in subjection millions of working folk in Asia, in colonies generally, and in the small countries.

It approves the recognition of Finnish independence, the removal of troops from Persia, and the Armenians' right to self-definition, and expresses the belief that the Soviet Government will continue by the same road until it reaches "final victory" through an international labor revolt against the yoke of capital.

The fourth and most significant part includes recognition by the Assembly that it was elected on party lists prepared before the October revolution, and that it therefore is not justified in opposing itself to the Soviet Government. This indicates clearly the line of Bolshevist policy. In case the Assembly does not prove obedient, the Bolsheviki will probably look up Cromwell in English histories and learn what to do. From a rigid standpoint of theoretic democracy it is difficult to defend them. But the motives of the probable majority against them are neither idealistic nor patriotic. The Bolshevist motives also have nothing to do with patriotism, but they have ideals, and the present struggle is really an attempt to force these ideals on the apathetic multitude.

Anti-Bolshevist preparations for a deminstration continue, while the Bolsheviki urge that the people should stay at home and not lend themselves to be the tools of the so-called Socialist parties which have themselves become tools of the now desperate propertied and privileged classes.

Again throughout the town is that strange tension in the air which was noticeable before the previous rows. Yesterday at the Tauris Palace, where the Constituent Assembly is to meet, the Deputies were talking excitedly about machine guns and thinking that it was possible that the Assembly would not meet at all.

The Bolsheviki are quite confident of weathering the crisis.

## MOBS PLUNDER TRAINS.

### Russian Railroads Disorganized by Them—Councils Urged to Act.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.—A Russian official communication issued today announces that the Commissioners for Food and Communications have urged the Workmen's Councils to stop at nothing to establish order on the railways by organizing special detachments of the Red Guard and other contingents.

The communication says the railways now are in the power of a plundering mob and that the transport service is entirely disorganized, a fact which is causing the worst possible effect upon the starving regions and the army.

The text of the appeal follows:

"To All Councils: Urgent.—From all sides we are receiving news of disorders and excesses at railway stations by soldiers and others. The railways are in the power of mobs. Cars are opened and their contents plundered. Large numbers of profiteers are transporting goods arbitrarily without having paid anything for them.

"Cars are uncoupled from trains, thus interfering with the instructions of the railway servants. This state of anarchy has entirely disorganized the transport service and has the worst possible effect on supplying the starving regions and armies with food. It is creating indescribable suffering.

"We beg the Councils to stop at nothing and to take the most drastic measures for establishing order on the railways and also to organize special detachments of the Red Guards, volunteers and the faithful military for the defense of tracks, bridges, and railway warehouses, for the convoying of trains, for the establishment of order among the passengers and for combating the profiteers."

# FIGHT FOR POWER IF ASSEMBLY MEETS

### Social Revolutionaries Are Not Likely to Accept Program of the Bolsheviki.

### MASSES NOW WAVERING

### Will Turn Against Whichever Party is on Top if Threatened Famine Comes.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.—Will the Constituent Assembly open tomorrow or not? The Social Revolutionaries say it will. The Bolsheviki now say it will not. The Bolsheviki have announced their policy in case the Assembly does meet. It will be confronted with an ultimatum. It must declare Russia a Federal Soviet Republic, in which the supreme power belongs to the Soviets. The Social Revolutionaries, who form a majority, will not accept this program in toto, and there will be a struggle for power.

If I might express a personal opinion I should say the Constituent Assembly was not worth fighting about. It will hardly make any difference to the real situation if it does or does not meet.

Under the Social Revolutionists the régime might possibly be milder. There would be less terror, less crude and indiscriminate violence, more breathing space. But completely obliterate the effects of the Bolshevist régime the Social Revolutionaries cannot, even if they have the will. After all, the Bolsheviki are only carrying the social revolutionary principles to their logical extreme.

Ministers would be released, embassies and legations would not be insulted, the press would recover its liberty, and the law courts would resume their functions. There would probably be an end of the reiterated public official scandals, as, for instance, in Moscow two days ago when it was found necessary to arrest Assistant Minister of Finance Lapitsky for disorderly conduct in hotels and café-chantants, and the President of the Moscow revolutionary tribunal, Moiseienko, who proved to be a notorious ticket-of-leave man.

All this, of course, would be a certain gain, but in the general political perspectives I cannot see that Tchernoff would be one whit better than Lenine. Any attempt to overthrow the Bolsheviki by violence just now would very possibly strengthen them and give fresh occasion for intensifying the régime of terror, and in any case would lead to continued disorders which would render the present anarchy still worse.

The Bolsheviki must prove what they are capable of and who they really are. If they can satisfy the masses they will stay in; if they cannot they will go. At present the masses are wavering. The workmen and soldiers are in a confused state of mind. Today they are for the Bolsheviki, tomorrow against them. Food is steadily diminishing. Trains are not running this week because there is no coal. There is no end to snowstorms and life is in the last degree uncomfortable. If starvation comes the masses will turn against all the powers that be whatever they are called and rend them.

The masses are shifting masses. Here are some instances: On Basil Island, in Petrograd, there stands the Cathedral of St. Andrew. The Red Guard and sailors announced their intention of raiding the cathedral and confiscating all valuables. Last Sunday the priest appealed to his congregation to defend the sacred treasures, and scores volunteered. Yesterday when the Red Guard came to the cathedral they were met by an indignant throng, who fell on them with weeping and imprecations and drove them off in confusion.

Near my house there is a building used latterly by the local Red Guard as headquarters. This morning there was great excitement and coming and going before this building. It appeared that the Red Guard had stored there quantities of confiscated provisions, and the soldiers of a Volhynian regiment had come to seize the stores. There was a scuffle, and by pardman says two men were killed.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—Barricades were put up today about the telephone station and at other strategic points, and thousands of soldiers and sailors were brought into Petrograd to reinforce the Bolshevist troops in dealing with possible riots at the opening of the Constituent Assembly tomorrow.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates' decree warns the people to stay off the streets tomorrow.

M. Purishkevich, former member of the Imperial Duma, who was accused of a counter-revolutionary plot in connection with the recent military cadet uprising, has been convicted by a revolutionary tribunal. He was sentenced to "four years' compulsory public work," but is to be released from the sentence after one year if he shows no political activity. M. Purishkevich made a dramatic plea before the crowded tribunal. He declared his trial was a farce and only the first act of the play in which the people already were crying for bread.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—A protest published by the local Social Demokraten shows that the Bolsheviki have confined in the SS. Peter and Paul fortress in Petrograd a number of Socialist opponents of Foreign Minister Trotzky, including several of the most prominent of the former revolutionary leaders in Russia. Among them is M. Bramson, who has been known since the first Duma as a tireless agitator for freedom. It was he who succeeded in having Trotzky liberated by the Provisional Government.

### Seeks to Reconcile Irish.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The fact that the Irish Convention has adjourned until next Tuesday, instead of closing this week as reported, is understood to mean, according to the Daily News, that the Government in the meantime will ascertain whether a compromise is possible on the point at issue.

It is reported from Dublin that Premier Lloyd-George has taken steps to inform himself personally of the attitude of the Ulster Council toward a settlement. In connection with this matter the name of the Marquis of Londonderry is mentioned.

## TWO-HOUR ULTIMATUM SENT TO RUMANIA

### Russian Army Demands Free Passage Through Jassy Following Order to Seize King.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.—A dangerous stage has arisen in the relations between Rumania and the Bolsheviki. A two hours' ultimatum has been sent to the Rumanian military authorities by the Revoluttionary Committee of the Ninth Russian Army demanding free passage of Russian troops through Jassy, the temporary capital of Rumania.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The latest threat of the Bolsheviki to cause the arrest of the Rumanian royal family has created no surprise among the Rumanian authorities in London. Some time ago the Bolsheviki sent troops to Jassy under the leadership of the Bulgarian reactionary, Rakovsky, to arrest General Tcherbatcheff, commander on the Russian-Rumanian front, and at the same time to seize the Rumanian royal family and the members of the Government.

General Tcherbatcheff, however, succeeded in capturing the ringleaders of the movement, and with the assistance of the Rumanian Army disarmed 15,000 Bolshevist irregulars. The Bolshevist ultimatum recently issued demanded the release of these ringleaders.

### KING UNDER PROTECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—King Ferdinand of Rumania, whose arrest had been ordered by the Bolshevist Government, is now under the protection of the Allies, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Express.

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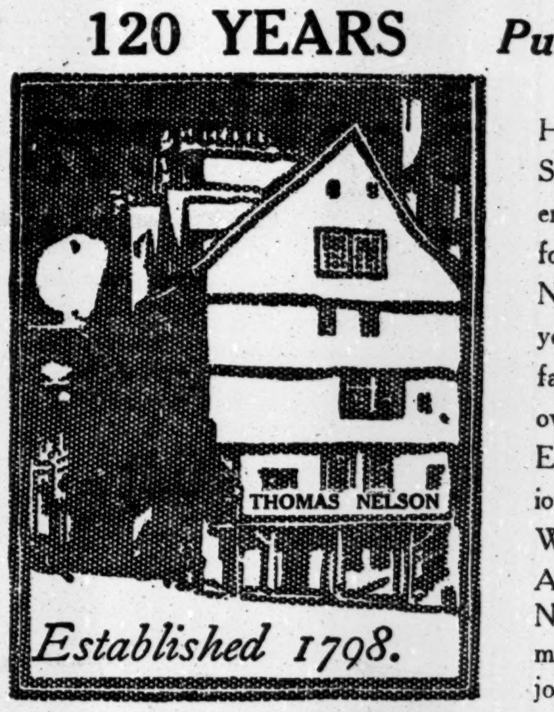

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# DISCORD BESETS HUNGRY GERMANY

### Neutrals Hear That Want Is Greater Among Teutons as Split on Peace Grows.

### REPRESSION IS DIFFICULT

### Move for Russian Settlement Fails to Calm the Internal Agitation.

### EXPECT DESPERATE STROKE

### Last Great Teuton Offensive on All Fronts Is Predicted as War's Climax.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—In Paris I find a pretty general belief that Germany is "up against it." From Holland and Switzerland information comes that the pinch of starvation and want is greater than ever before.

While the armies march, the guns boom, and the drums beat the Germans are sick with hunger. The strict enforcement of the blockade is undoubtedly telling on their stomachs and nerves.

In the limited section of Franco-American sentiment which I have been able to sound, deep significance is attached to Wilson's last statement. The President's persistence in the effort to reach inside Germany with war reasonableness will possibly be rewarded, judging from meagre reports and German newspaper comment. Heretofore all suggestions from the President and other sources of willingness to deal direct with the German masses over the heads of the irresponsible power which plunged the world into ruin and misery have been unavailing. The militarists have been able to suppress, garble, and misrepresent, and the war-weary people have been rallied to continue their support.

The negotiations with Russia were carefully staged by the militarists to attract the attention and bolster the courage of the German people. The President took advantage of the occasion and undoubtedly made an impression which the militarists find it difficult to efface.

Our own "knockout blow" element has credited Germany with an amount of cunning, sagacity, and solidarity unwarranted by the facts. That there is organization and discipline cannot be denied, but it is daily more difficult to suppress the discord and smother the rebellious spirits in the face of the appalling sacrifices.

**Teutons Fear Ultimate Defeat.**

Even the Russian collapse and the Italian disaster have failed to cause more than ephemeral optimism among the German people. The shortage of food and all other supplies, with the attendant miseries and the fear that, whatever may be the intermediate stages of the war, ultimate defeat cannot be avoided, with consequences ruinous to German industry and trade, have strained discipline and organization to the limit.

Germany is truly rent with divisions. The principal line is drawn between the Liberals and Conservatives. The Right, or Conservative Party, is in turn split into two wings, irreconcilable and antagonistic. The Pan German faction, of which von Tirpitz is the leader, cares nothing for annexation or expansion eastward, but wants to hold Belgium, the Channel ports, and the iron and coal producing portion of occupied France.

Another militarist group favors the Mitteleuropa scheme as promising best for Germany's future. This group looks toward Austro-Hungarian, Balkan, and Turkish alliances, with territorial expansion at the expense of Russia.

With all the authority vested in the Crown, supported by the militarists, the internal situation is extremely perilous and the Kaiser is sore beset to compose the differences. The Allies have many knotty problems and less unity of control, but if the truth were known German internal conditions would probably be found infinitely worse.

**Expect Final German Stroke.**

Well-informed people with whom I have been able to talk think that the last effort by Germany on a tremendous scale is imminent. It is predicted that she is going to give a show in which everything will be put on at once; that she will strike hard on the French, British, and Italian fronts, put out her full submarine forces, and perhaps get raiders through into the Atlantic. Submarine cruisers may be sent to American waters, air raiders may go in force to London night after night, and possibly an attempt will even be made to land troops on British soil. There are to be deadlier gases, bigger guns, new and terrifying methods of attack, and all the rest.

The allied line will hold between Nieuport and Switzerland. Assuming that America puts forth her maximum effort, within six months, the allied shipping tonnage will be maintained at constant figures, and shortly thereafter an increase in tonnage will be begun and steadily maintained. From that time on allied success will be certain, because the transport of the American Army will be assured. For these reasons predictions are made that Germany, after a last desperate throw next Spring, will push open the door in which President Wilson has left a crack ajar.

**Opinion on Russia Changes.**

Opinion here is leaning toward Bolshevism. Lenine and Trotzky are credited with better intentions than formerly. Many think that the conditions in Russia do not depend upon leadership, but are a spontaneous expression of the Russian people. They want liberty, and they want other people's money and property.

It is an assertion of the primary instinct of a young, crude people just rising from serfdom. The Russian masses have been groping for means to enforce and express these fundamental instincts, and Lenine and Trotzky filled the bill.

Former suspicions of the personal honesty of these men have been modified. Lenine is now regarded as a dreamer rather than a paid German agent, and Trotzky as a man of both talk and action.

Americans who have been recently in Russia accept the seriousness of the Russian movement and the general good faith of the present Government, advising that the situation be dealt with patiently, and with due regard to antecedent conditions. President Wilson's pro-Russian bias has had worldwide effect on opinion, securing for Lenine and Trotzky toleration and a suspension of judgment pending developments at Brest-Litovsk, where Trotzky is cutting a respectable figure in argument against powerful wily opponents.

# FRENCH FIRE SCATTERS ENEMY RAIDING FORCES

### *German Attacks Fail on Oise and Champagne Fronts—Cannonading Near Verdun.*

PARIS, Jan. 18.—German raids last night on the Champagne front and west of the Oise today were repulsed by the French, according to today's official reports. Cannonading was vigorous today on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector.

Following is the text of the night report:

> Our fire scattered enemy detachments which were attempting to reach our lines in the region west of the Oise. The cannonade was rather spirited to the north of Chavignon, on the right bank of the Meuse and also in the Bézonvaux sector.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

> There was intermittent cannonading at various points on the front. In Champagne two German raids were attempted against small French posts in the region of the heights. They were without success.
>
> On Wednesday a German airplane was brought down by the fire of French special cannon.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued this afternoon follows:

> There was little activity along the greater part of the front. The activity was more lively southeast of Cambrai.
>
> Prisoners were taken in minor operations north and south of Prosnes.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—"There is nothing of interest to report," says this afternoon's official announcement from British Headquarters on the western front.

# BRITONS TOLD THEY MUST EAT LESS

### Bulk of Diminished Food Imports Goes to Army, Baron Rhondda Explains.

### URGES POTATOES IN BREAD

### Not the Slightest Chance of Panic if the People Economize—Meat Consumption Cut.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, addressing the Aldwych Club today, said his worst difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of food for the population of Great Britain was due to the falling off in imports and the fact that most of the imported goods went to the army.

The speaker said he did not want to raise unnecessary alarm, but that the people must economize more than they had. If they did so there was not the slightest fear of panic. The Germans would consider the rations of many of the English people today an actual luxury.

It was necessary, the Food Controller continued, to reduce the consumption of meat during the next few weeks, but there was no prospect of a meat famine. Statistics proved, he said, that there were only 5 per cent. less cattle in the country than in June of last year, while dairy cattle showed an actual increase. He added that the imports of cattle from Ireland have increased within the last few months.

Baron Rhondda, dealing with bread supplies, said that there was no cause for alarm. He desired potatoes to be largely eaten and also used for the making of bread, which would be darker but perfectly healthful. Wheat might be prohibited for the manufacture of fancy pastry, said Baron Rhondda, and it might be necessary largely to restrict the use of cereals for the feeding of cattle.

Baron Rhondda said increased prices due to profiteering were almost negligible.

# BALFOUR REBUKES HOLLAND FOR CLAIM

### *Suggests That Germany Be Asked to Pay Damages for Loss of Submarined Ship.*

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, in replying to the claim of the Netherlands Government for damages because of the sinking of one Dutch steamer and the damaging of another while the latter was being salvaged by the British Navy, through the attacks of German submarines, and while they were being escorted to a British port, declares that the claim should be made on Germany. Mr. Balfour adds:

"I am constrained to say that this action of a neutral nation which apparently accepts without protest the proceedings of German submarines in such a case as this, and confines its efforts to presenting claims for such acts to the British Government, is, in their opinion, inconsistent with the obligations of neutrality.

"Indeed, it is not easy to characterize such an action by a professedly friendly power with due regard to the amenities of diplomatic correspondence."

The British Foreign Minister, however, points out that if the owners wish to prosecute the claim they may do so in the prize court, but it will be vigorously resisted by the Government.

# ITALIANS AND BRITISH SHELL FOES' POSITIONS

### *English Gunners Bombard Moving Troops on the Piave—Many Patrol Encounters.*

ROME, Jan. 18.—Limited artillery and patrol actions along the whole front are reported by the War Office, which also records the concentration of Italian batteries upon the enemy positions on Col Caprile and Col della Berretta, between the Brenta and the Piave, and artillery engagements between the British on Montello and the Austro-Germans in that region, whose moving detachments were shelled by the English gunners.

In the fighting of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the Italians captured 491 prisoners and eighteen machine guns.

The text of the report follows:

> Along the whole of the front there have been brief artillery actions and limited patrol activity. Our artillery made concentrations of fire on the enemy slopes of Col Caprile and Col della Berretta. The enemy's fire, which was more lively against the southeastern slopes of Montello, was answered by British batteries, which shelled moving troops between Mina and Canareggio.
>
> On the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso and on the northern slopes of Monte Solarolo enemy patrols were driven back with hand grenades.
>
> In the course of the actions of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the Asolone area and east of Capo Sile a total of thirteen officers and 478 men and eighteen machine guns and two bomb throwers were captured.

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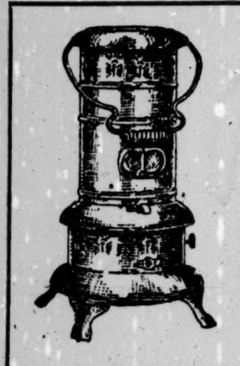
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now 30c. per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.—Advt.



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The overcoats are in many styles and colors. The suits are this season's newest models. We can please any man and fit him well.

**Also Big, Warm Ulsters,** in Oxford gray with wool linings—only 50 of "em.

**$40, $42, $45, $47.50**
**Winter Overcoats**
***at $36.50***
Finer overcoats and ulsters, Chesterfield models, Trench models or regular ulster models; Oxford gray and many fancy weaves.

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**Fur Collared Overcoats**
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Made in this season's latest model with belted backs, slant pockets, quarter silk lined; assorted Fur Collars. Some made with shawl collars; others notch collars. 30 to 40.

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Full silk lined with velvet collars.

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**Every Finer Sack Suit**
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***Colors:*** Oxfords, blacks, browns, grays, blues, greens, heather mixtures and several shades of tan.

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*There is Transportation for You in Seattle*—6 transcontinental railroads and a great ocean harbor that never knows ice nor a break in its traffic.

*To produce your war contracts today or to locate for efficiency in the days after the war, write SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SEATTLE.*

# HERTLING SPEECH HELD BACK AGAIN

## Teuton Resistance to Aims of Militarists Is to be Placated, London Learns.

## NEW MUNICH PEACE PARTY

### Bavarian Group Wants Wilson Speech to be Basis for Negotiations.

## AUSTRIANS ARE RESENTFUL

### Angry at Move to Recall Buelow—New Taxation Announced in Prussia.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—According to a telegram received in London, the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, has again postponed the speech which he was to have made today in reply to the definition of war aims by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

The report that the Imperial Chancellor for a third time had postponed his reply caused no great surprise here. While it was fairly certain that the German militarists had won over Emperor William to their side, and that annexation of occupied territories was the policy to be pursued, the advocates of a peace by negotiation, which include most of the Austro-Hungarian leaders, must be conciliated.

The militarists have the support of the Junkers and the war profiteers. On the other side are the Socialists, a large proportion of the working classes and of the moderate middle class, of which the Berliner Tageblatt is the spokesman, and the financial interests represented by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and the Frankfurter Zeitung, which have been emphatic in their denunciation of the annexationists.

**Austrians Bitter Against Buelow.**

The attitude of the Austrians may be gathered from an article published in the Fremdenblatt of Vienna, organ of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, which sharply deals with rumors that Prince von Bülow is engaged in intrigues against Count von Hertling in order that he may become German Chancellor. The article denounces von Bülow as a traitor against Austria-Hungary, saying that he offered Italy Austro-Hungarian territory, and also gives expression to the dissatisfaction of the Austrian Government with the agitation of the German annexationists for the incorporation of the great Polish districts in the German Empire, which it asserts would be a blow at Austrian interests.

The news that the former Bavarian Premier, Podewils Duernitz, is to represent Bavaria at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference has caused some misgivings in Germany. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that this will afford new material abroad for the impression that there are differences between the South German States and Prussia.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin learns from Munich that a new political party has been formed there under the name of "The Free Committee," and that it has sent a teelgram to the Reichstag saying: "Notwithstanding its partiality, President Wilson's recent message contains a practical basis for the inauguration of negotiations toward a general peace." The committee represents the ideas of Professor Friedrich Foerster of the University of Munich, who was obliged to leave the Bavarian capital for Switzerland because of his unorthodox views about the war.

**Minister Admits "Convulsions."**

Another Amsterdam dispatch says that in introducing the budget in the Prussian Diet Wednesday Finance Minister Hermet announced the necessity for increased taxation, but expressed confidence in Germany's ability to hold out economically.

"Despite internal political convulsions," said the Finance Minister, "we have a feeling of relief in the consciousness that we can economically hold out, even if the dearness and scarcity of foodstuffs should increase. The general morale also has suffered under war conditions, but of what significance is that when we remember our brilliant military position, created by the incomparable and glorious deeds of our army and fleet?

"Even though many hindrances bar our way to peace, peace is on the march, and the longer the Western Powers are recalcitrant the more favorable to us will the peace terms be.

"Proud Albion, pluming itself for being the world's merchant and banker, sees its position vanishing. The mouths of our enemies are now filled with big talk. We see how they are calling for a big army from across the Atlantic. But this neither can swim nor fly. It will not come. Our enemies will be obliged to bow to us, and then their offer will sound very different from that we now hear in their ridiculous presumption."

Herr Hermet said that Germany's war loans were becoming a popular investment in neutral countries, and that the war was not reducing the national wealth.

Reports continue to be heard of the breaking up of meetings arranged in Germany by the annexationist Fatherland Party, but it is difficult to ascertain to what extent this movement has been carried.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes agricultural reports showing that in consequence of the shortage of fodder the dead weight of cattle sent to the Berlin market is only one-half the normal, and that large numbers of milch cows must be slaughtered to provide the prescribed meat rations.

**New Reports of Western Drive.**

A telegram from Rotterdam says that beginning today all railroad passenger traffic in Germany is being reduced 60 per cent. The published explanation is that foodstuffs and other goods which have accumulated at certain centres must be distributed. Correspondents who send the reports to London say there is every reason to believe that the transfer of troops to the western front is the real reason, adding that it is reported these troops are to be moved suddenly for a concentrated offensive.

**Says Hunger Spurs Peace Move.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an article by a correspondent on conditions in Germany. It says:

"It is prophesied that by Spring meat will be practically unprocurable, and the public is being prepared for a fresh diminution of the already meagre half-pound ration. The gravity of the food problem as revealed in the German press finds almost unanimous confirmation in accounts that reach us from other countries. Information received from reliable Norwegians lately returned from Germany all points to deterioration in the economic situation in that country, with a corresponding increase in the general depression and a marked growth of war weariness.

"We are told that the suffering is greater than ever before, that the population is in such a deplorable condition, both physically and morally, as to be in greater need of peace than the Russians; that Saxony is faced with starvation unless peace comes in February, and that however strong Germany may still be in a military sense she must, on account of internal difficulties, risk a decision in the next three or four months.

"The shortage of coal is at once the result and in a certain measure the cause of the congestion of the railways, which at present paralyzes all traffic. We hear on the authority of a German railway official that at the present rate of deterioration two-thirds of the German locomotives will be worn out by August.

"The moral degeneration of the German people, due to the difficulty of procuring food by lawful means, is as great as ever. Complaints against the increase of attacks on life and property are universal, and burglaries now are so frequent that insurance companies have had to raise their premiums from 50 to 200 per cent. Forgeries and thefts of food tickets continue.

"Loaves are sold of short weight. Food is purloined on railways, in shops, and in private houses. Cattle are stolen from the fields.

"To sum up, it appears beyond dispute that the food problem in Germany is more threatening than it has ever been before; that a possible revolt against the present conditions, both economic and political, must be a cause of grave apprehension to the ruling classes; that war weariness and a longing for return to normal conditions of life are weakening the power of resistance of the nation, and that all these influences combine to urge the German Government to the conclusion of peace."

**Reventlow Hotly Attacks Wilson.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18.—As the German Chancellor's speech has been postponed, Count zu Reventlow has apparently considered it necessary to reply to President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that at a meeting of the Imperial Loyalist League, Reventlow spoke on the burning question of the day, comparing the speeches of the President and Premier on war aims to a circus show and asserting that stories of the so-called war against militarism and German autocracy were the lies of the autocrats of enemy countries who only desired to democratize Germany because they could not destroy her. Reventlow said that, unfortunately, thanks to Bethmann Hollweg, democracy already had made rapid strides in Germany.

Kühlmann, Czernin, and the Reichstag peace resolution had received Wilson's praises, Reventlow remarked. He spoke of the question of security of the eastern frontier, saying that not even Germany's best friends should settle that question and that Germany did not desire the presence of independent peoples who would make naval and economic agreements with America, England, and France.

Reventlow spoke of new rumors of peace proposals, saying: "Thank goodness, Hindenburg and Ludendorff are now in Berlin." He maintained that President Wilson had changed his war aims. Dissecting the Wilson speech, he also maintained that not even goodwill was shown in its "empty phrases."

The Weser Zeitung reports that the delay in the Chancellor's speech was due to new developments at Brest-Litovsk, but the Tageblatt asserts that political events in Berlin have really caused the postponement.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung remarks that President Wilson in his address spoke of the restoration of the Balkan States, Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro, but did not take into consideration Bulgaria's demands. "The German people," it says, "are furious that Wilson intentionally endeavored to injure Bulgaria's interests. He will have no success, because the German-Bulgarian alliance is stronger than any of Wilson's war-aim schemes."

# RENEW ATTACKS ON AMERICA

### New German Outbursts Include an Assault by Gen. von Liebert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—At the congress of the German Conservatives, held at Halle on Tuesday, General von Liebert devoted a large part of his speech to a violent attack on America and Americans. He said that President Wilson was a hypocrite and former Ambassador Gerard the greatest criminal existing in the world.

It is very significant that these attacks on America are increasing in proportion with the greater number of American troops arriving in France, showing that even the German Generals have begun to realize the American military danger which they scorned nine months ago in the same spirit as the "contemptible" English Army. German papers are pointing out that the submarines would aid the German Army more by sinking American troop ships in the Atlantic than food ships in European waters.

# CONFUSION FOLLOWS BERLIN CONFERENCES

### *Both Sides Claim Victory, but the Real Result Is a Puzzle to the German Press.*

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—I said in my last message that it was difficult to say whether a first-class crisis had been reached in the German political world. Today it is difficult to say whether a settlement has really been arrived at. As usual, in such cases, official circles are articulate only to the slightest degree and then their words are vague.

So it was yesterday when the semi-official North German Gazette printed a statement saying that no essential differences requiring a decision by the Crown Council existed between the civil and military authorities. As the Pan Germans appear to be very sure of their leaders, this statement was immediately hailed with joy as indicating that Hertling and his chief lieutenant had climbed down sufficiently far to please the military annexationists.

The Lokal-Anzeiger talks of a compromise having been reached. Die Post, a militarist organ, insists that there were considerable differences of opinion, despite semi-official denials, but believes that as "a certain degree of agreement" has been reached the German people may rest assured that all is well.

On the other hand, the democrats also claim victory, so that with both sides comparatively pleased for the time being, this particular crisis may be said to have reached a happier conclusion than any crisis since the last stormy days of Bethmann-Hollweg.

Vorwärts says that if there were no differences requiring a decision by the Crown Council then Hertling holds to the policy he has always represented, that of the Reichstag majority, to which he signified his adherence on Nov. 29, but the Socialist journal is none too pleased with the general state of affairs which such a "crisis" unveils.

"And what a situation it is, too," exclaims Vorwärts sarcastically. "Behind closed doors and after three and a half years of war our leaders sat and discussed what they really wanted. Outside stood the people counting their jacket buttons to try to decide whether we are really possessed of lust of conquest or not. Yes, no; yes, no. No, says the latest information, we are not driven on by a desire for annexation.

"It was merely much ado about nothing. Everything remains the same. But what exactly does the same mean?"

The Berliner Tageblatt points out while the military leaders have been taken into consultation the Reichstag Party leaders were not being given even a few particulars by the Chancellor as to what had happened at Brest-Litovsk. The same journal says:

"It appears that the discussions have not had the result for which the Pan Germans hoped, that the Chancellor has not altered his policy and that Kühlmann has not received any fresh or altered instructions."

It adds that the Government adheres to its views regarding the right of self-determination of the Russian peoples, but holds that voting can only take place when peace has been concluded and order restored. A general peace is probably meant, for the Lokal-Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung declare that it is absurd to think that Germany can evacuate the occupied districts before such a peace has been achieved.

There are hints that in Government circles hope of successful outcome at Brest-Litovsk is falling considerably, and there have been angry scenes between the German and Russian delegates. Newspaper attacks on the Russian delegates continue. Die Post refers to Trotzky as "that Petrograd fanatic" and the Tägliche Rundschau says:

"What a grotesque business it is! People who with bayonets, machine guns and prison bars try to suppress all opposing opinions in their own land actually want to teach us what freedom and humanity are. People who know quite well that they may not be in power for another hour wish to set up a new world. People who have been completely beaten wish to dictate to us after the manner of Napoleon on the field of victory."

The Vossische Zeitung turns its wrath on Kühlmann. It describes him as one of the few men in Germany who has war aims and says he is trying to realize them cleverly and in a veiled fashion. The paper wishes, it says, to destroy the legend that he is a supporter of peace by understanding. On the contrary, "he is actually one of the most dangerous representatives of annexation."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung belabors the Foreign Minister because he is on the side of the Socialists and a believer in a "hunger peace." All that sort of discussion is a very good indication of the political confusion prevailing in Germany.

# SAYS BERLIN AND POPE PLAN PEACE MOVES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Germany and Pope Benedict, Senator Lewis of Illinois said today, are planning new, early peace movements.

"I have reason to know," said Senator Lewis, "that Berlin expects to withdraw her peace proposals to the Bolsheviki and make new proposals, but proposals which will be applicable not only to Russia, but to all her opponents.

"I also have information," he continued, "that the Pope is planning, with the acquiescence of Italy, another effort toward peace."

For these reasons, Senator Lewis stated, he intended to defer discussion of his Senate resolution proposing indorsement of the President's peace program.

# SAYS GERMAN DEATHS EXCEED THE BIRTHS

### *Neutral Observer Records Havoc Wrought by Tuberculosis and Epidemic of Dysentery.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times publishes an article by a neutral on conditions in Germany, in the course of which occur these statements:

"Nothing but the iron grip of Prussian militarism restrains the nation from making advances to its adversaries more pronounced than any yet made. Germans are longing for peace; of that there can be no question whatever, but they want to have peace with victory.

"They do not any longer abuse their enemies as in the early days of the war, when the gospel of hate was inculcated with such success. The vials of their wrath are now poured out on Lloyd George and Clemenceau. The language used against these statesmen could not be more severe if it were employed against Bethmann Hollweg or Michaelis.

"No doubt the shortage of supplies has had much to do with this change of mental attitude. The proudness of the flesh has given way before the discipline of fasting. This accounts for very much in recent developments of the German policy."

The writer, after asserting that the home population of Germany in the fourth Winter of the war finds the condition of life almost unbearable, says:

"It is well known that tuberculosis is making havoc among the population, children and young people being especially liable to the inroads of the scourge. During the Summer and Autumn contagious dysentery prevailed throughout the country. It is less general at the present time, but has not died out, as was hoped would be the case during the Winter. The cause is undoubtedly bad food."

Dealing with the increase of mortality over the birth rate, he instances the case of Dresden.

"Whereas, up till October, 1915, the number of births in Dresden were regularly in excess of the deaths, there has been an excess of births over deaths since then in two months only, namely, May and September, 1916. In the last two months of 1915 the deaths exceeded the births by 108. In 1916 there were 6,440 deaths, compared with 5,817 births. The increase of this decline was very noticeable in the first two months of 1917. The figures were: In January—Births, 474; deaths, 721. In February—Deaths, 883; births, 449. It would be easy to prove by examination of the statistics of other German towns that what is happening in Dresden is happening elsewhere in Prussia and Central Germany. The only places where the decline in the birth rate is less ominous are those where strong religious influences exist to combat it."

As a result of the official order requiring every householder to clear away the snow in front of his house, the writer says, amusing scenes are to be witnessed in many parts of Berlin, where, with an army of voluntary helpers, consisting of schoolboys and schoolgirls, the householders are at work clearing the snow from the sidewalks. Privy Councilors and Court ladies shovel and sweep the snow away side by side with professors, head of schools, porters, and servant girls.

**Spoermann's Brother Freed.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Frederick H. C. Spoermann, brother of Walter Spoermann, alleged German spy, held in jail here, and Marius Asch, both of whom were arrested in Baltimore shortly after Walter Spoermann was taken near Newport News, Va., were liberated today. Assistant District Attorney Latane said the two men had been arrested in order to get certain information, which had been obtained.

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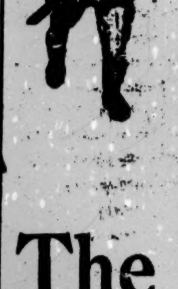

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Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
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Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
GOING UP
THE TALK OF THE TOWN
A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
GENERAL POST
Wm. Courtenay Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
TODAY MATINEE & TONIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING"
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years

Miss Anglin in 'Billeted'
certainly makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—Life.
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EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.
Extra Pop. Price Mat. Next Tues.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
TODAY MATINEE & TONIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
132D TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. at 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
16TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.
Extra Pop. Price Mat Next Tues.

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Over the Top Ed. Wynn Justine Johnstone Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY, JAN. 22
SOMETHING STIRRING AT LAST!
THE HERITAGE An unusual play by Eugene Walter.
With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.

7 DAYS LEAVE A MILITARY MELODRAMA
PARK THEA., 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Eves. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed.
Prices 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50. NO MORE

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY, JAN. 22.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODE MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

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MATS. TODAY & TUES. EVES. 8:20.
WILLIAM Faversham MAXINE Elliott
IRENE Fenwick MACLYN Arbuckle
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
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ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Next Fri.

48th St. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO
Beg. Tues. Mat. at Longacre Theatre.

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Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation,
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LEAVE IT TO JANE
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TUESDAY, JAN. 22 BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "SEVENTEEN"
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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY, JAN. 22
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU, Ev. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

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Thurs. at 8, Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
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JOSEF STRANSKY......CONDUCTOR
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Only Time This Season.
Prelude and Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde"; "Meistersinger" Prelude, etc.
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4th Floor
AEOLIAN HALL
Saturday, January 19th
3 P. M.
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
29 West 42nd Street

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY (Orchestra of 100)
MODEST ALTSCHULER.......Conductor
Soloist SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto. Met. Opera Co.
Program includes Scriabine's "Poem Ecstase" Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel"
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Violin Recital—Max ROSEN
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Jan. 26, at 2:30
PIANO RECITAL—JOSEF HOFMANN
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

TONIGHT AT 8:15—People's Symphony announce the first of six
CHAMBER MUSIC
Concerts at Washington Irving High School. Combination subscription $1, incl. American String Quar., Margulies Trio, Kaufman Quar., N. Y. Chamber Music Soc., Rubel Trio & Flonzaley. Tickets at door Sat.

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104 West 39th St. PIANO RECITAL (KRANICH & BACH) JULIUS KOEHL
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Arthur J. Ferro.

CARNEGIE HALL Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:15
Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
Seat Sale Now.

Aeolian Hall THIS AFT. at 3. Recital by —JACQUES— THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Evg., Jan. 22, 8:15.
FLONZALEY Quartet.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton

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112th St. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3 SESSIONS DAILY 9:30-12:30. 2:30-6. 7:30-11.
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SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c.
MUSIC AT ALL SESSIONS.

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Grand Central PALACE
OPENS TODAY—2 P. M.
Jan. 19 to 26, 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Admission 50c

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Today at 2:30. Eve. 8:30. (Pop Prices) La Nouvelle Idole

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CENTURY THEA., 62d St., Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col. Eves. 8 Mat. Today. 2
3 Mats Next Week, Tues., Wed. & Sat
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East, Now in Its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Bal. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Tues. & Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.00.
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3 Mats. Next Week, Tues., Wed. & Sat
The Most Wonderful Play in America. EXPERIENCE

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Father McGean announces The Annual Benefit of the UNITED CATHOLIC WORKS for Poor Children of New York.
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2 SHOWS TO-DAY AS USUAL
MAT. TODAY 2:15
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Prices Eve., 50c to $1.50. Mat. 25c to $1.00.

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SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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Jack Pickford TOM SAWYER
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COMEDY CAT
AT THE RIALTO this Week.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1.
WALLACE REID in "Rimrock Jones." Soloists. Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
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GEORGE BEBAN in "Jules of the Strong Heart." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

LYRIC THEATRE W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30, 25c to $1. Matinee Today at 2:30.
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STRAND B'way & 47th St. Mae Marsh in "Fields of Honor" (condensed version), "The Mikado." Daily Afternoon Concerts STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

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MARY GARDEN in "THAIS"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY, 20-30c, incl. tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Carlyle Blackwell, "Beautiful Mrs. Reynolds."

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Mischa Elman
Violin Recital ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tomorrow at 3 P.M.
Tickets Now on Sale. 75c-$2.00

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42ND ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY
SPECIAL SUNDAY MENU
Blue Point Oysters or Little Neck Clams
India Relish Queen Olives Radishes
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Vermont Turkey, giblet sauce
Cold: Sugar Cured Ham & Chicken
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Salad in Season Biscuit Tortoni
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Demi-tasse
Cuisine and Service Almost Perfect
EXCEPTIONAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50
SERVED FROM 12 NOON TO 9:00 P. M.
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Patrick V. Kyne, Mgr.

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Unique "Sunken Galleries" Restaurant
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SPECIAL PLAT DU JOUR TO-NIGHT
2 Breaded lamb chops, with egg plant and duchess potatoes .......... 70c
Larded sirloin of beef, with stuffed lettuce & Rissolie potatoes .......... 70c
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"REISENWEBER'S JIM-JAM REVUE" with Edyth Thayer
A Most Marvellous Production. Scintillating with Unusual Melodies Gorgeous Costumes and a Beauty Chorus
PRESENTED IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT NIGHTLY AT 7:30 & 11
With The Table D'Hote Dinner Daily, 6 to 9. $1.50
GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
Atop of Reisenweber's JOAN SAWYER Nightly Beginning at 9. Miss Alice King, Hostess.
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At Popular Prices. The FAMOUS HOFBRAU
Janssen wants to see you
30th STREET & BROADWAY
Exquisite Table d'Hote de Luxe or Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 8 Until Closing.
SPECIALISTS IN BEEFSTEAK AND DINNER PARTIES.

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TRANSIENT RATES
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RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL Schuyler Arms
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Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge. Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels. Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

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1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms, With Baths and Showers.
$40 up a month per room, unfurnished.
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OPEN ALL YEAR
Outdoor Skating
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Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

# EDWARDS EXPLAINS INCOME TAX BLANKS

### Revenue Collector Says They Are Not So Complicated as They Appear.

### INSTRUCTIONS ARE EXPLICIT

### Person of Average Intelligence, It Is Asserted, Can Correctly Compute His Own Tax.

Collector of Internal Revenue William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street District prepared yesterday a statement for THE NEW YORK TIMES explanatory of the method to be followed in filling out income tax returns on the forms covering incomes less than $3,000 and those in excess of the last-named sum, as well as the excess profits tax.

"Under the regulations prescribed by the department at Washington," Collector Edwards said, "individuals will be required to report their income tax returns on Forms 1040 and 1040a. Form 1040a is for individuals whose net income is less than $3,000 per annum. Form 1040, revised, is for individuals whose income is in excess of $3,000 per annum.

"This latter form as revised contains much more space than the old form 1040, and has sufficient space for income from all sources. Pages 1 and 2 of the said form contain detailed instructions as to taxable income, and the requirements under the regulations as to how to enter the income and compute the same. Where individuals have no income to report in the blank spaces provided on said form they are required to write the word none.

"The form is blocked and lettered from A to H. Income from salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, Directors' fees, professions, and pensions are to be reported in block A. The other blocks lettered from B to H inclusive contain income from other sources as enumerated on the form. This form is subdivided in such manner that the several items of income may be properly shown, and by following the directions contained on the blanks a person of average intelligence would be able to properly report his income and correctly compute his tax on same.

"The form is so arranged that the normal taxes under the act Sept. 8, 1916, and the War Revenue act, Oct. 3, 1917, are properly shown; the surtaxes under both the laws are shown collectively, and the table giving the rate of taxation on the different amounts of income is given on the first page. The form provides that the excess profit taxes shall be reported on this blank in total. The details of the excess profits are to be made upon Form 1,101. This blank thus shows the total income tax due for the period of all taxes levied under the income tax law. A casual glance at the blank itself would impress one that it is a very complicated affair, but when the directions on the blank are followed and the income is itemized and reported as directed, the task of making up the blank will be practically an easy matter.

"The New York Collectors will have about 2,000,000 of these blanks for distribution when they arrive.

"The law requires all persons to file with the Collectors of their districts all items of income in excess of $800 paid to any individual, corporation, partnership, or association during the year 1917, but this requirement is in addition to the blanks above referred to."

Collector Edwards said it should be understood that the mere filing of a return did not necessarily imply that a person was liable to the tax, although failure to file would call for penalties.

The blanks for returns may be had, after they have been sent from Washington, at the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue.

## FIND GRAFT IN CYCLE SQUAD

### Grand Jury Presentment to Justice Goff Names Nine Policemen.

A presentment concerning alleged grafting by certain members of the police motor cycle squads was submitted to Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which was empaneled on Aug. 27, after a proclamation by Governor Whitman, to make an inquiry into the matter of the failure of certain policemen to apprehend the murderer of Ruth Cruger.

Some weeks ago the Grand Jury indicted three detectives for neglect of duty in the Cruger case. Three motor cycle policemen were also indicted at the same time for accepting unlawful fees from automobilists, together with an alleged "go-between" of the police and automobilists, the latter on a charge of perjury. All of these men are now awaiting trial. The report of the Grand Jury on the additional motor cycle cases as presented by its foreman, Edward C. Cammann, and its secretary, William J. Farrell, mentions nine other motor cycle policemen.

"The testimony of many witnesses examined has convinced this Grand Jury that a wholesale system of graft on the part of motor cycle policemen has been existing in the City of New York for a number of years," the Grand Jury announced to Justice Goff. It is charged that car owners, chauffeurs, and dealers have paid money to avoid arrest and prosecution, and that where summonses were issued for violation of the traffic laws money was also paid to policemen for the purpose of minimizing the degree of the violations charged.

"We therefore recommend that the Police Commissioner immediately place upon trial for accepting money and for neglect of duty the former or present members of the motor cycle squad against whom the testimony herein referred to has been before this Grand Jury."

Justice Goff ordered that a copy of the presentment be sent to Mayor Hylan, and that the Police Commissioner be permitted to examine the Grand Jury minutes. District Attorney Swann, as directed by the Grand Jury, wrote to the Police Commissioner, giving him the names of the nine policemen. The District Attorney informed him that among the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury was a card containing the names of thirty-four policemen, and telephone numbers, which some members of the squad had printed, and one of which was given to an automobilist when he paid money, so that in the event of his being arrested for traffic violation again he could communicate with some one or more members of the squad.

### Heads New Women's Division.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Miss Mary Van Kleeck of New York has been appointed head of the new women's division in the industrial service section of the Bureau of Ordnance and will have charge of all problems which deal with women employed in arsenals and ordnance plants. She will have women inspectors to assist her in the work of safeguarding the health of the women war workers.

### All-Woman Jury in Murder Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The first all-woman jury to sit in a Superior Court case here will be impaneled when Mrs. Rena Mooney, acquitted of one charge of murder growing out of the preparedness parade bomb explosion in 1916, goes on trial on a murder charge still pending against her. The presence of women jurors in Superior Court trials became legal Jan. 1.

### Brooklyn Merchants Support Mayor

At a meeting of the Broadway Merchants' Club of Brooklyn yesterday a resolution offered by William Meruk indorsing the effort of Mayor Hylan to get better transit service in Brooklyn was unanimously adopted. Expressions of esteem and gratitude for the Mayor's work in this respect were contained in the resolution and uttered by the members.

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# *Form for Return of Income Tax on Incomes of More Than $3,000 a Year*

Form 1040 (Revised January, 1918)—United States Internal Revenue. Page 1

## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1917

### INSTRUCTIONS

**1. Persons Required to Make a Return of Net Income.**

Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, whose net income for the calendar year 1917 (see Item O, page 4) amounted to $1,000 if the individual is single or does not live with wife (or husband) or $2,000 if he is married and lives with wife (or husband), is required to make a return.

If the combined income of husband and wife, living together, and dependent children equaled or exceeded $2,000, all such income must be reported, either on one return or on separate returns. Husband and wife should make separate returns if either is subject to surtax (see instruction 6).

Executors and administrators of the estates of deceased persons must make returns covering the part of the taxable year during which such persons were alive, and also returns for the estates during the period of settlement. If the income of a trust estate was distributed, the fiduciary should get a copy of Form 1041 and comply with the instructions thereon. If the income from a trust estate was not distributed, the fiduciary must make a return for the estate on this form.

Guardians must make returns for their wards. Duly authorized agents may make returns for persons who by reason of sickness or other disability or absence from the United States are unable to make their own returns.

**2. Income Exempt from Tax.**

The following kinds of income need not be reported on this return:

(*a*) Proceeds of life-insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured.

(*b*) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract, or upon the surrender of the contract.

(*c*) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included as income).

(*d*) Interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof.

(*e*) Interest upon the obligations of the United States, except, in the case of such obligations issued since September 1, 1917, upon the amount by which an individual's holdings exceed $5,000 par value.

(*f*) Interest upon obligations of the possessions of the United States.

(*g*) Interest upon securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916.

(*h*) The compensation of all officers and employees of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government.

**3. Personal Exemption.**

A single person or a married person not living with wife or husband and having no dependents is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000.

A married person living with wife or husband, or a head of a family, is entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000, plus $200 for each child dependent upon him or her, if under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

A "head of family" is a person who in accordance with some moral or legal obligation actually supports and maintains one or more individuals closely related to him or her by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The amount by which the net income exceeds the foregoing exemption is subject to a normal tax of 2 per cent under the act of October 3, 1917. A further exemption of $2,000 is allowed before computing the normal tax of 2 per cent imposed by the act of September 8, 1916.

If a husband and wife make separate returns, their total exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both), or it may be divided between them.

The exemption is determined by the individual's status on December 31, 1917. A deceased individual's exemption is determined by his status at the time of his death.

An estate or trust paying income tax is entitled to an exemption of $1,000.

**4. Tax Withheld at Source.**

No credit should be claimed in this return for tax withheld on any income except 2 per cent of the interest on tax-free-covenant bonds (see Item 31, page 4). If tax on any other income has been withheld (except from nonresident aliens), the law provides that it shall be paid over by the withholding agent to the person from whom it was withheld.

**5. Basis of Return of Income.**

This return must show the income actually received and expenses actually paid during the year, unless the taxpayer keeps accounts (available for examination by internal revenue officers) showing income accrued and expenses incurred.

**6. Surtax.**

If your total net income (Item O, page 4) exceeds $5,000 you are subject to a surtax on the amount of net income in excess of $5,000 at a rate dependent on the amount of your total net income. To compute the amount of surtax, use the table and instructions at the bottom of this page.

**7. Excess Profits Taxes.**

If your net income reported under A on page 3 exceeded $6,000, you are subject to an excess profits tax at the rate of 8 per cent on the amount by which the net total under A exceeds $6,000.

If your total net income from all sources exceeded $6,000 and you received any income from a trade or business with invested capital, you should get a copy of the excess profits tax return (Form 1101), and calculate the amount of your tax, if any, as directed therein.

Enter the amounts of your excess profits taxes, if any, as Items 34 and 35, page 4, and their total as Item L, page 4.

For further instructions, see the Excess Profits Tax Regulations.

**8. Affidavit.**

The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case an agent may execute the affidavit.

The oath will be administered without charge by any collector or deputy collector of internal revenue or (if you are in the military or naval service of the United States) by any military or naval officer who is authorized to administer oaths for purposes of military or naval justice and administration. If you are not in the military or naval service and an internal revenue officer is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

It is not necessary to show the statement of net income or of tax due to the officer who administers the oath.

**9. What Form Should be Used.**

An individual whose net income for 1917 did not exceed his personal exemption by more than $2,000, and also did not exceed $5,000, may use the smaller return form (1040-A) instead of this form (1040). For copies of Form 1040-A or additional copies of Form 1040, inquire of your collector of internal revenue or at your post office or bank.

**10. When the Return Must be Made.**

This return must reach the collector's office on or before March 1, 1918.

The collector of internal revenue may, in case of sickness or absence of the individual, grant an extension of time not exceeding 30 days from March 1, 1918, provided a written application therefor is made within the period for which such extension may be granted.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to grant a reasonable extension of time for any reason he considers adequate.

**11. Where the Return Should be Sent.**

The return should be delivered or mailed to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the individual resides.

If the individual has no residence in the United States the return should be sent to the collector for the district in which his principal business is carried on in the United States.

If the individual has neither residence nor place of business in the United States, the return should be sent to the collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Md.

It is suggested that a copy of the return be retained.

**12. When and to Whom Tax Must be Paid.**

You may pay your tax by sending cash, check, or money order with this return to the collector of internal revenue.

You must pay it on or before June 15, 1918, to the collector to whom the return is sent.

**13. Information at Source.**

Every individual, firm, or corporation who during 1917 paid to another person salary, wages, interest, commissions, rentals, etc., of $800 or more, is required to make a true and accurate return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing the nature and source of such payments and the name and address of the person receiving them. Forms for reporting such information will be furnished by any collector of internal revenue.

### TABLE FOR COMPUTATION OF SURTAX ON NET INCOME (Item O, Page 4) IN EXCESS OF $5,000.

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

To compute amount of surtax due on any amount of net income in excess of $5,000: First, find in Column A the largest sum which is less than the amount of the total net income reported on the return; then find in Column E the corresponding amount of total surtax. To this amount add an amount computed as follows:

Subtract from the net income the sum found in Column A and multiply the remainder by the rate shown on the next line below in Column C.

The sum of these two amounts is the total surtax due.

For example, the surtax on a net income of $22,500 is computed below:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Largest sum in Column A which is less than the amount of the total net income | $20,000 |
| 2. Total surtax thereon shown in Column E | 500 |
| 3. Remainder of net income after subtracting Item 1, above | 2,500 |
| 4. Surtax on this remainder at rate (8%) shown in Column C on line below that from which Item 1 was taken | 200 |
| 5. Total surtax due (sum of Items 2 and 4) | 700 |

| Amount of net income. | Amount subject to surtax at rate shown in Column C. | Rate. | Amount of surtax at each rate. | Total surtax on each amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| $5,000 | $000 | 0% | $00 | $00 |
| 7,500 | 2,500 | 1% | 25 | 25 |
| 10,000 | 2,500 | 2% | 50 | 75 |
| 12,500 | 2,500 | 3% | 75 | 150 |
| 15,000 | 2,500 | 4% | 100 | 250 |
| 20,000 | 5,000 | 5% | 250 | 500 |
| 40,000 | 20,000 | 8% | 1,600 | 2,100 |
| 60,000 | 20,000 | 12% | 2,400 | 4,500 |
| 80,000 | 20,000 | 17% | 3,400 | 7,900 |
| 100,000 | 20,000 | 22% | 4,400 | 12,300 |
| 150,000 | 50,000 | 27% | 13,500 | 25,800 |
| 200,000 | 50,000 | 31% | 15,500 | 41,300 |
| 250,000 | 50,000 | 37% | 18,500 | 59,800 |
| 300,000 | 50,000 | 42% | 21,000 | 80,800 |
| 500,000 | 200,000 | 46% | 92,000 | 172,800 |
| 750,000 | 250,000 | 50% | 125,000 | 297,800 |
| 1,000,000 | 250,000 | 55% | 137,500 | 435,300 |
| 1,500,000 | 500,000 | 61% | 305,000 | 740,300 |
| 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 62% | 310,000 | 1,050,300 |
| Over 2,000,000 | | 63% | | |

**COMPUTATION.**

1. Largest sum in Column A which is less than the amount of the total net income $........
2. Total surtax thereon shown in Column E $........
3. Remainder of net income after subtracting Item 1, above $........
4. Surtax on this remainder at rate shown in Column C on line below that from which Item 1 was taken $........
5. Total surtax due (sum of Items 2 and 4) $........

This total (Item 5) should be entered as Item 33, page 4.

### PENALTIES.

**For failing to make return on time.**—Not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent of the amount of tax due.

**For making false or fraudulent return.**—Not exceeding $2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and 100 per cent of the tax due.

**For failing to pay tax on time.**—Five per cent of the amount of tax due and 1 per cent interest for each full month during which the tax remains unpaid.

**This return must reach the Collector of Internal Revenue at ............................, or his deputy, on or before MARCH 1, 1918.**

Page 2

## DETAILS OF TAXABLE INCOME

All income must be reported gross, except income received from partnerships or through fiduciaries, which should be reported net.

Income of any kind amounting to $800 or more received from any one source, or any income regardless of amount received from a partnership or through a fiduciary, should be reported separately, together with the name and address of the person, association, corporation, partnership, or fiduciary from whom received.

Your share of partnership profits should be reported under H, page 4, except the part of such profits which was originally derived (1) from interest on obligations of the United States issued since September 1, 1917, held by the partnership in excess of $5,000 par value (to be entered under E); (2) from dividends on stock of corporations organized or operating in the United States and subject to income tax (to be entered under F); and (3) from interest on securities not subject to Federal income tax.

If the partnership's fiscal year differs from the calendar year so that a part of the fiscal year fell within the calendar year 1916, a proportionate part of your share of the partnership profits (with the exceptions noted), assignable to the calendar year 1916, should be entered under H in the column for deductions, and the balance in the final column. The total of these two amounts should be entered in the column for "Gross income." Dividends received through a partnership, however, should be reported (like other dividends) under F for the year in which accumulated, regardless of the fiscal year of the partnership.

If income reported on this return was received by wife (or husband), or child, enter it in the same manner as your own income and write the word "wife," "husband," or "child," on the line on which the income is reported.

**If this form has not space enough for all entries, make additional entries on a separate sheet of paper and attach it securely to page 3 or 4.**

### A. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTORS' FEES, AND PENSIONS, AND FROM PROFESSIONS.

Salaries, wages, etc., paid by States or political subdivisions thereof and gifts not forming part of your compensation for services rendered should not be reported.

Expenses charged against your compensation or professional income should be explained on the blank lines marked "Explanation of deductions."

State whether the salaries, etc., were received by yourself, wife (or husband), or child.

Brokers and commission merchants should report their income under B if they buy and sell on their own account, advance money to their customers, or in any way use more than a nominal capital in their business.

### B. INCOME FROM BUSINESS (INCLUDING FARMING).

Report income under B only if you are engaged in farming or in business for yourself. Do not report here your share of partnership profits.

Report under C sales of land, buildings, equipment, stocks, bonds, and other property not connected with your regular business, and sales of your business plant and equipment.

If you have a complete profit and loss statement, showing all the information called for under "Cost of goods sold" and "Other business deductions," you may attach it to page 3 of this return and enter the amount of net income under B, page 3.

**Gross sales and income from business services.**—Individuals deriving income from the sale of merchandise or of products of farming, manufacturing, mining, or construction should report the total amount of such sales, less any discounts or allowances from the sale price. Income from business services such as transportation, storage, etc., carried on with invested capital, should also be reported here.

**Cost of goods sold.**—If you make inventories of merchandise or securities, state under "Explanations" the basis on which such inventories are made; that is, whether (a) at cost or (b) at cost or market value, whichever is lower.

If in your books of account you do not regularly inventory unsold goods or securities on hand, make no entries on the lines referring to inventories, but use one of the following methods:

(1) Report as cost of goods sold the total cost of goods purchased or produced during the year. This method may be used by manufacturers and dealers in merchandise, but not by dealers in real estate or securities.

(2) Report the cost of the particular articles sold during the year, in accordance with the instructions under C. This method may be used by dealers in real estate and securities.

**Taxes.**—See instructions under J, below.

**Repairs.**—Ordinary repairs, required to keep property in usable condition, are deductible. Replacements, on the other hand, may not be deducted, unless no deduction for wear and tear or depreciation has been claimed. Expenditures for permanent improvements are not deductible under this or any other heading.

This item should be explained in the table at the bottom of page 3.

**Wear and tear.**—A deduction may be claimed on account of wear and tear or depreciation during the year of property used exclusively in business or trade, only to the extent that such wear and tear or depreciation is not covered by deductions claimed in this return or in previous returns for repairs, replacements, and losses. The amount claimed for wear and tear or depreciation should not exceed the original cost of the property divided by its total estimated life in years. When the amount of depreciation allowed equals the cost of the property, no further claim should be made.

Do not claim any deduction for depreciation in the value of a building occupied by the owner as his dwelling, or of other property held for personal use. Do not claim any deduction for depreciation of real estate (exclusive of improvements thereon), nor for depreciation of stocks, bonds, and other securities.

This item should be explained in the table at the bottom of page 3.

**Depreciation of patents, copyrights, etc., and depletion of mines, etc.**—If you wish to claim a deduction on account of depreciation in the value of patents, copyrights, franchises, and other legal privileges, or on account of depletion of mines and oil and gas wells, see paragraphs 7 and 8, section 5a, of the act of September 8, 1916, and the regulations thereunder, or communicate with your collector of internal revenue.

**Property losses.**—Report only losses of property used in your business or trade from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft, not covered by insurance and not offset by repairs or replacements reported. The property lost should be valued at cost less depreciation to date of loss.

Any such losses of property not used in your business, such as your dwelling or household furniture, should be reported under J, "Other deductions," on page 4.

Do not report any losses for which a claim against an insurance company is pending. Wait until the claim is settled and deduct from the cost of the property, less depreciation, the amount of insurance collected. Report the net loss, if any, in the return of income for the year in which the settlement by the insurance company is made.

This item should be explained in the table at the bottom of page 3.

**Bad debts.**—Report only debts which you have ascertained to be worthless and have charged off during the year.

A bad debt offsetting income accrued since March 1, 1913, will not be allowed as a deduction unless the amount was reported as income for the year in which the debt was created.

State under "Explanations" how the debts were ascertained to be worthless. No definite rule is prescribed by which to determine whether a debt is worthless; but insolvency of the debtor, inability to collect by legal proceedings, or inability of debtor to pay, ascertained by a mercantile agency, would be a sufficient indication of worthlessness.

If at any future time a debt charged off as worthless and allowed as a deduction is collected the amount collected must be returned as income for the year in which received.

Unpaid debts are not deductible if made good by recovery of property sold or retention of property pledged.

Bad debts arising out of personal loans should be reported under J, "Other deductions."

**Other expenses.**—Do not include any personal, living, or family expenses.

Do not deduct interest on your own investment in your business or farm, or salary for your own services or services of your family, unless these items are entered as income elsewhere in this return or in other returns.

### C. PROFITS FROM SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Sales connected with your regular business should be reported under B, unless they would thereby become confused with sales of merchandise whose cost is computed by a different method (see "Cost of goods sold," under B, above).

If the profits or losses on sales made through any one broker aggregated $800 or more, report the transactions on a separate line with the name and address of the broker.

**Kind of property.**—Describe the property as definitely as you can in a word or two, as "farm," "dwelling," "stocks," "bonds," etc.

**Cost.**—If the property was acquired before March 1, 1913, report the estimated market value on that date instead of the cost and explain the basis of your estimate.

Expenses incidental to the purchase of property may be included in the cost if never claimed in income-tax returns as a deduction from income.

**Losses.**—If total cost of all property sold exceeded total sale price, the loss will not be allowed as a deduction unless the sales out of which the loss arose were connected with your regular business. If a deduction is claimed on account of losses reported under C, explain what connection the sales had with your regular business and enter the amount of the loss under J, "Other deductions."

### D. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

**Kind of property.**—Describe briefly, as "farm," "dwelling," "mine," and also state kind of material of which buildings (if any) are constructed, as "brick" or "wood."

**Amount of rent.**—If tenant rents your farm on a cash rental basis, state the amount of the rent whether paid in cash or in crops. If he works it on shares, report your share as income in your return for the year in which it is sold.

**Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses.**—See instructions relating to repairs, wear and tear, depreciation of patents, copyrights, etc., depletion of mines, etc., and property losses under B above.

### E. INTEREST ON BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ISSUED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.

**Exemption.**—No return should be made of interest on any amount of such obligations up to and including $5,000, par value, owned by one individual. The benefit of this exemption may be claimed in this return not only on behalf of the individual making this return, but also on behalf of wife, husband, or any member of the family owning such obligations whose income has been included in this return.

**Interest paid.**—If indebtedness has been incurred for the purchase of such obligations, find what percentage the amount of such obligations held in excess of $5,000 is of the total amount of such obligations held, and enter in column 5 the same percentage of the interest paid on the indebtedness.

### F. DIVIDENDS ON STOCK OF CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED OR OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX.

Dividends which were paid out of profits or surplus accumulated by the distributing corporation prior to the year for which this return is made but not prior to March 1, 1913, should be reported under the year in which the profits or surplus was accumulated.

The amount of dividends paid out of profits or surplus accumulated in 1916 is subject to surtax at the rate or rates imposed by the act of September 8, 1916, on a corresponding amount of income in excess of the amount of Item O, page 4.

The sum of the amounts accumulated from March 1, 1913, to December 31, 1915, is subject to surtax at the rate or rates imposed by the act of October 3, 1913, on a corresponding amount of income in excess of the sum of Item O and the amount accumulated in 1916.

The amount of these surtaxes should be computed and entered on line 37, page 4. Otherwise an additional assessment will be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

### G. INTEREST ON TAX-FREE-COVENANT BONDS ON WHICH ONE NORMAL TAX OF 2 PER CENT WAS WITHHELD AT SOURCE.

Report under G interest received on bonds of corporations organized or doing business in the United States, containing a clause by which the debtor corporation agrees to pay the interest without any deduction for taxes, provided exemption from withholding of the tax and payment thereof at the source was not claimed with respect to such interest. If exemption was claimed, the interest received must be reported under H, "Other income," on page 4.

### H. OTHER INCOME.

Report under H interest received on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, etc., and all other income that is not reported elsewhere on this return, with the exceptions stated in instruction 2, page 1.

State each kind of income separately. (See also instructions at top of page.)

**Income received from partnerships or through fiduciaries.**—If taxable income other than that falling under E and F was received from a partnership or if taxable income other than that falling under E, F, and G was received through a fiduciary, enter the name of the partnership or fiduciary and the amount received on a separate line.

**Deductions, if any.**—Explain expenses claimed as deductions on any vacant lines or on a separate sheet of paper (to be attached securely to page 3 or 4 of the return).

### J. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

**Interest.**—Interest on personal indebtedness is deductible except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest on which is exempt from taxation as income.

**Taxes.**—Do not report inheritance taxes, Federal income taxes, or taxes specially assessed for local improvements or betterments, such as roads, streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.

Excess profits taxes, if any, should not be included under J, but should be reported as Item L, and also as Items 34 and 35, page 4.

**Other deductions.**—Do not include your personal exemption, which should be entered on line 21, page 4, or any personal, living, or family expenses.

If you wish to claim a deduction on account of losses of personal property or bad debts arising out of personal loans, see instructions under B, "Property losses," and "Bad debts."

If a net loss is reported under B, D, or H, or if an excess of interest paid is reported under E (in column 6), it may be claimed as a deduction. If a net loss reported under C is claimed as a deduction, explain how the transactions were connected with your business.

### N. CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following are deductible: Contributions or gifts actually made within the year to corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, to an amount not in excess of 15 per cent of your taxable net income as computed without deducting such contributions. Contributions to individuals are not deductible.

---

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 UNDER CORRESPONDING HEADINGS)

## DETAILS OF TAXABLE INCOME (INCLUDING INCOME OF WIFE (OR HUSBAND) AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN, IF NOT REPORTED ON SEPARATE RETURNS)

WRITE "NONE" IN EACH BLOCK IN WHICH YOU HAVE NO INCOME TO REPORT

Page 3

**A. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTORS' FEES, AND PENSIONS, AND FROM PROFESSIONS.**

| 1. By whom received. | 2. Occupation or profession. | 3. Name and address of employer or (if practicing a profession) office address. | 4. Gross income. | 5. Deductions, if any. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ | |

NET INCOME FROM SALARIES, ETC. (total column 4 minus total column 5) $

Explanation of deductions: ........

**B. INCOME FROM BUSINESS (INCLUDING FARMING).**

Kind of business........ Business address........

GROSS SALES and income from business services........

COST OF GOODS SOLD:
- Labor........ $
- Materials and supplies........
- Merchandise bought for sale........
- Other costs........
- PLUS inventories at beginning of year........
- TOTAL........ $
- LESS inventories at end of year........
- NET COST OF GOODS SOLD........ $

OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS:
- Salaries and wages not reported as "Labor" under "Cost of Goods Sold"........ $
- Rent........
- Interest on business indebtedness........
- Taxes on business and business property........
- Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses........ (To be explained in table at bottom of page.)
- Bad debts arising from sales (see instructions)........
- Other expenses (specify)........
- TOTAL OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS........ $

NET COST OF GOODS SOLD PLUS TOTAL OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS........

NET INCOME FROM BUSINESS (INCLUDING FARMING)........

Explanations:........

**C. PROFITS FROM SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.**

| 1. Kind of property. | 2. Year acquired. | 3. Name and address of purchaser or broker. | 4. Sale price. | 5. Original cost or market value March 1, 1913. | 6. Cost of subsequent improvements, if any. | 7. Depreciation previously allowed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| | | TOTALS | $ | $ | $ | $ |

NET PROFIT FROM SALES (total of columns 4 and 7 minus total of columns 5 and 6)........ $

Explanations:........

**D. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.**

| 1. Kind of property. | 2. Name and address of tenant or lessee. | 3. Amount of rent. | 4. Repairs, wear and tear, and property losses. | 5. Interest. | 6. Taxes. | 7. Other expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| | TOTALS | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |

NET INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (total of column 3 minus total of columns 4, 5, 6, and 7)........ $

Explanations:........

**E. INTEREST ON BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ISSUED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.**

| 1. If not received directly state name and address of partnership or fiduciary through whom received. | 2. Amount of bonds or certificates. | 3. Interest received on amount in excess of $5,000. | 4. Indebtedness incurred for the purchase of bonds or certificates. | 5. Interest paid on proportion to part of such indebtedness. | 6. Excess of interest paid, if any. | 7. Excess of interest received, if any. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

TOTALS [Include total of column 7 (if any) in total net income on page 4. Enter total of column 6 (if any) under J, "Other deductions," on page 4.]

**F. DIVIDENDS ON STOCK OF CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED OR OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX.**

| 1. If not received directly state name of partnership or fiduciary through whom received. | 2. Accumulated in 1913. | 3. Accumulated in 1914. | 4. Accumulated in 1915. | 5. Accumulated in 1916. | 6. Accumulated in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |

TOTALS (include total of column 6 only in total net income on page 4) $

**EXPLANATION OF REPAIRS, WEAR AND TEAR (DEPRECIATION), AND LOSSES OF BUSINESS OR RENTAL PROPERTY, AND DEPLETION OF MINES, ETC.**

| 1. Refer to [illegible] | 2. Kind of property. (If buildings, state also material of which constructed.) | 3. Year acquired. | 4. Cost of buildings or other property. | 5. Repairs not covered by claims for wear and tear or losses. | Wear and tear (depreciation) and depletion charged off. 6. Rate. | 7. Amount previous years. | 8. Amount this year. | Losses not covered by insurance. 9. Cause of loss. | 10. Amount of loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ | | $ | $ | | $ |

(Details of taxable income concluded on page 4.)

---

Page 4

## DETAILS OF TAXABLE INCOME (Concluded)

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 UNDER CORRESPONDING HEADINGS)

TOTAL NET INCOME FROM SOURCES A, B, C, D, E, AND F, REPORTED ON PAGE 3........ $

**G. INTEREST ON TAX-FREE-COVENANT BONDS** (on which one normal tax of 2 per cent was withheld at source).

| | 1. Gross income. | 2. Deductions, if any. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | |
| NET INTEREST ON TAX-FREE-COVENANT BONDS (total column 1 minus total column 2)........ | $ | $ | $ |

**H. OTHER INCOME** (including income from partnerships and fiduciaries, except that reported under E, F, and G).

| | 1. Gross income. | 2. Deductions, if any. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on bonds and other obligations of domestic corporations (except as entered under G)........ | $ | $ | $ |
| Interest on bonds of foreign countries and corporations and dividends on stock of foreign corporations........ | | | |
| Interest on notes, bank deposits, mortgages (except of corporations), and all other interest........ | | | |

**I. TOTAL NET INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES**........ $

**J. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS NOT REPORTED ON PAGE 3 OR ABOVE (EXCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS—SEE N BELOW).**

Interest on personal indebtedness........ $

Taxes on dwelling and personal property, and other taxes not reported above (see instructions on page 2)........

Other deductions, except contributions (explain)........

TOTAL GENERAL DEDUCTIONS, EXCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS........ $

**K. TOTAL NET INCOME (WITHOUT DEDUCTING EXCESS PROFITS TAXES OR CONTRIBUTIONS)**........ $

**L. LESS EXCESS PROFITS TAXES, IF ANY, FOR 1917** (see instructions on page 1 under "Excess profits taxes")........

**M. TOTAL NET INCOME (WITHOUT DEDUCTING CONTRIBUTIONS)** (K minus L)........ $

**N. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.** (Enter below name and address of each organization and amount paid to each.)

TOTAL (not over 15 per cent of Item M)........ $

**O. TOTAL NET INCOME ON WHICH INCOME TAX IS TO BE COMPUTED (M minus N)**........ $

---

CAUTION

Read all instructions.

Answer all questions.

If necessary, ask your Collector of Internal Revenue for assistance.

Form 1040 (Revised January, 1918)—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1917

(Write plainly. Give name in full.)

*Made by (or for)* ........

*Home address* ........ (Street and number or rural route.) ........ (Post office and State.)

(IF NAME AND ADDRESS ARE FILLED IN AND EITHER IS INCORRECT, PLEASE CORRECT IT.)

(Do not write in this space.) RECEIVED

| LIST | | |
|---|---|---|
| Month | Page | Line |
| | | |

Audited by........

1. Did you make a return for 1916?........
2. If so, what address did you give on the return?........
3. To what Collector's office was it sent?........ (Give district or city and State.)
4. Were you on December 31, 1917, married and living with wife (or husband)?........
5. If not, were you head of a family as defined in instructions on page 1 under "Personal Exemption"?........
6. How many dependent children under 18 (or mentally or physically incapacitated for self-support) had you on December 31, 1917?........
7. If head of a family without dependent children, what was the relationship of those dependent upon you?........
8. Did your wife (or husband) or dependent children derive income from sources independent of your own?........
9. If so, is such income included in this return?........
10. If not, was such income from a separate estate?........
11. If a separate return has been made by (or for) wife (or husband) or dependent child, give full name and address entered at head of that return........
12. If income of $800 or more received by wife (or husband) or dependent child is included in this return, give full name of each such person, and also address if different from that given at the head of this return........
13. What addresses other than those already entered on this return did you give to employers or other persons, firms, or corporations who paid you $800 or more income during 1917?........
14. Is this return made from books kept on other than a cash basis?........
15. If so, were such books audited by a public accountant?........
16. By whom?........
17. Is this return based on that accountant's report?........

### CALCULATION OF TAX DUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. Total net income on which income tax is to be computed (item O) | $ | 28. Normal tax of 2 per cent on amount of item 25 | $ |
| 19. Less: Excess of interest received on obligations of United States issued since Sept. 1, 1917 (item E, total of column 7) | | 29. Additional normal tax of 2 per cent on amount of item 27 | |
| 20. Dividends (item F, total of column 6) | | 30. Total normal tax | |
| 21. Personal exemption (see instruction 3, page 1) | | 31. Less tax withheld on tax-free-covenant bonds (2 per cent of net total of item G) | |
| 22. Total of items 19, 20, and 21 | $ | 32. Balance of normal tax due | $ |
| 23. Balance (item 18 minus item 22) | $ | 33. Surtax (see table on page 1) | |
| 24. Additional interest paid on indebtedness incurred for purchase of obligations of United States issued since Sept. 1, 1917 (item E, total of column 6) | | 34. Excess profits tax at rate of 8 per cent (see instruction 7, page 1) | |
| 25. Amount subject to normal tax of 2 per cent under act Oct. 3, 1917 | $ | 35. Excess profits tax on income from business with invested capital, as computed on excess profits tax return (Form 1101) | |
| 26. Less additional exemption | 2,000 00 | 36. Total of items 32, 33, 34, and 35 | $ |
| 27. Amount subject to normal tax of 2 per cent under act Sept. 8, 1916 | $ | 37. Additional assessments and penalties (if any) | $ |

### AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY INDIVIDUAL OR AGENT MAKING THIS RETURN.

I swear (or affirm) that this return, including the accompanying schedules (if any), to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a true and complete statement of all taxable gains, profits, and income received by ........ (Enter "me" or name of person for whom return is made.) during the year 1917, and that ........ (Enter "I am," "he is," or "she is.") entitled to all deductions and exemptions entered or claimed herein.

........ (If return is made by an agent, the reason therefor must be stated on this line.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ........ day of ........, 1918.

........ (Signature of individual or agent.)

........ (Address of agent.)

---

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1918.

## MR. GARFIELD'S EXPLANATIONS.

Before the Senate Sub-Committee on Manufactures, Fuel Administrator Garfield on Thursday gave testimony which substantially adds to pre-existing public knowledge of his incapacity. Senator Reed, who only for a short time has given attention to the conditions which called forth the order suspending business, and chiefly for the purpose of examining Mr. Garfield, displayed a far better understanding of those conditions than the Fuel Administrator himself, who has for months made the study of them his sole business. Mr. Garfield issued the order to relieve coal shortage. "As near as I can figure it out," he said, "we are about 50,000,000 or "55,000,000 tons short on all kinds of "bituminous coal." But at every point he was forced to admit that it is not from a coal shortage which the country suffers, but from a car shortage. He admitted, indeed, that it was the purpose of the order not merely to produce surplus coal, but also to "aid "the Director General of Railways in "overcoming the congestion." So primarily, as everybody knew, it is not a coal shortage at all, but railway congestion, that is to be remedied by the order. The Government, having taken over the railways, discovers that it cannot operate them unless it first takes away their business. This puts the blame back on the Government, where it belongs. First, the policy of the Government, chiefly a political policy for years, in forbidding railways to make enough money to add to their rolling stock and terminal facilities, and, second, its unsystematized and blundering use of priority orders, have crippled and choked the avenues of transportation, thus producing the very conditions which the suspension order is intending to cure. Mr. Garfield is called to the aid of Mr. McAdoo.

With all his patience and with all his skill, Senator Reed was unable to make the witness see that the coal shortage could be made good only by producing more coal. The theory of Mr. Garfield's order is that by stopping the use of coal, that is, by shutting down factories, the coal supply will somehow catch up with the demand. Senator Reed demonstrated that this is not making up the shortage, it is merely trying to cure one loss by adding to it another, much more serious. Mr. Garfield justified the order by the statement that he attempted to prevent "the backing up "of industry and the clogging of our "railroads with the movement of sur-"plus products," but he was instantly driven from this position by Mr. Reed, who asked him if it was not true that "we have no surplus in this country "at all, and, on the contrary, we are "facing a stringency in almost every-"thing." "We are," replied the witness. High prices reveal the stringency. The enormous demand for export and for equipping our troops has forced production to its utmost, but there is no oversupply, no surplus, as Mr. Garfield had to admit. But by shutting down the factories he forces production to fall short of demand; and in trying to cure the coal stringency he will produce a goods stringency, which is worse, since the value of the coal used is only a small part of that of the product.

Nor did Mr. Garfield fare any better in his attempt to justify the shutting down even of factories which have an abundant coal supply and those which are run by water power. He tried to show that fairness demanded that all be closed if any be closed, and that if factories supplied with fuel or using water power are allowed to operate, the railroad congestion would not be relieved. Senator Reed kindly pointed out to him that these factories would be able to store their goods upon their own premises without increasing the demand upon the railroads, and so would be in a position in some measure to relieve the shortage of products sure to result from the closing-down order. Mr. Garfield failed altogether to make a good case for including within the scope of the order factories that would be able to continue operation without making any demand upon the coal supply.

Mr. Reed's labors were not wasted, however. The Government issued yesterday exemption orders permitting a very large number of plants to continue their work, having become convinced, in part, we may suppose from the Fuel Administrator's inability to justify his order, that it was much too sweeping. It may fairly be expected that the Administration will in this way gradually retreat from a position which public opinion has sternly condemned it for taking. One ground of complaint was that the order came upon the public like a thunderbolt. Mr. Garfield tried to show that business men had been consulted about it. It seems that Mr. P. B. Noyes, leaving Washington on Saturday last and returning on Tuesday, after a visit to New York and Boston, had consulted "business men and railway Presidents," and the result of his "conferences" was that the order was issued, although it had been pointed out that it would be "objected to broadly." The breadth of the objections far surpasses the breadth of the conferences, it seems to us. Certainly, business in general had no advance intimation that such a destructive order was to be issued.

But Mr. Garfield has issued the order, with the President's sanction. It will be obeyed, in so far as it is not, we hope rather swiftly, softened by the granting of exemptions. The Fuel Administrator is now in a most dangerous position. His system has been applied, he himself comes to a test. If it does not work, if the railroad congestion is not relieved, cured, by the suspension of business, if coal does not begin to come forward freely, Mr. Garfield's plan will have failed; he will appear to the country as a man who was vested with vast powers which he did not know how to use, as one who resorted to a desperate remedy doing incalculable harm to the patient whom nevertheless he could not cure. In that case, he will of course see that another practitioner must be called in.

## AMERICAN DYES.

The manufacturers, chemists, and merchants who have created and built up our new dyestuffs industry should be organized in a national association, and one will be formed at a convention soon to be held. Co-operation is needed in order that the producers may be prepared for international trade conditions after the war, when Germany will strive to regain her lost market here. Color standards must be adopted, and a tribunal appointed for the arbitration of disputes which are now going to the courts. The convention promises to be an interesting and successful one.

Among those attending will be two or three members of the Tariff Commission, which has made careful inquiry about the new industry and shown a desire to recommend such legislation as may be required for the defense of it. But no action by Congress may be needed, for there are duties on the foreign products, with statutes designed to prevent attack by the sale of German dyes here at prices below the cost of manufacture and transportation. In England, where also there is a new dye industry for the relief of producers of a great output of textiles, who formerly relied upon Germany for their colors, there is to be a national association, whose aims and duties will be like those of the one which is to be formed here.

Delegates to the convention may justly be proud of what our chemists and manufacturers have done in this field since the supply from Germany was cut off. Our dyestuff industry will live and grow. In years to come it will not only satisfy the home demand, but may also be selling its products in foreign markets. Probably we shall hear of export associations used by makers of American dyes and chemicals. And our gain will be Germany's loss.

## THE SQUARE DEAL FOR OFFICERS.

Regimental officers on foreign service who have dependents are not getting fair treatment from the Government, but the regulations require them to endure the injustice in silence. The case briefly stated is that they are denied the benefit which the law allows them when on home or peace duty. That benefit is free quarters for their dependents, or, in lieu thereof, as the dependents must live somewhere, a stated allowance in money, which is termed commutation.

To illustrate: A Major living with his family at a home post occupies a house or a certain number of rooms belonging to the Government, with fuel and light; if quarters are not available, he receives the equivalent in money; the same officer ordered to France loses quarters for his family and is deprived of commutation. It is estimated, as the change of detail obliges him to find a house or lodgings for his family, that his pay is reduced by $76 a month, divided as follows: $40 for houseroom, $18 for fuel, $4 for light, and $10 representing the difference between the cost of commissary stores and of groceries, &c., bought in the open market.

A Major's pay is $3,000 a year at home and $3,300, or 10 per cent. more, on foreign service. But the difference between the extra $300 for foreign service and what he has to pay for housing, light, fuel, and food for the family left behind is $612. He forgets it in the thrill of going "over the top," but at other times it rankles, for he thinks of the other fellow living in ease and security at a home post with quarters or commutation.

The case of the Major in France (officers of other grades have the same grievance) becomes worse the more it is considered. Living in home quarters, he takes his meals with the family; in the field his mess costs him, with the services of a striker, $35 more than his individual expenditure in the States. For the relief of officers on foreign service this amendment to the National Defense act has been introduced by Senator Watson of Indiana:

> That in time of war every commissioned officer on active duty, with or without troops, who has a wife, child, or parent wholly dependent on him for support and designated by him as his beneficiary, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such dependent the number of rooms now prescribed by the act of March 2, 1907, or be paid commutation therefor at the rate now authorized by law.

As the matter now stands, the officer on foreign service is penalized. To plead in rebuttal that the Government increases his pay 10 per cent., and that he should be satisfied with his country's generosity is a pettifogging evasion, and to cite the ruling of the War Department that "duty with troops in the field during the present war" is not the "temporary duty" which retains to the officer's dependents quarters or commutation is a sorry quibble. He falls between two stools.

No doubt the adoption of the Watson amendment would cost the Government a considerable sum in the aggregate. But the Government cannot afford to default on the obligation. It would not dare to cancel quarters or commutation in the case of the officer on home duty. Why should it refuse the square deal to the soldier who is fighting the battles of his country at the risk of his life? The Watson amendment can be changed to include a reckoning of the 10 per cent. extra pay for foreign service, but with some such modification it should be adopted without delay.

## LENINE AND FERDINAND OF RUMANIA.

It is a grotesque irony of the war that King Ferdinand of Rumania, who was left in the lurch or betrayed by Russia when he staked his kingdom on the triumph of the Entente Allies, should now find himself threatened with imprisonment in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul by the Premier of the Bolsheviki. The reason is worthy of the internationalists who are showing the world how to be free without order and how to govern without organization and without a disciplined army. King Ferdinand's offense is that he permitted the detention of Austrian officers who wanted to go through his lines to fraternize with the Russians.

Like the rest of the world, the Rumanian King is unable to define the Bolsheviki, or to make out just what his relations to them are. But he has a uniformed army and a real government, hedged about as it is by perils, military and diplomatic, which make the future of both dubious. He has no illusions about his ability to continue the war with the Teutonic Powers, but he realizes that hostilities with the Bolsheviki may be forced upon him. He probably regards them as hopelessly mad.

The arrest without going to war of a King who has a well-organized army would be something of a problem to statesmen of the old school, but it seems to be a simple matter to the shirt-sleeves politicians who are now suffered to rule by the dazed Russian people. The plea of the Rumanians that the Austrian officers whose movements they restrained, violated an armistice is rejected. The Bolsheviki go-as-you-please government must be respected, and there is to be no appeal from its decrees. It does not recognize war as a condition, and, therefore, it does not make war, but obstreperous Kings in foreign parts will be arrested and treated just like Nicholas Romanoff, the domestic example.

The old diplomacy might parley about such a dereliction as King Ferdinand is charged with, but in the cause of fraternization the Bolsheviki prefer to fight. The Rumanians shall give up their King, or submission will be shot into them. It is very bewildering, rather a theme for farce than for the serious drama of international relations.

The growing difficulties of the Bolsheviki with the Teutons, with the late allies of Russia, and with Cossack and Ukrainian insurgents, would appear to make an organized government on the old plan desirable—in fact, they are an argument for it. But the devil is as fond of holy water as the Bolsheviki are of the restraints imposed by stable government. What will it profit them if they lose Nicholas Romanoff as an exhibit—once more he is reported to have escaped from their toils—and gain Ferdinand as a tenant of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul?

## STATUTORY CANT.

There will be by-products of utility in the experience of the Fuel Administration's order if it convinces the lawmakers that there is need of betterment of performance by them as well as by those who execute the laws. For example, what is the reason that the anthracite trade needs men while the bituminous trade needs cars more than men? In the Summer the soft-coal miners were reproached by their leaders because they would not work. Now the soft-coal miners are complaining that they are not hired, the reason being that the mines cannot get cars to carry the product, of which there is such need. The reason has been stated by the Federal Trade Commission, which is not to be suspected of tenderness for the trusts. In the Commission's words:

> Whatever measure of success has marked the efforts of the Commission with relation to anthracite coal has been largely because the car supply has been adequate by reason of the close corporate relation between rail transportation and anthracite production

That "close corporate relation"—sometimes called a trust—is now on trial for its life, and if condemned there will be trouble in the anthracite trade also, and a demand for cars rather than for men. The demand for soft-coal cars is due to the fact that they do not return to the mine which loads them. There are now twice as many coal cars in New England as are owned there, and there they stick, being diverted to other uses, or merely stagnating, and tying up other traffic while the munitions trade is crying for coal. The lawmakers and the prosecutors did not intend this.

There is reason for insisting upon this point, because so recently as 1914 Congress passed a law forbidding "close corporate relations" between the railways and the steel trade, which would prove equally depressing if it took effect. It was in the form of an amendment to the Clayton law, and its motive was the idea that such combinations made possible too great profits through the interlocking of Directorates. The law was to have taken effect toward the end of 1916, but was postponed by resolution until this January because of the disclosure of the trade difficulties which would follow. It has just been postponed again, Congress lacking resolution either to enforce it or to repeal it.

Thus it appears that the troubles of the coal trade, the railways, and the commodity trusts have a common root in what Mr. Hughes in his address to the Bar Association called the "cant" of the statute books. The country is not served so well as it might be because, said Mr. Hughes, "the very "co-operation which the nation finds "necessary for its own economic sal-"vation under the strain of war is de-"nounced as a crime in time of peace. "Let us give honest business fair and "reasonable co-operation, fair and "reasonable organization, whether of "capital or labor, and permit the en-"joyment of the essential conditions "of efficiency in the coming days of "peace."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### Authorities in Wide Disagreement.

There is no lack of people able to tell us when the war will end. The trouble is that, after we have heard their confident statements, our uncertainty remains as great as before, for the prophets disagree among themselves, and, not knowing whom to believe, we end by believing only that nobody knows the answer to this great question.

The difficulty of reaching any other conclusion was well illustrated in the assertions made yesterday by Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, who is just back in Washington after an extended tour of the fighting lines in France, and many conversations, presumably, with the British, French, and American officers there, and those that came from Captain C. B. Cockburn, who is going home to Canada on leave after three years of service on those same lines. Both men spoke from personal knowledge and observation of the same facts, but the Congressman declared that the Germans could and would keep up the struggle until 1919 or 1920, while the Canadian insisted that after one more great effort in the Spring or early Summer of this year—an effort that would be a failure—the Germans would be forced to offer terms of peace which the Allies would accept.

For such a difference of opinion as this it is natural to seek an explanation, and the impossibility of even suspecting that either of these authorities was not telling what he thought was the truth makes the explanation hard to find. It is perhaps discoverable, however, in the fact that one of the men is a soldier and the other a civilian—that the natural desire of the one is to be hopeful and encouraging, while that of the other is to cause other civilians to realize the magnitude of the task we have undertaken. Mr. Tinkham, too, would be more impressed by what he saw on and near battlefields than would one to whom those spectacles had become familiar. At any rate, he would have a different and more painful impression, and be less ready to expect a speedy termination of what he beheld going on so vigorously and systematically.

### Resentment Quickly Mollified.

No distinction between industrial plants whose machinery is moved, directly or indirectly, by water power and those dependent on coal can be found in the formal closing order issued by Dr. Garfield. In his examination before the Senatorial committee, however, he stated that establishments of the former class would not be compelled to cease operations either during the present period of suspension or on the holiday Mondays that are to come later. That being the case, the bitter cry of protest that went up from the manufacturers in the northwestern corner of the State as soon as they read the order either had no basis or only one that was remedied as soon as their grievance was realized in Washington.

Yet it is not very surprising that the users of electricity developed at Niagara Falls assumed that they, too, were included in the far-flung fuel ban, in spite of the obvious reasons why they shouldn't be, for failure to discriminate is a bureaucratic weakness with which we have all become lamentably familiar of late.

The episode revives regret that all through the country there has been as yet little more than a beginning of full utilization of the country's abundant water power. Had we been more progressive—and better economists—not only would our present transportation problems be more easily solved because of the less need to haul coal around the country, but coal would be much cheaper for those to whom water power is not available, and the nation's supply of coal under ground—which is not inexhaustible, though we have long treated it as if it had no end—would have been extended to a period sufficiently remote almost to justify us thinking nothing about it.

And the mention now of Niagara Falls is sure to revive discussion of the old question whether any of the power there conveniently available should be allowed, as materialists say, "to run to waste," or, as their critics put it, whether we should forget aesthetic values and set the whole of the great cataracts at work. That would be the end of the falls, as such, but there would be certain compensations for the loss, and the compensations look large just now to not a few eyes.

### Prohibition Suddenly Established.

By just what authority the Mayor of Rochester closed the saloons of that city Thursday evening, and ordered them not to open again until next Thursday morning, is not revealed in the dispatch announcing his action. The temptation to say that he couldn't do it is strong, but the fact that he has done it makes resistance possible as well as is a reminder of the ancient story of the lawyer and the imprisoned client who couldn't be sent to jail, but was.

The Mayor gave as justification for making Rochester temporarily "dry" the fact that there will be great numbers of idle men in the city while so many of its big factories are closed, and he deemed it necessary to guard them against opportunities to drink. That sounds a bit paternal, but he may be right, nevertheless, and in other cities there is likely to be consideration of the possibilities that so alarmed, evidently, the Mayor of Rochester.

There are big breweries as well as big factories in Rochester, however, and the hardships of "dryness," financial and other, will be more felt there than in some other towns. The result of this somewhat drastic measure in Rochester will therefore be observed with considerable interest.

## ART NOTES.

### Collections of Paintings, Furniture, and Chinese Art Objects.

At the American Art Galleries three collections of interest will be on public view until the dates of sale. One collection is that of Italian and Flemish paintings belonging to the F. Kleinberger Galleries. The introduction to the catalogue is by Maurice W. Brockwell, who first surveys the works of the Italian schools, which form exactly half of the collection, and range from the Trecento primitives to the century of Tiepolo and the decline of Italian painting. A number of the earlier paintings were in the exhibition of Italian Primitives held in November, among them the interesting panels by Allegretto Nuzi showing the martyrdom of St. Stephen and St. Ursula, the latter a particularly brilliant and ingratiating version of a scene of horror from which the horrible is naively eliminated by the tactful Allegretto, following the convention of his time. A more imposing example of primitive art is the "Madonna and Child with Saints," by the little known master, Giovanni Bonsi da Firenze. Balancing these and other examples of the earlier schools of Italy are a number of charming Flemish and German pictures, the stiff and beguiling little "Salome," ascribed to Lucas Cranach the Elder, a lusty betrothal festivity by Pieter Breughel the Younger, and an attractive and unusual pair of double portraits by Cornelis de Vos, interesting in arrangement but less fluent in workmanship than his greater triumphs. Among the Dutch pictures a "Portrait of a Lady as Diana" by Ferdinand Bol has Rembrandtesque richness of color and strength of modeling. Another painting, "Christ Among the Doctors," formerly was attributed to Rembrandt, and clearly suggests his early manner, although without its brilliancy, but is now attributed to Gerard Dou. A handsome youth supposed to be Ferdinand II. de' Medici, painted by Justus Sustermans, is a much discussed and beautiful portrait. A small group of paintings by French masters adds vivacity to the collection, and there is a portrait of the Infanta Margarita Maria of Spain by Del Mazo, the son-in-law of Velasquez. The sale takes place Jan. 23.

The second collection consists of objects of art belonging to the late Isaac D. Fletcher and the late Charles Francis Williamson, who lost his life by the sinking of the Lusitania. This collection includes furniture both modern and antique, with a number of extremely fine pieces of French marquetry of the period of Louis XV.; Flemish tapestries, one of which shows an early example of camouflage in the soldiers of Hannibal equipping a troop of cattle with smoking torches to conceal the military operations of the army; sculpture in marble and bronze, one pair of heroic bronze groups by the seventeenth century animalier, Jacques Houzeau, showing a stag hunt and boar hunt superbly vital and energetic in treatment; the Barye Theseus and Centaur, and a group of fine rugs.

The third collection is of Chinese art material collected by Edward R. Warren, with additions by Yamanaka & Co. One of the interesting features of this collection is a large group of panel pictures painted in vegetable colors on lacquer of the Ming period, and of great beauty in texture and color. The sales begin Jan. 22.

## GERMANS RUNNING RUSSIA?

### A Belief That the Bolsheviki Have Sold Out to the Kaiser.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is perfectly evident that Lenine is a German agent. Everything he has done, the very anarchy he has consciously and willfully brought about in Russia, the disorganization of the army, the stoppage of munition production, and this new order for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Rumania all play into the hands of Germany. We shall probably find later on that German agents are actually at his elbow directing all his acts.

But whether this is so or not, it is perfectly clear that his acts are inspired by Berlin. The men at present in control at Petrograd are manifestly a cheap lot, easily corrupted. Whether we should descend to German methods, the use of corruption funds, and agents to conspire with those who favor our cause is by no means clear. But it is certainly high time that the Allies recognized the true situation, and openly stated it to Russia and to the world.

THEODORE MARBURG.
Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1918.

### Stronger Advisers for the President.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I hope that your article may reach and influence President Wilson in this tremendous and critical situation, convincing him of the necessity for prompt and decisive action in surrounding himself with more competent advisers. There are scores of such men in our country who might have saved it from the mortifying spectacle it now presents to the world. This is no time for personal leanings to find a place in the appointment of men to office. The need is desperate and immediate, the danger imminent. We have been patient too long.

G. B. I.
New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

# 'THE LIMIT OF FORBEARANCE PASSED.'

## Ex-Attorney General Wickersham Reviews the Acts of Our Government Which Have Culminated in Garfield's Order, and Demands Competent Administrators.

By GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
Attorney General of the United States in President Taft's Cabinet.

New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Ever since the declaration of war with Germany in April last, the American people, with singular unanimity, have set a seal upon their lips so far as criticism of their Government is concerned. Republicans, especially, have refrained from any act or deed which might embarrass the Administration in the conduct of a war for which, inevitable as it obviously had been from the date of the destruction of the Lusitania, the Administration obstinately had refused in any respect to prepare.

The Republican members of both House and Senate loyally have supported the principal measures requested by the Administration to enable the President to prosecute the war, and, in conspicuous instances, have successfully carried them through, even in the face of determined opposition on the part of such Democratic "leaders" as Speaker Clark, Claude Kitchin, and Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs Dent. Thus, they have given to the Democratic Administration a support in striking contrast with the attitude of the Democratic Party during the war of the rebellion and the war with Spain. Indeed, it has been a matter of frequent remark among Republicans that they were reconciled to the defeat of Mr. Hughes's candidacy for the Presidency because they recognized that the Democratic Party would not have given to a Republican Administration in the conduct of the war the united support which Republicans were giving to the Administration of Mr. Wilson and which the Republican Party always could be relied upon to give to the Government in any war to which the country was committed.

So when measures of unprecedented interference with the normal liberties of the citizen were pressed forward, one after another, by the Administration, which seemed bent upon arming itself with almost unlimited and autocratic power not hitherto believed to be consonant with American institutions, criticism was silent and Republicans united with Democrats in their enactment and justification. Even when they saw, as they have seen, these powers in every important case intrusted exclusively to partisan adherents of the Administration, for the most part selected without the slightest consideration of previous experience or demonstrated fitness, they still withheld criticism rather than lay themselves open to the imputation in the slightest degree of embarrassing the Executive branch of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

One thing they did oppose, and, with the aid of the most enlightened Democrats in the Congress, defeat, and that was a bill introduced by the Administration to stifle the press and thus protect itself from that criticism of the acts of government which, in war as well as in peace, is so essential to the preservation of the liberties of a free people. How necessary was that reservation the events of the last few days have demonstrated. For now, suddenly, out of the clear sky has come from the autocrat put over the control of the fuel supply of the country an order to disrupt industry unprecedented in the history of nations; an order which is a confession of the failure of American institutions to prepare for or carry on a war; an order which in a country under parliamentary institutions would inevitably have led to the immediate overthrow of those in charge of the Government which sanctioned it.

The Times has rendered a great public service in printing this morning in full the colloquy—it cannot properly be called an examination—between Fuel Administrator Garfield and a subcommittee of the Senate. From this record every citizen may himself read, weigh, and determine the adequacy of the reasons given for the order suspending the industry of a great nation.

Two things stand out prominently in this discussion: First, the admission that the order was issued without substantial investigation and with but a vague and general knowledge of the possible effect to be realized by the order, and, secondly, the crude notions of political economy entertained by Dr. Garfield concerning the subject over which he has assumed jurisdiction.

As to the *first*: In reply to the Chairman's question:

> Have you any knowledge of the amount of coal that is now in the factories of the country?

Dr. Garfield answered:

> *Not adequate;* not in the form of a statement in tons.

In reply to Senator Jones's question:

> Have you any definite information which you can give us as to the probable number of industries throughout the country which will be affected in the way suggested by the questions by the Chairman of the committee, that is, industries which have coal and which will not be permitted to use that coal during these days?

Dr. Garfield said:

> I have undertaken to get that answered, and I have not been able to get it. Senator, it is too big a proposition; it would take too long to get the information. The time for its use would go by.

Therefore, an order completely to disrupt the industry of the country is issued because the Fuel Administrator does not know, and cannot find out, what industries in the country will be affected by his order; it is too big a proposition to investigate, so it must be struck at in the dark! The character of the investigation conducted by Dr. Garfield is shown by his answer to another question:

> I have been at pains whenever business men came into the office, I do not say in every instance, to discuss with them the questions of essentials and non-essentials, and how we might save in the consumption of coal, and I have requested Mr. Noyes, who has given more attention to the question of conservation than any of the others of my staff * * * to go to New York and Boston and meet the Fuel Administrators there and talk with them first hand as to the question of what wisely, in their judgment, could be done in shutting off consumption of coal.

Mr. Noyes, it seems, left Washington on Saturday last and returned on Tuesday. Dr. Garfield says:

> The result of his conferences in New York and Boston with Fuel Administrators and business men and railroad Presidents was that an order of substantially this character would bring the relief, although it was recognized that it would be objected to broadly.

This was the basis of investigation, and this was the extent of the knowledge secured by the Fuel Administrator, upon which he has ordered a suspension of the industries of the country for five days, and a workless Monday thereafter! If the history of any civilized country can furnish a parallel with this, I cannot find any record of it.

Secondly: The theory of the Fuel Administrator, as outlined in his statements, is that a suspension of industry is required

> to aid in stopping this piling up at the seaboard of those things essential to go abroad in ships.

When the war broke out the railroad transportation system of the country was unified, so far as existing legislation would permit, by conducting its operations under the control of a board of the Presidents of the principal trunk lines. Their action was restricted by the provisions of the anti-trust laws, which after the extension of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1906 and 1910 had ceased to have any proper application to railroads and should, as to them, have been repealed. Even so, the commission might largely have removed opposition to the exercise by the carriers of complete and effective co-operation, which was essential to the successful handling of the great increase in traffic resulting from war conditions. Or, had the Administration recommended a bill expressly authorizing the operation of the railroads under voluntary co-operation, it assuredly would have been passed.

But the Administration apparently so directed its forces with conscious intention that nothing but direct Governmental control was a possible solution of the problem. Under Congressional authority six or seven independent Governmental boards or agencies issued so-called priority orders which completely disarranged the conduct of traffic, led to the accumulation of vast stores of undelivered goods at terminals, and, when the heavy storms of December came, prostrated the service beyond immediate restoration. Now comes the Fuel Administrator, who proclaims that because of the confusion which has resulted from this Governmental intermeddling it becomes necessary to further intermeddle by suspending for five days the use of coal by all manufactories, with stated exceptions, "in order that the piling up of unnecessary materials at the seaboard shall be stopped."

The unprecedentedly severe weather is also made an additional excuse for this action, because the complete dislocation of the transportation system has resulted in depriving individual consumers of coal needed for domestic use, and there is a shortage of coal required to carry on the factories of the country at the present time. Dr. Garfield says:

> As near as I can figure out, we are about 50,000,000 or 55,000,000 tons short on all accounts in bituminous coal. How are we going to make it up? We can make it up as you say by digging that much more coal out of the mines, or we can make it up by saving in the use of 50,000,000 tons, or we can do it by doing both of these things and dividing the loss. Now, that is about where it will come out, but in so far as that loss being divided falls on manufactured goods—because of the fact that we have overmanufactured these goods that are piling up in the way I indicate—we are not doing it in a way that brings about the result as you state it.

That result, as stated by the Chairman, was:

> So that instead of enriching ourselves by stopping work and getting 35,000,000 tons more coal, we have got the equivalent of that shortage in goods that are necessary for the country, and in the meantime we have lost about fifty times the value of coal in wages and in the production of these millions of people who labor.

Briefly, in order to relieve the situation and to keep from piling up more goods at the seaboard for which there are no ships, all manufacturing not in the excepted classes is to be suspended for five days, and thereafter for one day a week. The Fuel Administrator has the effrontery to send a telegram to the miners' convention at Indianapolis, saying:

> Please state that the order closing industry for five days will not slow down miners. I am making provision for that, and also include in my appeal request that labor be not allowed to suffer during five days or subsequent Mondays affected by order. I feel confident great mass of employers throughout country will regard this as necessary incident to war to be borne by them and not shifted on labor.

This naive assumption that the manufacturers of the country, in addition to bearing the great burden of war taxation and the other expenses of maintaining unproductive factories, in response to the Fuel Administrator's edict, can pay the laborers for their unperformed tasks, is perhaps the most hopeless of all the signs of incompetence to deal with the existing situation furnished by the Fuel Administrator's acts and statements. The whole situation thus presented, when we are at the very beginning of the war, as yet unattacked by any enemy, protected from direct attack by our heroic allies, is so humiliating to America, is so far reaching a demonstration of the limitations of governmental control as at present organized, as to call for the most serious and pitiless examination and comment on the part of all those who in any way may influence or direct popular thought. The limit of forbearance and of acquiescence in whatever the Administration may do has now been reached and passed, and it becomes a free people to express their own opinions and to endeavor, so far as possible, to compel radical changes in the conduct of Government.

The Times in its editorial this morning has most happily expressed a feeling widespread among the American people when it says:

> President Wilson is by no means uniformly happy in his choice of men for places of power and responsibility. The public has confidence in him, it admires him. In the great work of statecraft during the war it feels that he has had no equal. * * * But they feel that somehow he is too much disinclined to have big men about him, that either through errors of judgment or some strange predilection he has too often called to his aid men not equal to their tasks, men not of sufficient amplitude to be the advisers and coadjutors of the head of the nation in time of war. The peril of reliance upon mediocrity is evident; its deplorable consequences have become known to the people, and they are disturbed in mind about it.

It has been obvious to every one who has followed the course of public affairs during the last few months that the administrative part of the National Government needs thorough overhauling. Too many agencies for suggestion have been multiplied and there is a conspicuous lack of co-ordination among the agencies intrusted with power. Without overemphasis, it may be said that the country lacks confidence in the capacity of most of the members of the President's Cabinet effectively to exercise the vast powers intrusted to them. At such a time, when the peril to the nation is so great, it becomes the duty of every American to speak out and give the best expression in his power to honest criticism of the conduct of the war which the facts presented justify. From the beginning of the war until now there has been a great unwillingness on the part of all thoughtful men to criticise the action of the Administration. We have felt we must stand behind the President, and most loyally has the country done so. But there is a higher loyalty due to the country and to the cause in which we are embarked than to the President. The President is but one man—an exalted public servant, servus servorum deorum. He is not omniscient, nor can he be omnipresent. He acts through subordinate agents, men who, as The Times justly says, are too frequently "not of sufficient amplitude to be the advisers and coadjutors of the head of the nation in time of war."

That most sagacious of observers of our institutions, James Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," remarked:

> The long-suffering tolerance of public opinion toward incompetence and misconduct in officials and public men generally is a feature which has struck European observers. It is the more remarkable because nowhere is executive ability more valued in the management of private concerns, in which the stress of competition forces every manager to secure at whatever price the most able subordinates.

This easygoing tolerance, bad enough in time of peace, becomes criminal in time of war, when the liberties of all of us are at stake. Then healthy and honest criticism becomes a duty. Then, to use Edmund Burke's well known language:

> A spirit of independence carried to sane enthusiasm; an inquisitive character to discover and a bold one to display every corruption and every error in government: these are qualities which

should characterize every citizen. The only justification for taking under direct Governmental control our great transportation systems, and for intermeddling with the normal conduct of American industry, is in order that these great agencies be combined more effectively into a greater driving force for the conduct of the war than could be achieved in the hands of their owners. Dr. Garfield has demonstrated that in his hands, at least, this effort is a failure. The legislation under which he assumes to act should be promptly repealed, if it can be put to no better uses than those embodied in his edict. How can the Administration expect the industries of the country to earn the money essential to carry on the war when their activities are to be stifled, their organizations disrupted, and their burdens indefinitely increased by depriving them of fuel at the whim of a doctrinaire clothed by the singular fortune of war with vast, and apparently uncontrolled, power over their conduct, is something I should like to hear explained by some partisan of the Fuel Administrator. But certainly his acts must not go unchallenged. As Euripides says in the passage with which Milton prefaced his Areopagitica:

> This is true liberty: when free-born men
> Having to advise the public, may speak free,
> Which he who can, and will, deserv's high praise,
> Who neither can nor will may hold his peace;
> What can be juster in a State than this?

No free people can remain silent when their vital interests are being put in jeopardy by incompetent action and control, and a volume of public opinion must be so developed as to make the President, who has shown himself to be very responsive to public sentiment when it is strongly manifested, and Congress take proper measures to the end that the vast and vital resources and interests of the country may be directed by competent hands under adequate control.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

## OPINIONS ON COAL.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A million American men, of whom I am one, are now preparing to offer their lives for their country. From many of them the sacrifice will be accepted. What must be the effect on them of the revelations of incompetence and inefficiency in the Fuel Administration? Of all America's millions these men have the best right to demand that they be backed up by the most efficient men in the country. This paralysis of industry may cost the lives of hundreds of Americans through the lack of the munitions which are lost by it. It is not worth the life of a single soldier to save any official from the results of his own incompetence. Such sacrifice to test the theories or to spare the feelings of a bureaucrat cannot exist in a nation fighting for justice and democracy.

U. S. N. R. F.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1918.

### A Duty to Obey.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

After careful and well advised consideration, the Government and executive officers of the country have decided that it is necessary to hold up the business of a large part of the country, and to stop the work of many citizens and paid laborers as a war measure. We have entered upon the war with enthusiasm and vigor, and to oppose one of the earliest war measures because it works some hardship to many people who are not bearing war burdens seems cowardly and foolish. It is shrinking from our manifest duty and place as citizens, able and responsible in loyalty to the United States.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STODDARD.
New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

### Confusion in the Order.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In my opinion, the order of Dr. Garfield does not clearly state the requirements of the Government, but places the burden of interpretation on the consumer. Such a condition is sure to cause all kinds of confusion and claims of unjust discrimination. No time should be lost in revising the several sections of the order to make it clearly understood by every consumer of fuel of every kind, whether such consumption be for light, heat, or power.

NEWTON L. SCHLOSS.
New York, Jan. 18, 1918.

## THE SERVICE FLAG.

The day my daddy went away,
Among the flags that float and blow
Outside our windows, there appeared
A banner that I did not know.

A scarlet flag, with bar of white,
On which one emblem stood alone;
'Twas not an English flag, nor French,
Nor did it seem to be our own.

Perched on the nursery window seat,
I watched it flutter in the breeze,
And when I heard my mother's step,
I asked her to explain it, please.

And mother winked some tears away,
And laughed—(it's queer how mothers are!)—
"Why, son!" she said, "you didn't know?
That represents our shooting star!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

# JEWISH FEDERATION CAMPAIGN TO GO ON

### Practically Certain That Drive for New Members Will Last Another Week.

## COAL ORDER A HANDICAP

### Interruption of Business Causes Slump in Reports of Teams of Canvassers.

Largely in consequence of the general interruption to business because of Dr. Garfield's fuel order, the drive to add 50,000 members to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies took a big slump yesterday. Many of the team colonels who have gathered daily at the Hotel Biltmore to record progress did not report at all, and the combined total for those who did was only a little above 2,000, the smallest day's results of the drive thus far.

Today is the last day of the campaign as originally planned, and of the 50,000 enrollments desired only 26,851 have been obtained, leaving 23,149 yet to be enrolled. Because of the conditions caused by the Garfield order and the fact that the drive among orthodox Jews is hardly started, while numerous fraternal organizations with large Jewish memberships have just mobilized their soliciting forces, it is practically certain that the drive will continue another week. The leaders feel that an extension of time will insure the enrollment of a sufficient number of members, with consequent assurance that the increased budgets of all the eighty-nine organizations in the federation will be cared for. At the same time they are convinced that one more week of high-pressure campaigning will accomplish the result most heartily desired—the democratic distribution of the burden of support of Jewish philanthropic work among the widest possible number of individuals, classes, and interests.

While the effort to get new members continued to absorb the attention of Felix M. Warburg, President of the federation, and his aids in the soliciting army yesterday, there was further evidence that present subscribers intend to do their share and more toward meeting the rising upkeep cost of all institutions. At two luncheons, one in honor of Louis J. Robertson, a team colonel, and the other a gathering of the three joint colonels, Sol G. Rosenbaum, Ruben Sadowsky, and Jacob Sperber, $30,000 in increases was pledged.

There was added preparation yesterday for the participation of fraternal orders in the effort to put the federation upon a permanent basis. Fifty lodges of the Knights of Pythias promised Mrs. Israel Unterberg, a team Colonel, that their large Jewish memberships would be canvassed, with the assurance that there would be generous response. Officers of the Independent Lodge, Order B'rith Abraham, with 44,000 members, at a meeting in the Biltmore pledged that their brothers would support the drive loyally and energetically. Similar co-operation was assured by the United States Grand Lodge, Order B'rith Abraham, with 70,000 members in the city, when its officers met in Progress Hall to arrange for reinforcing the thousands of men and women solicitors.

Subscribers obtained among members of the two orders are to be credited to the team of H. B. Rosen, who has a separate headquarters in the Biltmore. With this encouragement for his efforts, Mr. Rosen became a substantial rival of William Fox, the theatrical man, who thus far stands far ahead of all competitors. Mr. Rosen's friends predicted yesterday that when final results were tallied the score of his team would be the surprise of the campaign. This is the tabulated result of the drive yesterday, with the total to date:

| COLONELS. | MEMBERS. |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Emil Baerwald and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg | 114 |
| Mrs. Julius J. Dukas | 118 |
| Mrs. Solomon de Lee | * |
| Mrs. William Einstein | 82 |
| Mrs. Samuel Elkeles | 64 |
| William Fox | 1,002 |
| William Goldman | * |
| H. A. Guinzburg | 100 |
| Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Mrs. Leopold Stern | * |
| Mrs. Max L. Levenson | * |
| Mrs. Alexander J. Marcuse | * |
| Louis J. Robertson | * |
| H. B. Rosen | * |
| Sol G. Rosenbaum | * |
| Reuben Sadowsky | * |
| Jacob Sperber | * |
| Arthur Sach and Ludwig Vogelstein | 119 |
| Henry F. Samstag | 186 |
| Mrs. Israel Unterberg | 346 |
| Jacob Wertheim | 1 |
| Total | 2,081 |
| Previously reported | 24,770 |
| Grand total | 26,851 |

*No report.

The speakers at yesterday's meeting, held at 2:30 o'clock in order that it might be concluded before the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath, were Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Jacob Wertheim, Mark Hyman, Samuel Grabfelder, Samuel Sachs, and Judge William N. Cohen. At this afternoon's session at 5 o'clock in the Biltmore the speakers will be Dr. Julius Goldman and Louis J. Robertson.

Captains Louis H. Harris and Charles Josephson of S. G. Rosenbaum's team have agreed to pay one-half the membership fees of Jewish students in Columbia, Hunter College, New York University, and City College who wish to join the federation.

A campaign to continue all next week among the synagogues was announced yesterday by Albert Lucas and Morris Engelman, Colonels of the orthodox team. The President of every congregation was requested to arrange meetings during the next week for the enrollment of members. Speakers at these meetings will be provided by the Colonels. The first meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon in the congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 West 116th Street. The Vice Presidents of this meeting will be the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Brachman, Morits Newman, Moses Phillips, Julius J. Dukas, Benjamin Weil, Samuel Gordon, N. Jacobs, Meyer Goedfriend, M. Solomon, Leon Tuckmann, Aaron Garfunkel, N. H. Borenstein, Albert Herskowitz, Ignatz Roth, S. M. Ungar, Adolph Newman, Charles Levine, S. Kamlet, Morris Weinstock, Simon Kaplan, William Goldberg, Alex Cohen, David Berlinger, Emanuel Newman.

### King-Hinrichs Wedding Jan. 26.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hinrichs of Glen Ridge, N. J., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Hinrichs, to Samuel Gray King, U. S. N. R. F., to take place on Saturday evening, Jan. 26, in Christ Episcopal Church, Glen Ridge.

The engagement has also been announced of Miss Henrichs's brother, Dunbar Maury Hinrichs, to Miss Julia Stohr, daughter of Mrs. P. C. Stohr of New York. Mr. Hinrichs has been in France since April in the army transport service.

# SCHIFF JOINS FRIENDS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY

### *Other Noted Men Now Members of Organization to Aid Liberal Elements in Fatherland.*

The Friends of German Democracy, an organization of Americans of German descent to aid the liberal elements of the empire in the establishment of a democratic government, announced yesterday that Jacob H. Schiff had become a member. The organization is in favor of a vigorous support of the war until America's aims have been achieved, and under the leadership of Franz Sigel, son of General Sigel of civil war fame, is conducting a vigorous campaign all over the country to enlist Americans of German blood in a work which has for its object the promotion of the true interests both of Germany and America.

Among the new members in Philadelphia are former Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg and Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr. Other university professors lately enrolled are Professors Otto Manthysorn of Amherst, Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale, Konrad H. Bierwirth of Harvard, and J. H. Worman of the University of Vermont. Professor Max F. Meyer of the University of Missouri has organized several branches in his State. The latest branch formed in the vicinity of New York is at Bronxville and is headed by Dr. G. H. Franzius.

"The Friends of German Freedom," Julius Koettgen, Assistant Secretary, said yesterday, "is growing rapidly. Americans of German source and others in sympathy with our aims are flocking into our society when they learn that our real aims, like the war aims of the United States and the Allies, are directed not against the German people, but against the Kaiser and his Junkerthum, with its attendant evil of militarism and menace of world domination."

# OLD GUARD IN SADDLE WHEN WILLCOX RETIRES

### *He Stood by Progressives, and His Resignation Is Expected to Start Trouble with Them.*

The resignation from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee of William R. Willcox on Feb. 12—the very day the committee meets in St. Louis—is expected to precipitate the bitter row which threatened the party with schism from the moment John T. Adams, Iowa National Committeeman, was made Vice Chairman last January, with powers which deprived Mr. Willcox of much of his titular authority. During the tenure of Mr. Willcox, who was credited by both sides with a large share in harmonizing the Old Guard and Progressive wings and uniting them behind Charles E. Hughes's candidacy for the Presidency, party pacifists hoped that the outspoken Progressive resentment at the introduction of Mr. Adams could be lulled into silence, and that some working arrangement could be made whereby the more modern element of the party would be satisfied. Mr. Willcox enjoyed a large share of Progressive sympathy and was regarded as the outstanding possibility as peacemaker.

The appointment of Mr. Adams to a job with powers which threatened to make Mr. Willcox a figurehead aroused the bitter anger of George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, Progressive leaders, who were said to have the backing of Colonel Roosevelt in their loud demands for a national committee meeting to review the action of the Executive Committee in naming Mr. Adams. They asserted that the committee was dominated by men out of tune with the present-day temper of the rank and file of the party, and threatened wholesale secession if an attempt at reactionary control of the party, with the obliteration of the Progressive, so far as a voice in party management went, were attempted.

One of the big jobs before the St. Louis meeting next month was to have been the effort to straighten out the tangle and enable the party to lay plans for the next national campaign, with a united membership behind the leaders. In this, so long as Mr. Willcox held office, it was felt by party leaders that the Progressives had somewhat the advantage. Now that he has eliminated himself and Mr. Adams, ex officio, becomes his logical successor, it was believed in Republican circles last night that the Old Guard held the upper hand, provided it dared press its strategical advantage. Mr. Willcox would make no prediction last night as to the probable choice for his successor. He contented himself with issuing a statement in which he avoided the political issue entirely. His statement said:

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that the appointment announced by Secretary McAdoo of my membership to the commission to consider the question of compensation to railroad employes of the United States came without any suggestion or solicitation from me. The subject, however, to be taken up is of such vast importance that no one called to give his services in connection with it can refuse to comply. I therefore have accepted the appointment and shall give to the task my very best endeavors.

"The work to be undertaken is of such a character, affecting, as it does, the income of hundreds of thousands of people, that it gives to the office a quasi-judicial character. It is my feeling that no one serving on this commission should be an official of any political party any more than he would hold such an office were he elected to be a Judge of any court. Having decided, therefore, to accept the appointment on the Wage Commission, I shall, in consequence of this acceptance, resign the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee at the meeting to be held in St. Louis on Feb. 12. In doing this I am following no suggestion from any source and am taking this step solely because I feel that the nature of the work is such and the importance of it so great that in the performance of my duties no one should be able to intimate or suggest that there were any political considerations involved, as some might do if I remained Chairman of the National Committee."

### A Daughter to Mrs. P. B. Brewster.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Brewster of 125 East Twenty-fourth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Brewster was formerly Miss Mary Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Post, and was married to Mr. Brewster on Jan. 25, 1917.

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# ROOT HAILS DAVISON AS REAL ORGANIZER

### Nominates Red Cross Chairman to Open a School in Washington.

## PRESENTS HIM WITH MEDAL

### Herbert Hoover, Dr. Wm. J. Mayo, and Others Honored by Institute of Political Science.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, received one of the gold medals presented by the National Institute of Politcial and Social Sciences at its annual dinner at the Astor last night. Elihu Root, in making the presentation speech, said:

"I nominate you, Sir, to go to Washington and start a school of instruction in organization. You have taught us the lesson that there lives still among the American people the genius of great enterprise, privately conducted, which explains the building up of our country and furnishes a reason for the well-grounded hope of success in the great war which we are fighting for liberty. You have taught us a lesson of faith at a time when many things are discouraging."

Mr. Root was warmly cheered. The entire audience rose and applauded when he was called upon with an enthusiasm equalled only when he proposed Mr. Davison as an instructor in organization. Two or three of the recipients of honors deprecated the distinction given to them for achievements which they characterized as minor in fields where Mr. Root's accomplishments had been most notable.

Four of the men honored were absent, all on war work. Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, and Dr. William J. Mayo, who with Mr. Davison received gold medals, were both detained in Washington by war work, and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and ex-Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury were absent in France.

The first speaker was Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who brought back to the institute the thanks of the Institut de France for the greetings which it had sent to the French body. Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk then made the speech of presentation connected with the medal for Dr. Francis Gano Benedict, honored particularly for his recent researches into the effect of alcohol on the human system. Dr. Benedict, in response, expressed appreciation for the work of his assistants.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, ex-Commissioner of Markets, made the presentation speech for Mr. Kingsbury, and Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, head of the Institute, performed the same function for Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pennsylvania and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Dr. Rowe is President of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and in making the presentation Dr. Fisher announced that a committee had been appointed at the afternoon meeting to negotiate for the amalgamation of the two bodies.

Dr. Stewart Paton made the presentation speech for the medal to Dr. Salmon awarded for his medical researches, and in doing so gave a psychologist's view of the trouble with the Prussian and the pacifist. "Their fundamental mental mechanism is practically the same," he said. "Each is dominated by an impossible wish. The great problem of the future is, Can we regulate human behavior intelligently? Before making the world safe for democracy we must see if democracy is safe for the world, if it meets the needs of human beings; we must not make the Prussian mistake of trying to adapt an impossible system to the human organism."

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn made the speech of presentation for the medal of Professor C. F. A. Winslow, given in connection with his work in promoting the study of public health. Dr. Winslow, in his response, quoted a remark made by President Wilson last Summer: "After this war a great many men are going to learn that it pays to have a heart."

Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Honorary Secretary of the society, made the presentation speech for Dr. Mayo, and Professor Fisher did the same for Mr. Hoover, "whose name," he said, "is a household word perhaps more than any other man today." Professor Fisher asked for lenient judgment of the latest orders of the Fuel Administration; "let us give it the benefit of the doubt," he said, "until it is demonstrated that an error has been made." This evoked some applause, but not so much as was called forth by Mr. Root's subsequent reference to the same subject.

"When you reorganized the Red Cross," he said, "you not only had the instinct for organization, but you had faith in the American people. You taught us a lesson of faith in ourselves. There is nothing more demoralizing than sentiment which is not translated into acts, and you have been the means of enabling the people to translate their sentiments into acts. Many thousands of our boys would be in the hospitals or in their graves tonight, but they were saved by the splendid energy and power that you have expended in the work of the Red Cross. You have elevated the conception of American citizenship and the opinion of the American spirit held by the people of the Old World."

Mr. Davison, in his response, called the Red Cross "the mobilized spirit of the men, women, and older children of America. It will establish relationships between the peoples of the world," he said, "which will have an effect on the peace which is to be declared some day. I have just finished a journey of 18,000 miles around it and I have come back a very great optimist." Patrick Francis Murphy closed the evening with a humorous speech.

## GETS $100,000 FOR NAME.

### Magneto Co. Must Pay for Failing to Credit Rushmore with Starter.

In an opinion prepared by Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court, the Bosch Magneto Company is directed to pay to Samuel Rushmore, a maker and patentee of electric starters for automobile engines, $100,000 for breach of contract.

The contract provided for the payment by the defendant of $750,000 within a period of three years beginning May 20, 1914, in exchange for control of the starter patents and the Rushmore dynamo factory at Plainfield, N. J. Part of the agreement was to the effect that the defendant, during the three-year period, was to advertise the starter by its name of "Rushmore Starter." A penalty of $100,000 was provided for in the event of any default.

In the suit it was alleged that the name was only mentioned fourteen times in 996 advertisements. The court decided that this default entitled the plaintiff to collect the penalty.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EVERETT, HEANEY & CO., Inc.,
Exporters and Importers
OF
498, 500, 502 & 504 B'way,
NEW YORK CITY,
will pay their TWO HUNDRED EMPLOYES for the days that they will remain closed, following the wishes of the FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

# DR. WM. H. THOMSON DIES IN HIS 85TH YEAR

### *Ex-President of New York Academy of Medicine and Once Quarantine Officer of Port.*

Dr. William Hanna Thomson, who had been a prominent physician in this city for many years, died yesterday at his home, 71 Central Park West, in his eighty-fifth year. He was a veteran of the civil war, during which he had been a United States Medical Inspector, and was once President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He also had served as Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York.

Dr. Thomson was born at Beirut, Syria, where his father was a missionary. He came to this country at the age of 9 years to begin his preparatory education, returning to Syria at the age of 16. At 24 he returned to this country again and was graduated from Wabash College and Albany Medical College. He finished his course at Albany Medical College in 1859, and in the following year was appointed assistant physician at the Quarantine Hospital. He was said to have been the first physician to have discovered the colon bacillus infection of the kidneys.

For several years Dr. Thomson was Professor of Medicine at New York University Medical College, and was attending physician at Bellevue, Roosevelt, and Ward's Island Hospitals. He was also prominently identified with Y. M. C. A. work, and for many years was senior deacon of the Broadway Tabernacle. He was a member of the Association of American Physicians, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society, the Neurological Society, and was the author of "Life, Death, and Immortality," and "Brains and Personality."

# LUXBURG GOING INSANE, BUENOS AIRES HEARS

### *Argentine Officials Are Said to be Keeping Secret Former German Envoy's Condition.*

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18.—The director of the German Hospital has informed the Foreign Office that the condition of Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, has become steadily worse.

Count von Luxburg has been in the hospital five weeks, suffering from a nervous breakdown. The hospital authorities have urged the necessity of removing him to an asylum where he can be more closely guarded.

Foreign Office officials apparently are attempting to keep von Luxburg's condition a secret, but it is reported that he is becoming insane.

# OPERA HOUSE DARK ON MONDAY NIGHTS

### *Metropolitan Announces That Performances Are Canceled Under Coal Order.*

The Metropolitan Opera Company notified its subscribers yesterday that it had cancelled next Monday's performance under the new theatre-closing rules. General Manager Gatti-Casazza announced that the order of the Federal Fuel Administrator would be obeyed to the letter, not only on next Monday but on as many Mondays after that as the order should continue in force. A second hearing of Mascagni's "Lodoletta" had been scheduled for the coming Monday, with Caruso, Farrar, Amato, an all-star cast. The subscribers were told that it would now take place on Tuesday evening instead.

Caruso in fifteen years has not sung on a Tuesday night in New York, except for occasional benefits and the like, since he once appeared on Feb. 6, 1912, at an extra matinée of "Rigoletto," with Renaud and Tetrazzini as guests from the then allied Chicago Opera Company, which is now coming to town as a rival house. The Metropolitan has not been "dark" on a Monday, the most popular subscription night, in its thirty-seven years' history, except perhaps on ocasions of national mourning, or after the fire of 1892, or again in the Spanish war.

Galli-Curci, who was to have sung on Monday, Jan. 28, with the Chicago forces at the Lexington, was told yesterday on her arrival from the West that her New York début in "Dinorah" would now be on Tuesday, Jan. 29. The Campanini stars were all on their way here today after a gala farewell last night in Chicago, given for the benefit of a French war charity. The opening in New York, scheduled next Tuesday, was not affected by the new rule.

## PLAN TUESDAY MATINEES.

### If Theatres Are Closed Mondays, Extra Performance Will Be Given.

The return of the New York theatrical managers from Washington yesterday was followed by announcement from several offices that Tuesday matinées would be given to take the place of the forbidden Monday night performances. In this way, it was explained, the number of performances per week would be kept at eight, and there would be no necessity for cutting salaries. While this solves the problem for the legitimate houses, it, of course, does not apply to the vaudeville and picture theatres, where it has been customary to give fourteen performances weekly, nor to the Hippodrome, where salaries are figured on a basis of twelve weekly performances.

None of the managers who took part in the conference with the President would talk at length about what took place. Marc Klaw issued a brief statement in which he said they had found the President most sympathetic and responsive, and that they felt certain that relief would come as soon as the exigencies of public service permitted.

Immediately upon his return, Mr. Klaw called a special meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association for this afternoon. At the conclusion of this meeting, it is understood, the managers will have an important announcement to make regarding a plan of operation which is now being considered.

## BLUEJACKETS LOST IN GALE.

### Three Swept Overboard, One Killed by Motor, and One Missing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Three men were reported lost overboard from battleships during the recent gales in dispatches received today by the Navy Department. Their names follow:

John W. Johnson, seaman, U. S. S. Texas, R. F. D. No. 1, Stockdale, Texas; William E. Mackey, fireman, U. S. S. North Dakota, Sherman, Texas, and Edward John Mattson, seaman, U. S. S. North Dakota, Eveleth, Minn.

The department also announced that Chief Machinist's Mate Wills Martin Goodrow of Waterbury, Conn., was killed on Jan. 13 by an accident to a radio motor on board the U. S. S. Rowan.

Davis Clair Minner, fireman, is reported missing from the U. S. S. Texas.

# STRIKES AND RIOTS CONVULSE AUSTRIA

### Short Rations and Longing for Peace Inspire Outbursts in Vienna and Elsewhere.

## MARTIAL LAW IN PRAGUE

### Bohemians Now Under a Military Governor—Austrian Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Serious strikes, accompanied by rioting, have taken place at Vienna and in other cities throughout Austria, according to news agency telegrams from Zurich and other points in Switzerland.

The troubles, it is asserted, are due to the prolongation of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, the continuation of the reduced bread rations—one-half the former allotment—and police measures against meetings of the workers.

A peace demonstration in Vienna on Tuesday night ended in a riot, in the course of which, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, food shops were looted. A Wireless Press dispatch from Berne says strikes broke out on Monday morning in factories in Vienna, Bratz, (Gratz?) Brunn, Linz, and Wiener-Neustadt, the walkouts resulting in rioting which made vigorous police action necessary. On Tuesday the number of strikers increased, and there were numerous conflicts with the police.

Since Wednesday, the dispatches say, no Austrian papers have reached Switzerland.

It appears that the Austrian authorities are anxious regarding the situation at Prague, Bohemia, as the Civil Governor has been replaced by a Military Governor.

The Volkstimme of Mannheim, a German Socialist paper, says that serious popular demonstrations against the German annexationist policy took place at Budapest and other towns in Hungary and Austria after Chancellor von Hertling made his statement in the Reichstag Main Committee. These outbreaks, the paper adds, are symptomatic of what might happen in the dual monarchy if the negotiations should be broken off on account of the German policy.

The Vienna correspondent of the Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that reports of an Austrian Cabinet crisis are well founded. Dr. von Seydler, the Premier, is opposed not only by the Czechs and the South Slavs, it is asserted, but also by the Socialists, who, like the rest, are chafing under the food difficulties, while the German Deputies are hostile owing to the Premier's alleged weak attitude toward the Czechs and South Slavs.

### Edward McK. Hagar Dies.

Edward McKim Hagar, President of the American International Steel Corporation, a subsidiary company of the American International Corporation, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 960 Park Avenue, from pneumonia. Mr. Hagar became President of the company last June. Previous to that time he had been President of the Universal Portland Cement Company and the Wright-Martin Aeroplane Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

### Obituary Notes.

JOHN CLARK, a mineral water dealer, died on Thursday at his home in College Point.

ROBERT S. BARR, a salesman for the Dennison Company, is dead at his home in West Orange, N. J.

FRANK SHOLZ, 65 years old, of Flushing, a contractor and builder, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS, 84 years old, a retired stock broker, died in the Brooklyn Home for the Aged on Wednesday.

HENRY FRANCIS SCHMIDT, a stationer of East Orange, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there. He was 67 years old.

CHARLES LIEBERWURTH, a business man of Orange, N. J., died on Thursday night at his home there. He was 43 years old.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, a retired business man of Montclair, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in West Orange, N. J. He was 63 years old.

CONRAD MUELLER, for many years in the carriage and wagon business in this city, died on Thursday at his home, 1,336 Bristow Street, the Bronx.

ISAAC FANGER, a retired wholesale dry goods merchant of Texas, died on Wednesday at the home of his niece in Sea Cliff, L. I. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. RACHEL LEVISON, wife of Bernard Levison, manufacturer of underwear, died on Wednesday at her home, 1 West Eighty-first Street. She was 58 years old.

WILLIAM H. FRICKE, a veteran of the civil war and for many years a member of G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., died at his home, 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 78 years.

Mrs. MATILDA A. CLAY, aged 80 years, widow of Robert Clay, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. She was born at Mystic, Conn. Her first husband was the late Captain Samuel Prentiss of Jersey City.

Mrs. MATHILDA H. STOKES, wife of W. J. Stokes, who is employed with the Shipping Board of the New York Custom House, died on Wednesday at her home, 258 Midwood Street, Flatbush, in her forty-ninth year.

CHARLES WETHEREL, 57 years old, a lettercarrier in Brooklyn for thirty-six years, died from heart disease on Wednesday at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Buchanan, in the Hall of Records Building, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA D. ALLERS, a resident of Brooklyn most of her lifetime and an active member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, died at her home, 67 Halsey Street, on Thursday, aged 63 years. She was the widow of Diedrich Allers.

JULIUS O. KELM, a salesman for a Maiden Lane jewelry house and a member of Hillside Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Olive Leaf Lodge, I. O. O. F., died at his home, 240 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, on Thursday, in his forty-eighth year.

JOHN JOSEPH FOLEY, 51 years old, an undertaker in Brooklyn, died at his home, 616 Grand Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He belonged to Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and Washington Council No. 132, K. of C.

Mrs. MARIA INGALLS BURDETT, 99 years old, widow of Daniel Hegeman Burdett, died on Thursday at her home, 102 Waverley Place. She was the mother of Mrs. Langdon Gibson, whose husband is a brother of Charles Dana Gibson, the artist.

JOHN BOLES, owner of extensive realty properties in Greenwich, Conn., where he was prominent as a sportsman, died there yesterday in his forty-sixth year. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, during which he served with the Third Connecticut Volunteers.

Dr. HARRY A. SELLHAUSEN of Washington, D. C., died on Thursday at the home of his father-in-law, Miguel Alvarez, 230 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Sellhausen was born in Washington forty-three years ago and was educated at the Columbia and George Washington Universities.

Mrs. HARRIET RAYMOND HANFORD, widow of Dr. William H. Hanford, who was a prominent homeopathic physician of Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 84 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hanford was 82 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years.

Sister MARY LORETTO, superior of the staff of nurses at St. Mary's Hospital, died in that institution on Thursday from pneumonia. She was born in Brooklyn, the daughter of the late William Donovan, and since 1870 had been a member of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson.

MICHAEL J. DEVANEY, a retired police Captain, died yesterday at his home, 386 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was 62 years old. Captain Devaney joined the Police Department in 1885 and was appointed a roundsman in 1893, a Sergeant in 1898, and Captain in 1902. For several years he served in the precinct in Red Hook Point and became a terror to river pirates of that section. He was retired in March, 1916.

AUGUST E. KNOPF, a retired leather merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home, 99 Riverside Drive, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Knopf was born in Germany, and lived in France as a boy. He came to this country from France in 1871, and soon after founded the firm of Fournier & Knopf, one of the leading leather concerns of New York and Paris for many years. Mr. Knopf retired from business fifteen years ago.

JAMES JOSEPH EARLY, 72 years old, died yesterday at his home, 197 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Early was formerly a manufacturer of clothing, and for the last six years had been an inspector in the Finance Department. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Joseph J., Albany correspondent of The Brooklyn Standard Union, and Eugene E. Early of The New York Globe, and two daughters, Miss Marian A. Early, a teacher in Public School 157, and Sister Augustine Maria, a nun in the Order of St. Joseph.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

BREWSTER.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Brewster, on Jan. 17, a daughter, Mary Post Brewster. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster were married at the Church of the Incarnation, on Jan. 25, 1917.

HARRIS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harris, (nee Sarah Efros,) a son, at their home, 617 West 170th St., on Jan. 16.

OTT.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ott, Jr., at 451 66th St., Brooklyn, Jan. 17, a son.

### Engaged.

ZWERDLING—LEVINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levinson announce the engagement of their daughter, Augusta D., to S. S. Zwerdling, New York attorney.

### Married.

ELLSWORTH—PARKER.—On Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, in New York City, by the Rev. Henry R. Rose, Eleanor Montgomery Parker, daughter of Mrs. L. D. Montgomery of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to John S. Ellsworth.

### Died.

ADIKES.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Jan. 17, 1918, at the residence of her brother, John Adikes, 211 Fulton St., Annie Elizabeth Adikes, sister of John and Thomas Adikes, aged 70 years. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of John Adikes, thence to St. Monica's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock.

ALLEN.—Mary, aged 78. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

BAKER.—Suddenly, William H. Baker, in the 63d year of his age, survived by his wife, Emma Fowler Baker, daughter of the late General Edward B. Fowler, and one daughter, Ethel Baker Moody. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Bayside Avenue, Bayside, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, 1918, at 8:15 P. M. Conveyance will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Terminal at 7:23 P. M.

BIDLACK.—At Milford, Pike County, Penn., on the 16th inst., Blanche Alden Bidlack, daughter of Benjamin Alden Bidlack of Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Funeral and interment on the 19th inst.

BINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 17, Alfred Bingham, in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 521 West 159th St., Monday, Jan. 21.

BLETHEN.—Hugh R., suddenly, on Jan. 17, Broad Street Hospital. Interment in Maine. Mr. Blethen was a member of New York Athletic Club for years, where he had many friends. His office was at 13 Park Row. He will be greatly missed by his associates. Bangor and Searsport papers please copy.

BOLES.—Suddenly, Jan. 18, 1918, John Boles, aged 45 years. Requiem mass at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Greenwich, Conn., Monday, Jan. 21, 9:30 A. M.

BROWN.—At Glenridge, N. J., Jan. 17, 1917, Susie Maud, wife of the late John Briddon Brown, and daughter of the late Jefferson B. Shay. Funeral from her late home, 47 Lincoln St., Glenridge, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock. Funeral private.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Westfield, N. J., Jan. 18, 1918, Maud Elliott, beloved wife of George F. Brown. Funeral services from her late residence, 814 First St., Westfield, N. J., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. Interment Fairview Cemetery, Westfield.

BURDETT.—At her residence, 102 Waverley Place, New York City, on Jan. 17, 1918, in her 91st year, Maria Ingalls, wife of the late Daniel Hegeman Burdett, and daughter of Walter and Frances Catherine Greenough. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av., and 10th St., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

BURKE.—Patrick, suddenly, on Jan. 16, in his 73d year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,816 Bussing Av., Bronx; thence to St. Frances of Rome Church, on Saturday, 10 A. M.

CANARY.—John F., on Jan. 17, beloved son of Annie and the late John Canary. Funeral from his late residence, 816 Ritter Place, Bronx, on Monday at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine Church, 167th St., Franklin Av; solemn requiem mass. Interment St. Raymond's.

CHARTERS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 18, 1918, Charles Charters of 47 West 84th St. Funeral from Dargeon's Chapel, 954 Amsterdam Av., (107th St.,) on Monday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock.

COWDREY.—Edward Augustive, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1918, oldest son of the late William Lathrop Cowdrey. Services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

DARRAH.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 17, 1918, Bertha H., wife of William J. Darrah. Funeral services at her late residence, Stanwich Road, Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M.

DUCEY.—On Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, William J., beloved son of the late Patrick and Bridget Ducey. Funeral from his late residence, 159 East 90th St., on Monday, Jan. 21. Requiem mass, 10 A. M., Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

EUSTACE. — Bartholomew, on Thursday, Jan. 17, beloved husband of Elizabeth and father of the Rev. Bartholomew Eustace and Arthur Eustace. Funeral from his late residence, 305 East 200th St., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 21, at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Philip Neri at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

FULLER.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, Emeline L., widow of Henry L. Fuller, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 169 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 8 P. M.

GARLOCK.—Entered into rest at Ocean Grove, N. J., Jan. 17, Harriet M., late of Arlington, N. J., beloved sister of Mrs. Philip H. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services to be held at Depauville, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 20. Interment at Depauville.

GILKINSON.—On Friday, Jan. 18, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Lindsay, 235 East 35th St., Ann Jane Gilkinson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIOVANNINI.—On Friday, Jan. 18, Maria, of St. Luke's Home, Broadway and 114th St., widow of Pietro Giovannini and daughter of the late Felice and Lucia Erba. Funeral service at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Monday, the 21st inst., 11 A. M.

GUNZBURGER.—On Jan. 18, in his 45th year, Ludwig, beloved husband of Ida, (nee Klingenstein.) Funeral from his late residence, 320 Manhattan Av., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAYDEN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 18, 1918, William H. Hayden, in the 77th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAGAR.—Edward McKim, on Friday, Jan. 18th, beloved husband of Martha B. Hagar and son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKim Hagar, in his 45th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 960 Park Ave., Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

HANFORD.—On Jan. 16, at her residence, 84 Lee Av., Harriet Raymond Hanford, widow of the late William H. Hanford, M. D. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 20, 4 P. M. Interment private.

HILLYER.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 18, 1918, Ulysses Grant Hillyer, son of the late General William S. Hillyer and Anna S. Rankin, in his 49th year. Funeral services from the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. A. Clarke, 128 Rutledge Av., Monday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

HOUSE.—Ellen C., daughter of the late William C. Sterling of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and wife of Edwin S. House of Hartford, Conn. Funeral at her late residence, 745 East 9th St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, 10 A. M. Burial at the convenience of the family.

ISAACS.—Minnie H., eldest daughter of the late Myer S. Isaacs and Maria Isaacs, on Jan. 17, at Flower Hospital, after a brief illness. Funeral services at West End Synogogue, 158 West 82d St., Sunday, Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.

ISAACS.—Minnie. It is with profound sorrow that the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women records the death of Minnie Isaacs, who was one of its first members and who for so many years devoted much time and energy to the section's development. Under her leadership and inspiration as Chairman on Religious Schools, the many children instructed became warm and strict adherents to the Jewish faith. The Board of Directors extends to the family its sincere sympathy.
CONSTANCE A. SPORBORG, President.
SARA X. SCHOTTENFELS, Secretary.

ISAACS.—Columbia Religious and Industrial School for Jewish Girls.—Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved Secretary, Minnie Isaacs, next Sunday morning at West End Synagogue, 10 o'clock.
MAUDE SEASONGOOD, Pres.

JEWETT.—On Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, after a brief illness, Charles Taylor Jewett, M. D., beloved husband of Anna S. Jewett, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 162 West 22d St., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, Helen Jarvis Johnson, beloved wife of W. Raymond Johnson, daughter of Ada A. Jarvis and the late Robert M. Jarvis. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at her home, 277 East Front St., Red Bank, N. J. Train leaves Jersey City Station of Central R. R. of N. J. at 1:12 o'clock P. M., arriving at Red Bank 2:05 o'clock P. M.

KNOPF. — Suddenly, Jan. 18, 1918, August Ernest Knopf, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 99 Riverside Drive, Sunday, Jan. 20, 3 P. M.

LEE.—On Jan. 18, 1918, Harriet A. Lee, at 165 West 58th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEVY.—Paul, beloved husband of Alice, (nee Bloch,) and father of Alphonse, Mortimer, and Herbert, on Jan. 17, in his 49th year. Funeral from his late residence, 7 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, Sunday, Jan. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery.

LEVY.—Reuben Lodge, No. 3, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren, you are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Paul Levy Sunday, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 7 Gouverneur Place, Washington Av., 166th and 167th Sts.
JOSEPH S. AUL, Secretary.

LONG.—Suddenly, at Lake Delaware, Delhi, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Rev. William A. Long, rector of St. James Chapel, Lake Delaware, and formerly of Gloucestershire, England, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Monday, Jan. 21, at 11:30 A. M.

McCAULEY.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, William McCauley, Judge and Surrogate of County of Rockland. Funeral services from his late residence, Haverstraw, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting arrival West Shore train leaving West 42d St. Ferry at 11:15 and 12:15.

MACY.—On Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, George H. Macy, husband of Kate Carter. Funeral service at his late residence, 22 Riverside Drive, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MACY.—The Tea Association of the U. S. A. with deep regret announces the death of Mr. George H. Macy, long a member and one time Vice President of the association.
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, President.
HENRY P. THOMSON, Secretary.

MAJOR.—On Jan. 18, Anna, beloved mother of Howard Major. Services at her late residence, 31 West 11th St., Saturday afternoon, 5 o'clock. Private. Interment private.

MUELLER.—Conrad, at his residence, 1,336 Bristow St., Bronx, beloved father of Elizabeth and Emma Müller and Cora Dibelius. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

OTTENBERG.—Henry N., aged 48, beloved husband of Clara, father of Theresa and Myron, brother of Henrietta Bartow, Isaac and Carrie Ottenberg. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M., from Millhauser's Funeral Parlor, 1,460 Lexington Av. Relatives, friends, Phoenix Widow and Orphan Aid Society, Mount Hope Cemetery Association, Mount Neboh Lodge 257, F. and A. M.; Hebron Lodge No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Holywood Camp 191, W. of W.; Olympic Lodge 86, K. of P.; Mariamne Lodge, W. O. T. S., and Phoenix Ladies' Society are respectfully invited.

OTTENBERG.—Officers and Directors of Mount Hope Cemetery Association are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved Secretary, Henry N. Ottenberg, from Millheiser's Funeral Parlors, 1,460 Lexington Av., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock.
MICHAEL BLOCH, President.

OTTENBERG.—Brethren of Mount Neboh Lodge 257, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend Masonic services of our late brother, Henry N. Ottenberg, to be held on Sunday, 1:45 P. M., at Millheiser Funeral Parlors, 1,460 Lexington av., near 95th St.
ADOLPH BANGSER, Master.

REINITZ.—Ignatius, suddenly, in his 64th year, beloved father of Blanche Miller and Leona Stillman. Funeral services Sunday, 11 A. M., at late residence, 126 West 127th St.

ROGERS.—On Jan. 17, at Fort Worth, Texas, David Halsted, beloved son of J. S. and Emily Wells Rogers. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANGER.—At Sea Cliff, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Isaac Sanger, brother of Sophia Emanuel, Eda Newburger, Samuel Sanger of Waco, Texas, and Alexander Sanger of Waco, Texas, in his 82d year. Funeral Sunday morning, 10:30, from Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHMIDT.—At Orange, N. J., on Jan. 17, 1918, Henry F., husband of Sarah Schmidt. Funeral Monday, at 10 A. M., St. John's Church.

SCHRIEB.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, George G. Schrieb, beloved husband of Carrie L. Schrieb, (nee Lenting.) Funeral services at his late residence, 38 Smith Terrace, Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SCUDDER.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, at 107 East 34th St., Hewlett Scudder, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services at the house on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly send no flowers.

SEARING.—Mrs. F. T., at San Diego, Cal. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, later.

SHEA.—On Jan. 16, Rev. Thomas Shea, curate Sacred Heart Church, West 51st St., and beloved son of Thomas Shea and the late Catherine Shea (nee Condon) and brother of John and William Shea. Remains will be taken from the residence of his father 401 West 52d St., on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 7 P. M., to the Sacred Heart Church. Divine office and solemn vespers at 8 P. M. Solemn requiem mass on Monday, Jan. 21, at 10:30 A. M.

SLINEY.—On Jan. 17, 1918, at her residence, 1,880 Ogden Av., Bronx, Mary, wife of the late Thomas Sliney, and mother of Mary Kernan, Katherine McEvoy, Elizabeth Welker, John R., James J., and Thomas J. Funeral Sunday at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

SOUTHWICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1918, Ella Switzer, beloved wife of Francis H. Southwick, and daughter of the late Lewis Switzer, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 31 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

STAMFORD.—Henry P., aged 70 years, suddenly at his home, Grand View, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 17. Services on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2:30 P. M. at his late residence. Train on Northern R. R. of New Jersey leaves foot of Chambers St. at 12 o'clock noon, Jersey City at 12:15. Carriages will be in waiting at Sparkill Station, N. Y. Returning train leaves Sparkill at 4:56 P. M. Please omit flowers.

STAPLES.—On Friday, Jan. 18, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Harden Hairston Staples, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Williamson W. Fuller, 1,072 5th Av. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

TAAFFE.—On Friday, Jan. 18, Frank X. Taaffe, brother of Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, the Rev. James A. Taaffe, S. J., and Joseph S. Taaffe. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 22, from his late home, 332 Manor Road, Castleton Corners, S. I. Requiem mass Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Manor Road, 10 A. M.

THOMSON.—On Friday, Jan. 18, 1918, at his residence, 71 Central Park West, William Hanna Thomson, M. D., LL. D., in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and 56th St., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

WEBSTER.—Jan. 18. Howard S. Webster. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 12[illegible]th St., Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

WESTCOTT.—Friday evening, Jan. 18, 1918, Harriette Blanchard, widow of Benjamin Gardiner Westcott, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Russell Upjohn, 1,840 81st St., Brooklyn. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BEEKMAN.—Annie, 302 East 28th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BROCKHEIMER.—Jeannette, 385 East 157th St., Jan. 17.

BROOKS.—Elizabeth, 341 West 121st St., Jan. 16.

CLARK.—John, 265 East 181st St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

DOWNES.—Mary, Jan. 16. Funeral, 223 8th Av., today, 9 A. M.

FARLEY.—William, 1,137 3d Av., Jan. 17. Funeral Jan. 21, 9:30 A. M.

FRIES.—Jacob, Jan. 17. Funeral, 14 East 39th St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HAMM.—Dietrich, 208 East 84th St., Jan. 17, aged 68. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HAYNER.—Blanch, Jan. 17, aged 35. Funeral, 161 8th Av., today, 9 A. M.

HINGSTMANN.—Henry D. R., 109 Charlton St., Jan. 16, aged 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KAEMMERLE.—Alen, 315 West 18th St., Jan. 16, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Mary A., 668 East 179th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LA BARRE.—Elizabeth, Jan. 17, aged 59. Funeral service, 2,843 8th Av., today.

LINCOLN.—William T., Jan. 16, aged 80. Funeral, 29 West 128th St.

MULLANE.—Margaret, 166 East 90th St., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MULLIN.—Rose, 540 11th Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NICOLL.—Henry L., 504 East 167th St., Jan. 16, aged 55. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Katherine, 300 East 90th St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

O'BRISCOLL.—Cornelius, Jan. 17. Funeral 131st St. and Amsterdam Av. today, 9 A. M.

PARIS.—Henrietta, 510 West 136th St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

RITTER. — Emma F., 536 West 149th St., Jan. 17. Funeral notice later.

SCHELLER.—Fred W., 3,038 3d Av., Jan. 17, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHAUGHNESSY. — Catherine, 204 8th Av., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SULLIVAN. — Thomas, 380 East 139th St., Jan. 17. Funeral Jan. 21, 9:30 A. M.

THORNTON.—John J., Jan. 16, aged 66. Funeral 420 West 57th St.

TOBIN.—James A., Jan. 17. Funeral, 130 Greenwich Av. tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VOIGHT.—Margaret, 300 East 84th St., Jan. 16.

WARDROP.—Robert J., 531 East 135th St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

#### Brooklyn.

ALLERS.—Anna D., 67 Halsey St., Jan. 17. Funeral private.

BELL.—Benjamin P., 90 Howard Av., Jan. 16, aged 59.

BYRNE.—Catherine, St. Peter's Hospital, Jan. 16.

CONNELL.—Johanna M., 610 Manhattan Av., Jan. 16, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRAVEN.—John E. H., 8,210 Fort Hamilton Av., Jan. 17, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow.

DEANER.—George W., 150 Lawrence St., Jan. 17, aged 41.

DEVANEY.—Michael J., 386 Union St., Jan. 18. Funeral 9:30 A. M.

DONOHUE.—Sister Mary Loretto, St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUFFY.—Nora, 99 Dean St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

EARLY.—James J., 197 6th Av., Jan. 18. Funeral notice later.

HAYWARD.—Thomas H., 358 18th St., Jan. 17, aged 71. Funeral Jan. 21, 2 P. M.

JENNINGS.—William E., 773 Jefferson Av., Jan. 17, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Edward D., 1,144 Flatbush Av., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KRISCHE.—Joseph, 276 Humboldt St., Jan. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUPESIK.—Albert, 1,771 46th St., Jan. 17, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MACKAY.—Mary, 201 President St., Jan. 16. Funeral today.

MASTERSON.—John A., 71 Chauncey St., Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MIDLING.—Anna, 329 East 28th St., Jan. 17. Funeral service today.

MULLIGAN.—Catharine F., 186 Ridgewood Av., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MULVIHILL.—Michael J., 185 Johnson St., Jan. 17. Funeral, Jan. 21.

RAMSEY.—Douglass, 411 9th St., Jan. 17, aged 20. Funeral Jan. 21.

SCHWARTZ.—Michael, 764 Monroe St., Jan. 17, aged 65.

SLOPER.—Louisa, 224 79th St., Jan. 17. Funeral service today.

SNYDER.—Florence M., 161 Woodruff Av., Jan. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPATES.—Mary E., 2,155 Beverly Road, Jan. 17, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow.

STOOTHOFF.—Albert H., 1,074 Putnam Av., Jan. 17, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.

WEIL.—Balbina, 14½ St. James's Place, Jan. 16.

WILSON.—Joseph, 1,680 Pacific St., Jan. 17. Funeral service today.

#### Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALTENGARTEN.—Henry, 613 Garden St., Hoboken, Jan. 17, aged 63. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BAILEY.—Rolland N., Hoboken, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CHASE.—Annie, 74 Bartholdi Av., Jersey City, Jan. 17. Funeral Jan. 21.

CLARK.—Catherine E., 14 Columbia St., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral today.

CLASSON.—Thomas M., 183 Carteret Av., Jersey City, Jan. 16, aged 2.

CONNELLY.—Martin, 401 Monroe St., Hoboken, Jan. 16, aged 54. Funeral today.

CROSS.—Patrick W., 758 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 8.30 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—Elizabeth, 213 Madison St., Hoboken, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FOESCH.—Catherine, 89 Poplar St., Jersey City, Jan. 17, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FORDER.—Adolph, 50 Van Nostrand Av., Jersey City, Jan. 16, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JACKLITSCH.—Magdalena, 23 Thorne St., Jersey City, Jan. 16, aged 70. Funeral today.

KLIESRATH.—John T., 70 Morris St., Jersey City, Jan. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

KOCH.—Henry, 71 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Jan. 16, aged 63.

McCARTHY.—John, 169 Sussex Av., Newark, Jan. 16.

McELROY.—Elizabeth, 511 North 6th St., Newark, Jan. 16, aged 21.

McNAMEE.—Edward, 292 South 11th St., Newark, Jan. 17. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

MEEHAN.—Edward, 247 Halladay St., Jersey City, Jan. 17. Funeral today, 7:45 A. M.

PHILLIPS.—Mary A., 254 Clifton Av., Newark, Jan. 16.

SCHNEIDER.—Margaret, 725 Syms St., West Hoboken, Jan. 16, aged 82.

SEELMAN.—Charles A., 564 South 11th St., Newark, Jan. 16, aged 68. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SMALL.—John J., 413 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SNOWDEN.—William B., Jan. 16. Funeral 46½ Plane St., Newark, today.

TIGHE.—Patrick, Jan. 16. Funeral 76 Wilsey St., Newark.

WIESCHENDORF.—Gustave A., 110 Lincoln St., Jersey City, Jan. 16, aged 54.

#### Long Island.

BLANK.—Beatrice, Corona, Jan. 16, aged 12.

BROEMS.—Henry C., 914 Crescent St., Astoria, Jan. 17, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GUNTHER.—Casper, Elmont, Jan. 17, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELM.—Julius O., Woodhaven, Jan. 17, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOHLER.—Charles F., Long Island City, Jan. 16, aged 82.

LACE.—William, Bellmore, Jan. 16. Funeral private.

MANSS.—Charles E. J., Woodhaven, Jan. 16, aged 36. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORTON.—Selena T., Union Course, Jan. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOMBER.—Mrs. William, College Point, Jan. 16. Funeral today.

SMITH.—John E., Glendale, Jan. 17, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VAN BRUNT.—George, Aqueduct, Jan. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

### In Memoriam.

BUXBAUM.—Charles, beloved husband of Dorothy Buxbaum, died Jan. 19, 1916. "May his soul rest in peace."

JESSUP.—Mary, mass St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

McNEELEY. — Ann, mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, today, 7:45 A. M.

## GEORGE H. MACY DEAD.

### Retired Tea Importer and Banker Expires at His Home at 59.

George H. Macy, who retired in 1916 as head of the firm of Carter, Macy & Co., one of the largest tea importing concerns in this country, died yesterday at his home, 22 Riverside Drive, in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Macy had been a tea importer in this city for thirty-five years at the time of his retirement. He was also the head of the firm of George H. Macy & Co., with branches in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and Formosa. In 1916 his business was incorporated and is being carried on by his sons.

Mr. Macy was the senior Trustee of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, of which he had been a Vice President. He was a Director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Commonwealth Insurance Company, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, and the Sterling Salt Company.

## DR. JOHN B. CHAPIN DEAD.

### Ex-President of American Psychological Association Was 89.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Dr. John Bassett Chapin, former President of the American Psychological Association and physician in chief of the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, died on Thursday at Canandaigua, N. Y. He had also been medical superintendent of the State Hospital at Willard.

Dr. Chapin was born in New York City in 1829 and was graduated from Williams College and Jefferson Medical College.

### Dr. William Ellery Jennings.

Dr. William Ellery Jennings, for sixteen years with the Department of Health in Brooklyn and in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Thursday in the Lutheran Hospital, East New York. Dr. Jennings was born in Brooklyn forty-three years ago and was a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and of Sir William Jennings. After graduating from the New York College of Pharmacy and the Bellevue Medical College he took a post-graduate course in the University of Berlin and was recognized as a specialist in certain diseases. He became an inspector with the Department of Health and later was a diagnostician, connected at one time with the Tuberculosis Clinic. He lived at 773 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Edyth Hirshmann Jennings, well known as a concert soprano, and a daughter.

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# The Woman Voter

## Why the Strongest Man in a Party is Rarely Nominated for President, or, if Nominated, is Rarely Elected—Importance of the Secretary of State.

### EIGHTEENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS WHY SOME STATESMEN MISS THE PRESIDENCY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"The Secretary of State is not a Premier; we have no Premier," said the Washington Correspondent. "But he is the head of the Cabinet. It is a peculiar office for several reasons, one of which is that though the Secretary of State has under him the smallest force of any member of the Cabinet, though his department is the smallest in size, it is the most honorable post of all the ten."

"I don't understand what was just said about the President picking out one of his rivals for the nomination and making him Secretary of State," said the College Woman. "I thought the President usually appointed the most eminent statesman in his party."

"Well, the most eminent statesman in his party was generally his rival for the nomination," replied the Correspondent.

"That's why I said it wasn't exactly a consolation prize," said the Lawyer. "It's partly that and partly a recognition of the statesmanship of the rival candidate."

"But what happens when the most eminent statesman in the party is himself nominated and elected President?" asked the College Woman, triumphantly.

"He never is," said the Correspondent, unexpectedly. "That is to say, he never is unless he is already President."

"Do you mean to say that we've never had a great President?" cried Anna, in a tone of horror.

"Oh, no," said the Correspondent. "But we didn't know they were great when we elected them. If we had, they wouldn't have got the nomination. If a man is elected President and shows greatness in the office, we have no objection to re-electing him; but unless he is already President he hasn't a chance of election except by concealing his greatness."

"Your'e talking in riddles," complained the Business Woman.

"I'm stating facts," asserted the Correspondent. "It isn't, of course, that we have any prejudice against greatness. But no man can have risen to real eminence without making a host of enemies. No party wants to nominate a man with a host of enemies because those enemies will vote against him at the election and defeat the party's ticket. So they pass over the most eminent statesman in the party and pick out somebody not so eminent and not so dangerous. Sometimes a party will be so enthusiastic about its most eminent statesman that it will throw caution to the winds and nominate him. But whenever it does this it is defeated at the polls. The only exception is the one I have just given—where the eminent statesman is already President. In that case he has usually built up a popular following that is strong enough to overcome all enmities.

"The first three or four Presidents were the chief figures in their parties, but there has never been a case of that kind since. The most eminent statesman in Jackson's party, at the time he came to the front, was Henry Clay. The most eminent statesman in Lincoln's party was William H. Seward. Lincoln was picked out for the very reason that he was not well enough known to have any enemies. He turned out to be a much greater man than Seward, but nobody suspected it at the time he was nominated.

"Grover Cleveland became the largest figure in the Democratic Party, but he was nothing of the kind when he was nominated. Look at the cartoons of that time, and you will see that Cleveland was represented as a small boy, with Hendricks, the candidate for Vice President, overshadowing him as a tall man; or the ticket was pictured as a kangaroo with a little head and a large tail, Cleveland being the head and Hendricks the tail. Everybody supposed that Hendricks was the statesman and Cleveland a mere accident, put on the ticket for the sake of getting votes through the general ignorance of him. Yet who remembers Hendricks now?

"Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in his speech seconding the nomination of Elihu Root at the Republican convention of 1916, made use of a striking argument. 'There are those,' he said, 'who tell us that nothing is so unpopular with democracy as excellence. Shall we recognize excellence only to proscribe it? I do not think so meanly of American democracy.'

"Well, we don't exactly proscribe excellence, and we want the best President we can get, but what's the use of nominating excellence if it can't be elected? And how can an excellent man become eminent without making enemies? And how are you going to keep his enemies from voting against him? When a man has advanced far enough to rank as an eminent statesman he must certainly have taken a stand on every question that has come up in his time, and on whatever stand he has taken he has been sure to make enemies of the opposition side.

"That was why Seward was passed over and Lincoln chosen. The immigration question had arisen in Seward's State, New York, and he had taken the side of the immigrants. He had been a friend of the Catholics, who at that time were weak and needed friends. The anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant organization, calling itself 'the American Party,' but more generally styled the 'Know-Nothings,' would be sure to vote against Seward in revenge for his opposition to their measures. They were strong enough to decide the result in the pivotal or doubtful States of Pennsylvania and Indiana. To nominate Seward would be to throw the votes of those States away.

"That is why Lincoln was nominated. Neither the Catholics nor the Know-Nothings had anything against him; he was too little known to have made enemies of either. The Republican candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania and Indiana, Andrew G. Curtin and Henry S. Lane, went to Chicago, where the convention was being held and got hold of all the delegates they could. To each delegate they presented the same argument: 'If Seward is nominated we shall be defeated, and so will [illegible]. What's the use of giving the other side the victory before the fight even begins?' Many of Seward's own friends saw the force of the argument and sadly gave in and voted for Lincoln.

"It was a blessing for the country that they did, for Seward would have made hash of the war. He was by no means so great as had been supposed, and the measures by which he wanted to put down the South would have led the North straight to disaster. One of the great Lincoln's hard tasks at the beginning was to suppress these schemes of Seward and make him understand that he was there to take orders, not to give them. But no one knew that Lincoln was greater than Seward when he was nominated. That discovery came when it was too late to change the arrangement.

"In 1844 the leading figures of the respective parties were Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren. Van Buren's position on the slavery question was so well known that it defeated him for the nomination, just as Seward's position on the immigration question was to defeat him. There was no use nominating a man who would lose the whole South. So the Democrats passed over their most eminent man and named James K. Polk, who had never been enough in the limelight to take an offensive position on that question. Now, Clay's position on that question was the same as Van Buren's; but the Whigs were full of enthusiasm for him, and they nominated him anyhow. The result was that Clay was beaten and Polk, who wasn't very offensive to anybody, was elected.

"The Whig Convention of 1852 gives a perfect idea of the way the delegates necessarily approach such a situation. There were three candidates: Daniel Webster, the greatest statesman of his time, who had spoken out resoundingly on every issue that had come up for thirty years; Millard Fillmore, who had been before the public only a few years, and had consequently not such a long record as Webster's, but who had taken a stand on whatever issues had come up; and General Winfield Scott, a military man with no political record whatever.

"The respective standing of the three men in the balloting is a symbol of the respective values of having a long record, a short record, and no record at all, when they are balanced in the political scales. Scott, the man with no record, got 159 votes; Fillmore, the man with a short record, got 112; Webster, the great man with the long and glorious record, got 21. There you have it; that's arithmetically the proportionate value of those three qualifications for a nomination.

"I could go through our whole political history and show you how invariably the thing works out; how Blaine, the leading figure of his party, could never get the nomination but once, and then was defeated in the election; how Calhoun was too big for the Presidential nomination, though he would have exactly fitted the Presidency. I could show you how painstakingly the parties have searched, not for small men, but for men with no enemies, and have in consequence been obliged to take small men, or have been astonished to pick out a man as small and find him great in the Presidency. I could tell you of cases where a party had a large number, perhaps not of great men, but of high and strong figures, like the Republican Party in 1876, and deliberately passed them all over to hunt for a candidate who was just discernible above the horizon.

"But it isn't necessary. You can see now, no doubt, why it is that the President so often appoints as Secretary of State both a defeated rival for the nomination and the most eminent man in his party. It is because they are the same man. You can see, too, why the appointment is not a consolation prize, and yet smacks somewhat of that.

"Naturally he wants to have the nearest thing his party has got to a statesman for his Secretary of State. Almost inevitably that very man has been a candidate in the convention that nominated him, and has been passed over for him. But there is another consideration which makes the appointment of this man absolutely unavoidable.

"It is that, being the biggest figure in the party, he necessarily has a strong and devoted personal following. That following is disappointed over his failure to receive the nomination. It is the biggest element in the party. If it is further alienated by ignoring him, the President might as well bid good-bye at the outset to any hope of having his administration a success. To recognize his capacities by appointing him to the place for which his prominence designates him will bring that whole body of voters in line with the Administration, and the President can go ahead with his program with a tranquil heart.

"How closely this rule is followed is shown suggestively in the fact that, though Blaine never could win the Presidency, two Republican Presidents gave him the Secretaryship of State. Neither of them was considered by the party to be his equal as a statesman, and neither of them was nominated for any such reason. The party passed over Blaine, its foremost figure, because of the enemies he had made, and nominated men who had few or none. In each case the President acknowledged the situation by calling Blaine to the head of his Cabinet."

"Why did President Wilson call Mr. Bryan there?" asked the College Woman.

"For just the reasons I have been describing," said the Correspondent.

"Well, I can see that some of them apply," said the College Woman, "but not all of them. I can see that Mr. Bryan had a large following, but I don't consider him a great statesman."

"Whatever opinion you hold about Mr. Bryan's statesmanship," replied the Correspondent, "he was by all odds the leading figure of his party. And as long as the majority of his party considered him a statesman, it doesn't matter what we may think, looking back now with all the hindsight that we have gathered from his two years as Secretary of State.

"President Wilson is so strong in the popular confidence today that it is difficult to put our minds back where they were in 1912 and remember how little of a personal following he had then. We know him so well now that it is difficult to remember not only how little we knew him them, but how little we knew about him. He was no better known to us than Lincoln was when he was nominated in 1860; indeed, not quite so well, from some points of view. Bryan was the great dominating figure of the party then. The party expected, as a matter of course, that he would be Secretary of State; and if the President had refused he would have aligned the majority of his own party against him before his Administration had begun."

"That's a better explanation than I could have given," observed the Lawyer, "of what I said about the Secretaryship of State being a peculiar office. It stands apart from all others. It is the only one which is by a sort of common consent the special post of eminence, of general eminence. It is not for eminence in the particular duties which the Secretary of State has to fulfill, for he commonly knows little more than other statesmen about foreign affairs, which are to be his province. It is a recognition of general qualities that have brought a man to fame; and it is rewarded, not like a decoration, but as a matter of practical political necessity. There is no other office, in the Cabinet or out of it, that is filled in any such manner."

"But Secretary Lansing isn't——" began the College Woman.

"No," said the Correspondent, "he isn't. But none of the considerations I have been describing apply when the Secretary of State appointed at the beginning of the Administration resigns. When that happens, the President has discharged his debt to eminence and makes the new appointment on the same basis on which he would appoint any other member of his Cabinet. And it frequently happens that the Secretary so appointed makes a better Secretary than the supposedly great man he succeeds.

"Without going into occurrences too near the present time, I refer you to the case of John Sherman, whom President McKinley picked for Secretary of State. Sherman had been the most statesmanlike figure of his party, but he was past his usefulness and the appointment should never have been made. When he resigned, as he had to, his place was filled by a man who occupied no such position of eminence, but who turned out to be one of the greatest Secretaries of State we ever had—I think the greatest. There have been other Secretaries who were greater in other ways, such as Jefferson and Webster, but none who were greater simply as Secretary of State."

"Who was that?" asked Anna.

"John Hay," said the Correspondent.

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The next article in the series will be published in tomorrow's issue.

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Appeals are made to be heeded. For the past week I have publicly exhorted the Jews of New York not to let the sacred opportunity pass to be one of the links in the "Federation" chain.

The response for the week, well—it should have been overwhelming.

You, my reader, who are engrossed in other momentous affairs, just pause for a minute and think of the other half who are constantly beset by the harrowing thought where their children will get sufficient nourishment for their underfed little bodies.

You wouldn't say, would you, "There are hundreds of others who will subscribe the required amount needed to support them"?

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So enroll—fill out the attached blank—please, now, not to-morrow—for these little ones must eat to-day.

WILLIAM FOX,
Colonel of Division—Jewish Federation.

Will Germany Yield To America's Peace Aims?

"The key to the Temple of World Peace is in the hand of President Wilson," said Maximilian Harden recently to an American correspondent in Germany, and many people throughout the world think that the key was fitted in the lock when the President restated America's war aims to Congress on January 8th.

Taken together, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, the statements of war aims by Lloyd George and President Wilson are "an unescapable challenge to the Governments of the Central Powers and what perhaps is much more important to the consciences of their peoples." The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* says that "Germany's spokesmen have been insistent that their opponents in the war state definitely and concretely what they are fighting for. It is now the Central Powers' move, and they should be equally willing to restate their war aims as unequivocally as the United States and Great Britain have stated theirs."

Throughout the length and breadth of America, the President's speech has been warmly applauded and endorsed. In the capitals of the countries allied with America in the war its reception has been no less cordial, as shown in the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 19th. This article covers four pages and gives the result of a searching examination of the newspaper press of the world, including Germany, upon America's war aims as outlined in the President's message. Incidentally, the war terms of America, Britain, and Russia are shown in three parallel columns, so that the reader can at once balance them.

Among other interesting articles in this number of the "Digest" are:

The Woman Suffrage Victory in House of Representatives
How the Result Is Looked Upon By Editors Throughout the United States

The War on the War Department
The German-Bolsheviki Tiff
Do Drunkards Deserve Death?
The Staveless Barrel
What Bolsheviki "Freedom" Means
Civilization and Insanity
Corn—Our National Food
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
How the German Destroys and Collects Art
Germany Reconsiders Rodin
The New Alinement of Religions
The New Vision of the War
More Murders in U. S. Than Ever Before
The Vatican and the Allies
Germany Urges Sweden to Rob Russia
Junking 1,300 Miles of Railroad
Making Millions Out of Bubbles
The Shop-Girl Up-To-Date
Financing the War
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)
England's "New Hope" Found in War Poetry
Secrets of the Dramatic Critics' Prison-House
Protestant Soldiers at Mass
News of Finance and Industry

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How "The Digest" Helps Fight America's Battles

It is imperatively necessary that the American public, every man, woman, and child, in their several stations, cooperate to the limit of their power in helping along the great work to which this country has dedicated itself—the high task of making the world safe for democracy. To do this a clear understanding of our aims and purposes and an intelligent grasp of what is being done, day by day, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, is absolutely essential. THE LITERARY DIGEST, this week and every week, tells you exactly this, without exaggerating successes or minimizing failures, and shows you how YOU can help, where your part lies in the general plan of coordinating the nation's resources. Read it to-day, as a patriotic duty.

January 19th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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# UNGER AND BOYD WIN CLOSE MATCHES IN NATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNEY

## FUEL ORDER HALTS TITLE CUE TOURNEY

### Class C Championship Postponed Until Tuesday by N. A. A. B. P. Decision.

### SPEAR BEATEN BY UNGER

### Favorite Finds Montclair Rival in Good Stroke—Boyd Plays Good Billiards.

It was decided yesterday by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players to postpone all matches in the national Class C balkline tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy until Tuesday because of the closing order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield. The question as to whether the tournament should be postponed was under consideration for twenty-four hours, the committee finally deciding that such a course was advisable. It is expected that the tournament will proceed as usual after Tuesday.

The first matches in the final round robin event were played yesterday, four contests being decided. In the afternoon two of the veterans of Class C met with disaster. George Spear was forced to bow to Ferdinand A. Unger by a score of 150 to 133, and Louis A. Servatius was defeated by John A. Lange with the score of 150 to 128. Close scores also prevailed in the evening. Frank W. Boyd, a newcomer to a national championship, defeated R. McGowan by 150 to 129, and Spear defeated Augustus Gardner by 150 to 120.

The best billiards of the day was provided by Boyd in his match against McGowan. He was in rare form, making an average of 5 5-29, the highest of the day. Boyd counted consistently, and made several high runs. He failed to count in only six of the twenty-nine innings of the match, and several times his runs mounted up close to the twenty mark.

McGowan was not in good stroke, even though he did put forth a good fight. His draw shots were not working well, and control was lacking. Boyd led from the start of the match, and the big advantage which steadily mounted to his credit set at naught McGowan's run of 25 in the middle game.

The defeat of Spear was something of a surprise. The former Class B contestant was completely out of stroke, and could not exercise anything like his accustomed control over the ivories. Unger, too, was in bad stroke, his work appearing cramped and uncertain, and there was one time in the match when it seemed that he was on the verge of defeat. In the thirty-sixth inning Spear led his rival by 123 to 115, but could not keep the commanding position against a belated return of skill to Unger. Neither of the players averaged anywhere near the mark of which each is capable.

In the evening game Spear showed to better advantage. His stroke was more free and the ivories responded better to his touch. He seldom counted in large figures, but his advance was steady, and Gardner was slowly forced under in the contest. In this match Spear made an average of 4 3-39.

Servatius and Lange played close, consistent balkline for a neck and neck race to the twenty-seventh inning in which Servatius led at 122 to 121. Then Lange compiled some pretty runs, while the ivories acted rebellious for Servatius. Lange finished with an average of 4 18-33, and high run of 16. Servatius had an average of 4 2-32, and top run of 22.

The scores:

**Afternoon Games.**

Ferdinand A. Unger—5 0 9 2 0 8 5 0 0 8 0 0 7 10 . . 1 0 7 1 2 0 1 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 1 20 0 4 6 2 0 0 0 3. Total—150 points. Average—3 15-45. High runs—21, 20, and 15.

George Spear—0 4 5 5 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 10 6 15 6 0 5 0 1 0 16 10 0 5 3 1 0 14 4 6 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 4. Total—133 points. Average—2 43-45. High runs—16, 14, and 13.

John A. Lange—2 15 2 0 8 0 1 1 0 12 0 7 6 11 0 9 1 2 0 [illegible] 3 5 9 2 10 2 2 0 0 4 14 3 8. Total—150 points. Average—4 18-33. High runs—16, 15, and 12.

Louis A. Servatius—9 0 0 0 4 2 6 7 4 8 4 0 3 1 22 0 5 12 2 13 0 2 0 9 5 3 2 0 0 1 3 4. Total—128 points. Average—4 2-32. High runs—22, 13, and 12.

**Evening Games.**

F. W. Boyd—8 4 8 2 23 0 0 2 2 22 9 0 0 3 4 0 6 2 1 19 7 2 4 0 8 1 3 4 6. Total, 150. Average, 5 5-29. High runs—23, 22, and 19.

R. McGowan—8 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 4 4 2 0 8 1 25 0 5 0 0 2 17 2 2 10 5 0 14 5 13. Total, 129. Average, 4 13-29. High runs, 25 and 17.

G. W. Spear—2 0 1 0 2 15 12 1 1 15 0 0 1 1 0 4 5 1 2 13 3 7 3 8 3 4 6 1 0 4 2 0 12 9 4 1 0 7 7. Total, 150. Average, 4 3-39. High run, 15.

A. Gardner—0 2 7 2 3 7 3 0 0 1 0 1 9 0 4 1 6 0 0 7 1 4 1 5 2 1 13 0 13 6 1 0 0 0 14 1 5 0. Total, 120. Average, 3 6-38. High run, 14.

## FOLLETT VICTOR ON LINKS.

### Medalist Wins Ad Men's Golf Tourney Over 36 Holes by 13 and 11.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 18.—The 36-hole final contest in the Advertisers' golf tournament was won at Pinehurst today by W. H. Follett, the medalist who defeated George C. Dutton of Boston by 13 and 11. Follett holed his approach for a 3 on the first hole, par 5, and arrived at the turn 5 up in 39. The medalist was 8 up at the eighteenth and increased his lead to 13 up at the twenty-fifth where the match ended.

The women's championship was won by Mrs. J. F. Duryea of Springfield who defeated Mrs. Arthur S. Higgins, St. Andrews, 3 and 2.

All matches except the men's championship were for 18 holes and under handicaps.

The summary:

First Division, Championship Match.—W. H. Follett, Scarboro, beat George C. Dutton, Woodland, 13 and 11. (36 holes).

First Division, Second Four.—H. Bradford Lewis, 8, Merrimac Valley, beat Dr. A. R. Gardner, 10, Dunwoodie, 1 up, (19 holes).

Third Four.—Arthur S. Higgins, 15, St. Andrews beat William McCord, 14, Norwood, 3 and 1.

Fourth Four.—W. H. Hamilton, 14, New Haven, beat E. T. Manson, 14, Framingham, 2 up.

Women's Championship Four.—Mrs. J. F. Duryea 5, Springfield, beat Mrs. A. S. Higgins, 25, St. Andrews, 3 and 2.

Second Four.—Mrs. C. W. Hoyt, 15, Garden City, beat Mrs. Leon Morrill, 16, Brookline, 3 and 2.

Third Four.—Miss Louise Patterson, 20, Plainfield, beat Mrs. C. E. Beane, 30, Vesper, 3 and 2.

## BOAT SHOW OPENS TODAY.

### Annual Exhibit of Motor Craft at Grand Central Palace.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the fourteenth annual National Motor Boat Show of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers will open in Grand Central Palace, following out the original schedule. It is to run daily from 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. until next Saturday, Sunday excepted, and the management lays stress on the fact that it will be open all day next Monday. In so doing, it is announced, the exposition will not conflict with the Government regulation in any way, for the association is anxious to aid the Government by obeying any rulings laid down by the Coal Administrator.

While it may not be possible to have the building heated to normal temperature on Monday, the fact remains that some heat is permitted in order to keep the many water and heating pipes from freezing. This will be sufficient to make the building comfortable for visitors, the majority of whom wear their coats and furs while viewing the displays. The exposition is an educational exhibit of a large and important industry, and no an "amusement," it has been explained.

## DAISY IS FIRST IN SNOW.

### Bray's Ice Boat in Front by a Mile in Cup Trial Race.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Today's ten-mile trial cup race, sailed by seven ice yachts in a heavy snowfall that hid the white-winged fliers from the view of the crowds for most of the course, was full of surprises, George W. Bray's Daisy leading the second boat of the biggest field of starters this season by more than a mile. With minor sail changes, the Daisy showed exceptional speed in the moderate southwest breeze, and finished four minutes ahead of T. Irving Brown's Say When. The Say When was three minutes, fifty seconds in front of Charles Gibbon's Ingenue, winner of every race in which she has started.

The Gull, handled alone by her owner, Robert S. Johnson, showed her old-time speed, capturing third position by beating the Ingenue by one minute, ten seconds. The Tyro, which rounded the home stake on the wrong side in the second lap, finished fifth. Charles Gibson's newly tried yacht Arnti was sixth and his Mi Mattie, tried out by Reuben White, withdrew in the third round, the two last-named boats sailing sideways or crabbing much of the time.

The summary:

TRIAL CUP RACE.

Start, 3:39:30 P. M.

| Boat and crew. | Finish. Time. | El'p'd Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Daisy, Floyd Bray and Del Fisher | 4:10:50 | 31:20 |
| Say When, Mart Haviland and Jack Conover | 4:14:50 | 35:20 |
| Gull, Robert S. Johnson | 4:17:20 | 37:50 |
| Ingenue, Ensley White | 4:18:30 | 39:00 |
| Tyro, Harry Borkey and Buster Brown | 4:19:30 | 40:00 |
| Arnti, Irving Hance and Harry Ryder | 4:20:20 | 41:00 |
| Mi Mattie, Reuben White | Withdrawn. | |

## ATLANTA SPEEDS OVER ICE.

### Finishes 13 Seconds Ahead of X. L. N. C. in Yacht Race for Cup.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 18.—Although it led from start to finish over the snow-covered fifteen-mile course of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club in the race for the O'Brien Cup this afternoon, the Atlanta, owned by Captain Maurice Edgerton of England, only nosed out the X. L. N. C. by thirteen seconds. For third place only a few seconds separated the Hazel L., Princeton and Jack Frost, which finished in the order named.

It was the Atlanta's first victory of the season, and it also marked the first appearance of the one-time State champion Hazel L., for years sailed by ex-Commodore William R. Joline of the South Shrewsbury Club. The Hazel L. is owned by Captain Hugh West, and beat the Princeton by eleven seconds for third place and the Jack Frost by twenty seconds. The Atlanta led the X. L. N. C. forty-six seconds at the first stake and was a minute in the lead when the race was half sailed. At the fifth stake there were twenty-seven seconds in the Atlanta's favor, the X. L. N. C. gaining. The Atlanta finished the fifteen-mile course in 42:31 and the X. L. N. C. in 42:44. The Hazel L. finished the course in 43:53, the Princeton in 44:04, and the Jack Frost in 44:13.

## SCHMIDT WINS BY A YARD.

### Heads Miller and Taylor in Skating Race at Tremont Rink.

Charles Schmidt of the Riverside Skating Club last night outskated William Taylor and Joe Miller, the New York Athletic Club skaters, in the feature race of the four-event program held at the Tremont Skating Rink.

The competition was over a mile distance, and these three skaters, among a field of twenty, starting from scratch, furnished a lively chase until the last lap of the mile was reached, when Schmidt increased his speed and won by about one yard from Miller. Taylor weakened on the last lap and was passed by M. McLaughlin, unattached, who started with an allowance of 110 yards. The victor's time was 2:58 1-5.

The summaries:

One-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by Charles Schmidt, Riverside Skating Club, (scratch;) Joe Miller, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; M. McLaughlin, unattached, (110 yards,) third. Time—2.58 1-5.

One-quarter-Mile Race, Handicap, (for Women.)—Won by Miss V. Blake, unattached, (175 yards;) Miss A. Soninginger, Peerless Skating Club, (50 yards,) second; Miss Graham, Tremont Skating Club, (75 yards,) third. Time—0:47 2-5.

One-Half Mile Race, Novice.—Won by A. Schmidt, Peerless Skating Club; H. Schwartz, Bronx, second; W. C. Trusttum, unattached, third. Time—1:41.

One-quarter-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Willett, unattached, (40 yards;) J. Kieran, unattached, (35 yards,) second; G. Lahrman, Tremont Skating Club, (35 yards,) third. Time—0:41 1-5.

## ZBYSZKO WINNER ON MAT.

### Polish Wrestler Throws Hansen Twice in About Half an Hour.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, last night defeated Bernhoff Hansen, the Danish grappler, in a handicap bout at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn. The Pole agreed to throw Hansen twice within an hour and was successful. He gained his first fall in 24 minutes 5 seconds, with an arm scissors and body hold, and eight minutes after the men resumed wrestling again Zbyszko obtained his second fall with a head Nelson and double wrist lock.

In a similar handicap match Hilmar Johnson of Brooklyn was victorious over Harry Stevens of England, the former gaining falls in 19 minutes 18 seconds with an arm scissors and half-Nelson and in 14 minutes 53 seconds with a double-Nelson.

### Union Quintet Is Victorious.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Union's basket-ball five defeated St. Lawrence here tonight, 45 to 23, in a spiritless contest. In the second half substitutes were brought into the game, but still St. Lawrence was unable to penetrate Union's defense. Collins was high scorer with 18 points.

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Every blow's a puff for the men's suits reduced to $25, especially these cold-coal-days.

Wool means warmth as well as wear.

Quite a quantity of youths' suits (32 to 35 chest) down to $20.

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Broadway at Warren
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Broadway at 34th St
Fifth Ave. at 41st St

## ERASMUS IN FRONT OF HOCKEY LEAGUE

### Defeat of Flushing, 4 Goals to 0, Gives Victors Lead in High School Tourney.

**Standing of the Teams.**

| School. | Won. | Lost. | Tied. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erasmus | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Poly Prep. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Flushing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Jamaica | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| New Utrecht | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Commercial | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Boys' High | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Manual Training | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

The Erasmus Hall hockey team took the lead in the Interscholastic League at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by defeating Flushing High in the fastest game of the series by a score of 4 to 1. These high school boys have shown such improvement at the puck-chasing game that the big crowd which saw the contests last night were kept at a high pitch of excitement. In the second game Jamaica defeated Manual by a 2 to 0 score.

For the first half of the Erasmus-Flushing game neither team was able to score. In the second half the Flushing seven started out to pocket Hall, the fast Erasmus cover point. This plan of campaign proved costly for Flushing, for while two or three of them were trying to subdue Hall, their defense was opened up and the Erasmus skaters were able to sweep through to the Flushing net. Harold Botting scored the first goal for Erasmus in the second half on a long lift shot, and Hall made a pretty run down the rink and scored the second alone.

The Brooklyn Ice Palace is classed as an amusement enterprise, and comes under the new fuel order the same as a theatre, so the rink will be closed on Monday. The Crescents will play their first game of the season tonight against the hockey team from Camp Upton. Lieutenant Marshall Peabody and Lieutenant Cole, two former St. Nicholas players, are in the Upton lineup.

The lineup and summary of last night's games are as follows:

| Erasmus, (4.) | Position. | Flushing, (1.) |
|---|---|---|
| Moller | G. | Bleeker |
| Adams | P. | Goddard |
| Hall | C. P. | Townsend |
| V. Botting | R. | Kastner |
| MacPhee | C. | Murtha |
| Mohle | L. W. | Pickells |
| H. Botting | R. W. | Gladding |

Goals, second period—H. Botting in 4:03, Hall in 7:14, Hall in 10:16, V. Botting in 11:39, Pickells in 14:53. Referee—John McGrath. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

| Jamaica, (2.) | Position. | Manual, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Jennings | G. | Cooper |
| Bates | P. | Hill |
| Bastress | C. P. | Kramer |
| Madden | R. | Fyfe |
| Kellogg | C. | Sparks |
| Thompson | L. W. | Schwartz |
| Helmar | R. W. | Martin |

Goals, first period—Thompson in 0:24. Second period—Thompson in 4:50. Referee—John McGrath. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

## YALE IS WINNER IN TANK.

### Defeats Pennsylvania's Swimming and Water Polo Teams.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Yale tonight scored a double victory over the University of Pennsylvania aquatic teams, defeating the swimmers 42 to 11 points, and the water polo players 16 to 11. In the swimming meet Yale got every first except the distance plunge, which Elderkin captured. The visitors took only one second, Klein's fancy dive accounting for this. Captain Richard Mayer of Yale, in winning the 50-yard event in 25 2-5 seconds, came within one-fifth of a second from the best intercollegiate time. He led the 100-yard swimmers home in 59 4-5 seconds and was victorious with his relay team. Captain Eugene Peterson of the Elis starred in the water polo game, registering all three goals for Yale.

The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Archbald, Yale; third, Leopold, Penn. Time—0:25 2-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Benjamin, Yale, 94.4 points; second, Klein, Penn, 90.3 points; third, McHenry, Yale, 84.7 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Alexander, Yale; second, Wagner, Yale; third, J. Keiser, Penn. Time—2:39 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Elderkin, Penn, distance 69 feet 6 inches; second, Adams, Yale, 69 feet; third, Badger, Yale, 68 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Hincks, Yale; third, Leopold, Penn. Time—0:59 4-5.

200-Yard Team Relay.—Won by Yale; winning team, Archbald, Hincks, Mayer, and Alexander. Time—1:47.

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SEVEN CANDLES, 13 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave. in the ART GALLERY. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. HOME COOKING. Waffles and griddle cakes served 3 to 5 P.M. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS. THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST 72 WALL ST Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St., near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA Noon Dinner, Sunday, 75c. Luncheon, 40c. Dinner, 75c. WITH SAVORY SOUTHERN COOKING.

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Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 44th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8, Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 59th St., Near Plaza hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

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THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. [illegible] Southern Chicken Dinner.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST (Plaza 1110.) Luncheon 75c. A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's. LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street; bet. Madison & 5th Av. Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 55c.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. (Vdrblt. 4235) Luncheon, 35c Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Dinner 60c, 5:30 to 7:30. Chicken every night.

THE ADELAIDE, 7 WEST 56TH ST., at Fifth Ave. Today, special chicken luncheon, 50c.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St. Dinner, tabl d'hote A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

## EASY FOR ST. PAUL'S FIVE.

### Gets Early Lead and Defeats Barnard School Quintet by 30 to 18.

St. Paul School's basket ball quintet added another victory to its list for the season yesterday by trouncing the passers of Barnard School in a one-sided game on the St. Paul's court at Garden City, L. I., by the score of 30 to 18. The Garden City five showed superiority in teamwork and shooting throughout the contest and maintained the lead practically from start to finish. St. Paul's points were tallied chiefly in the first half, which ended with the score at 22 to 8. The biggest point-getter on the victorious team was Mullen, at centre, who accounted for six goals from the floor. The lineup:

| St. Paul's, (30.) | Position. | Barnard, (18.) |
|---|---|---|
| Birch | L. F. | Howell |
| Hirst | R. F. | Bolles |
| Mullen | C. | Robertson |
| Streng | L. G. | Roselle |
| Cole | R. G. | Bailey |

Goals from field—Hirst, 4; Mullen, 6; Cole, 4; Howell, 2; Bolles, 3; Robertson, 2. Goals from foul—Birch, 2; Robertson, 4. Referee—C. A. Reed, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

### West Side Tennis Club Meets.

The annual meeting of the West Side Tennis Club was held last night at Delmonico's behind closed doors. No announcements were made as to the proceedings, but an official report on the various questions discussed will be issued today. None of the members would comment on the question as to whether the West Side Club would again bid for the national singles championship.

### Fulton and Miske in a Draw.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18.—Fred Fulton, Rochester, Minn., heavyweight, and Billy Miske, St. Paul, boxed ten rounds to a draw tonight. Miske led in a majority of rounds, getting inside of Fulton's left. Fulton evened up with heavy body blows.

### K. O. Circus Gets Another K. O.

K. O. Circus, the Pittsburgh boxer, last night added another knockout victory to his list when he scored decisively over Young Williams in the first round of their scheduled ten-round bout at the Hunts Point S. C. In the other ten-round exhibitions Battling Reddy outpointed Johnny Hayes, and Packey Hommey outpointed Bobby Lyons

## FAST FINISH GIVES CORNELL FIVE GAME

### Princeton Gets Early Lead at Basket Ball, but Is Nosed Out, 22 to 20.

**Standing of the Colleges.**

| | Won. | Lost. | Per C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Yale | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cornell | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Princeton | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Columbia | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Dartmouth | 0 | 2 | .000 |

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Cornell defeated Princeton in a whirlwind basket ball game here tonight by the score of 22 to 20. The Ithacans came from behind in the last five minutes of play and nosed out the Tigers after the latter had held the advantage all through the game. Princeton was a trifle superior to the Ithacans in team work, but Cornell, largely through individual efforts, overcame that advantage.

The tide turned for the Ithacans about five minutes before the end of the game, when with the score standing at 19 to 15, Tripp was ruled out for four fouls and Minasian substituted. The latter signaled his entry by making two field goals in rapid succession, one of them a long shot from the side lines. This gave the Ithacans a one-point advantage and from this point they pressed on to victory.

The lineup and summary:

| Cornell, (22.) | Position. | Princeton, (20.) |
|---|---|---|
| Stewart | L. | Horne |
| Tripp | R. F. | Trimble |
| Karr | C. | Flinn |
| Allen | L. G. | Blue |
| Kendall | R. G. | Gray |

Goals: Cornell—Tripp, (3,) Minasian, (2,) Stewart, Kendall, Karr. Princeton—Trimble, (3,) Horne, (2,) Gray, (3. Foul goals—Stewart, (6,) Flinn, (3,) Taylor. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—W. O. Hickock, Ithaca Y. M. C. A. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Substitution—Minasian for Tripp, Barrett for Horne, Taylor for Gray.

## POLY TECH FIVE IS BEATEN.

### Pratt Institute Wins a Close Game of Basket Ball.

Pratt Institute's basket ball team scored its fifth consecutive victory of the season last night, when it triumphed over the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute five in a keenly contested game on the Pratt Institute court, by the score of 31 to 26. The teams played on close terms during the first half, and the whistle found the ultimate winners leading by 14 to 13. Early in the second half the Pratt players increased their lead and maintained it to the finish.

The lineup:

| Pratt, (31.) | Position. | B'klyn Poly, (26.) |
|---|---|---|
| Van Leyen | R. F. | Hildebrand |
| Fitelson | L. F. | Specht |
| Escholz | C. | Kessler |
| Davis | R. F. | Stewart |
| Meyer | L. G. | Tanz |

Goals from field—Van Leyen, (8,) Fitelson, (5,) Escholz, (2,) Hilderbrand, Specht, (2,) Stewart, (2,) Tanz. Goals from foul—Van Leyen, (11,) Stewart, (14.) Referee—Mr. Brennan; Stevens Institute. Time of halves—20 minutes.

## BLUE AND WHITE CUBS WIN.

### Defeat Columbia Law School Quintet by Score of 25 to 14.

The Columbia Cubs outplayed the Columbia Law School quintet yesterday, and won their second basket ball victory by 25 to 14. The team-work and passing of the freshmen offset the weight of their older opponents, and by the end of the first half the score stood 14 to 8, in the winners' favor.

## COBB ELIGIBLE FOR DRAFT.

### Placed in Class One by Board at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—Tyrus Raymond Cobb, star outfielder of the Detroit Americans, has been placed in Class 1 by the exemption board here where he is registered. It was understood he claimed deferred classification on the ground of dependents.

When informed today of the action of the local board Cobb declared he is willing to serve whenever he is called. He became 31 years old last Dec. 18.

Because of Dr. Garfield's (The Fuel Administrator's) order to close stores next Monday, January 21st, we have made extraordinary preparations to fulfil any and all demands for this unusual and unexpected contingency. We urge our patrons in particular

To Buy a Supply of Groceries, Meats and All Other Table Supplies, as Well as Other Needfuls TO TIDE THEM OVER UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY.

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Sale of Suits for Men & Youths at $14.85

The Values Range to $25

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For today we announce extraordinary bargain news that will make immediate appeal to our regular patrons and will doubtless attract many new faces.

*Suits Worth Up to $25 at $14.85*

This remarkable offer is brought about by a special purchase of a great quantity of high-class fashionable and serviceable suits in Winter and Spring weights. Our selling price is very close to today's wholesale quotation, and wise men will buy in this sale for Spring, Summer and even next Winter's wear.

**The Range of Styles** embraces this season's favorities: Single-breasted, double-breasted, belt all around models, belt backs and other favorites that willl make strong appeal to men and youths.

**The Range of Materials**—most beautiful silk mixtures, stripes, checks, plaids and plain fabrics, in more than 200 patterns.

The coats are full lined with alpaca; others are quarter or half lined.

Sizes for men and youths of every build.

See These Suits—Note the Fabrics, the Tailoring, the Finish—There's Considerable Money to be Saved on Every Selection

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Values to $25, at $14.85

All popular materials for well-dressed men, box coats, single-breasted, double-breasted and trench models; medium and heavy weights. A complete range of colors and sizes.

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Every pair guaranteed. Trousers for business and dress wear. Bring back any pair that does not give satisfaction and we will give you a new pair of trousers or your money back. All sizes from 28 to 60 waist measure.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WALTER A. BURKE, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of MATILDA B. BROWN, deceased, plaintiff, against GIBRALTAR REALTY CO. and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Arden Street distant 125 feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Arden Street and the westerly line of Sherman Avenue, running thence westerly along the south line of Arden Street 225 feet, thence southerly and parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet, thence easterly and parallel with Arden Street 225 feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less.

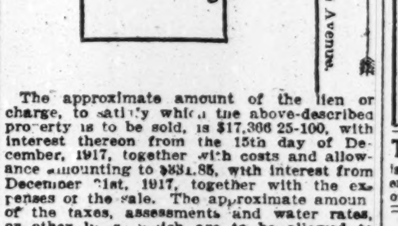
The said premises hereby described being a portion of that certain plot of land designated as Plot Number 55 on a certain map entitled "Map of 128 acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as the Fort George property," dated Sept. 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, November 7th, 1868, as Map Number 697.

Dated New York, January 17, 1918.

JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

HILL, LOCKWOOD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $17,366 25-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to $831.85, with interest from December 31st, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,973 08-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1918.

JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

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THE GLEN SPRINGS Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake. Open All Year. Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres. A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine. NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL. Our own Heating and Lighting Plant is supplied with abundance of Natural Gas from our own wells. Send for illustrated Booklets.

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UNION CLUB.
NOTICE OF RETIRING OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning, holding, or in anywise interested in the bonds of the Union Club of the City of New York that pursuant to the clause contained in said bonds provided for the retirement thereof, the Governing Committee of said Club has selected by lot for retirement the bonds of the said Union Club of the denomination of $1,000, each bearing the following numbers: 42, 118, 122, 144, 146, 161, 183, 265, 277, 302, 316, 346, and 349.

And the said Union Club further notifies all said persons that the above enumerated bonds will be retired upon the first day of February, 1918, at par and accrued interest, and that the said enumerated bonds will cease to bear interest on that day.

And all persons owning and holding any of the said enumerated bonds are hereby required to present same to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company at 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after February 1st, 1918, for payment.

UNION CLUB.
By its Governing Committee,
FRED. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, President.
CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Secretary.
New York, October 16, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**KNOX HAT COMPANY, Incorporated.**
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the KNOX HAT COMPANY, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 452 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, February 4, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the purpose of considering a proposed amendment to the By-Laws of the Company so as to provide that five Directors shall constitute a quorum, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books for the transfer of all classes of stock will close at twelve o'clock noon on January 19, 1918, and will reopen on February 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.
Dated January 15, 1918.
BRAYTON WITHERELL, Secretary.

**The Manhattan Shirt Company.**
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at their office, 214 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Lifeless and Generally Lower—Confusion Over Garfield's Order Grows.

In the midst of confusion caused by ramifications of the Fuel Administrator's closing order little attention was paid yesterday to the action of the stock market, although dealings were as large as on any typical dull day of recent weeks. Prices were inclined to sag with the absence of new buying orders, but no part of the list appeared to be under pressure and the unhappy plight in which industry finds itself was not made an excuse for selling securities.

Wall Street seems to have accepted the Fuel Administrator's surprising order more calmly than other localities, although severe condemnation of the series of blunders which culminated in the order was heard on all sides. It is the feeling in financial circles that warnings that have been repeatedly uttered in the last two months should have resulted in the taking of steps to curtail non-essential industries before this in order that manufacturing plants, especially those engaged on war contracts, might be allowed to continue in operation. It is believed in responsible quarters that Governor Whitman may change his mind in the matter of declaring legal holidays on the ten Mondays on which fuel is to be spared, in order to give the drastic plan a fair trial. With a large percentage of the brokerage offices practically isolated the difficulty of carrying on security dealings will be very great on those days. If the banks and security markets remain open the problem of carrying workers to and from their offices with most of the suburban lines and the local traction companies operating on a Sunday schedule, will aggravate other troubles in the financial district. The Cotton Exchange has already rescinded its original decision to remain open and will be closed next Monday regardless of the action of other boards. For the most part the office buildings downtown will not attempt to take advantage of loopholes in the administrator's order, but will be practically closed to tenants unless they are given more leeway by further modification of the order.

Call loans commanded 6 per cent., closing at 5¾ per cent. after most of the day's needs had been provided for at the higher rate. Liberty bonds again reached their recent low level, with the second 4s selling at 96.10. Little attention was paid to the war news, which has been completely overshadowed by the all-engrossing subject of artificial interference with business activity at home.

## TRADING SLACK IN LONDON.

### Russian Issues Sag Despite Bonar Law's Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Business was slack on the Stock Exchange today. Gilt-edged securities were affected by the popularity of short-term issues. Mining shares were the leaders, but Rhodesian and copper stocks were also prominent. Shiping shares dropped with the exception of Mercantile Marines, which were firm.

Russians sagged despite Chancellor Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the taking over of Russian credits and Treasury bills maturing this month.

Money was harder and discount rates were steady.

### Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 25 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

### Call Loans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 6 | Renewals | 6 |
| Low | 5¾ | Last | 5¾ |

### Time Loans.

| MIXED COLLAT'LS. | | ALL INDUSTRIALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 5¾ | Sixty days | 6 |
| Ninety days | 5¾ | Ninety days | 6 |
| Four months | 5¾ | Four months | 6 |
| Five months | 5¾ | Five months | 6 |
| Six months | 5¾ | Six months | 6 |

### Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.......3¾@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.......4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.......5 @5½

### Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.......5¼
4 to 6 months.......5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.......5¾@6

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling— | | | | |
| Demand | $4.7530 | $4.7530 | $4.7530 | +.0005 |
| Cables | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅞ | .. |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.70⅝ | 5.70⅝ | 5.70⅝ | +.00⅛ |
| Cables | 5.68¾ | 5.68¾ | 5.68¾ | .. |
| Rubles— | | | | |
| Demand | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | .. |
| Cables | 13.25 | 13.25 | 13.25 | .. |

### Closing Exchange.

| Normal Rates of Exch. | | Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 | London | $4.7530 | $4.76⅞ |
| 5.1826 | Paris | 5.70⅝ | 5.68¾ |
| | China— | | |
| | Hongkong | 74.00 | 74.25 |
| | Peking | 113.00 | 113.25 |
| | Shanghai | 106.00 | 106.25 |
| 19.30 | Greece | 19.40 | 19.45 |
| 40.20 | Holland | 43.50 | 43.87½ |
| 32.44 | India— | | |
| | Bombay | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| | Calcutta | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| 5.1826 | Italy | 8.40½ | 8.39 |
| 49.85 | Japan— | | |
| | Kobe | 51.75 | 52.60 |
| | Yokohama | 51.75 | 52.00 |
| 50.00 | Philippine Islands— | | |
| | Manila | 50.00 | 50.125 |
| 51.46 | Russia | 13.00 | 13.25 |
| 26.80 | Scandinavia— | | |
| | Stockholm | 33.50 | 34.00 |
| | Copenhagen | 31.12½ | 31.62½ |
| | Christiania | 32.25 | 32.75 |
| 19.30 | Spain | 24.10 | 24.20 |
| | South America— | | |
| 32.42 | Rio | 26.81 | 26.91 |
| 42.44 | Buenos Aires | 45.94 | 46.04 |
| 5.1826 | Switzerland | 4.43½ | 4.41½ |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers. 60 Days. | Bankers. 90 Days. | Commercial. 60 Days. | Commercial. 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71½ | $4.69½ | $4.71½ | $4.69½ |

### Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $581,144,563; balance, $70,509,863; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,051,882; Federal Reserve credit balance, $62,155,816.

### Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $13.4375.

### Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44¾d, unchanged; in New York, 89⅝c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 72½c.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Mo. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $6,270,160 | $90,009,491 |
| Internal revenue— | | |
| Corporation income | 1,646,682 | 26,975,978 |
| Individual income | 940,407 | 14,380,360 |
| Excess profits | 1,738,012 | 9,882,965 |
| Miscellaneous | 38,533,544 | 367,171,270 |
| Miscellaneous rev. | 6,140,258 | 113,959,786 |
| Total receipts | $55,269,071 | $622,379,853 |
| Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts | 333,756,639 | 2,187,691,016 |
| Exc. of total disb. over total receipts | 84,711,266 | 399,168,974 |
| Expenditures | 889,025,711 | 2,810,070,809 |

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 7.00 | .. | 7.00 | .. |
| Spelter | 7.90 | 8.25 | .. | 8.25 |
| Antimony | 13.75 | 14.00 | 13.75 | 14.00 |
| Quicksilver | $115.00 | $125.00 | $115.00 | $125.00 |
| Aluminium | *36.00 | 38.00 | *36.00 | 38.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 X foundry | .. | 34.25 | .. | 34.25 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s | d | Thursday. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 293 | 0 | 0 | 293 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 291 | 10 | 0 | 291 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 29 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 0 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1918.

| | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 430,250 | 583,275 | 563,736 |
| Year to date | 9,497,963 | 11,769,019 | 11,432,665 |

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¾ | 2 | 100 | Alaska Gold Mines | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | ... |
| 2⅜ | 2½ | 200 | Alaska Juneau | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | ... |
| 18½ | 19 | 300 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ |
| 80½ | 81 | 100 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 36 | 700 | Am. Can | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 71½ | 72 | 1,300 | Am. Car & Fdry | 71 | 72 | 70½ | 72 | + ¾ |
| 24½ | 26½ | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 30 | 300 | Am. Linseed | 29⅝ | 29¾ | 29⅝ | 29¾ | ... |
| 70 | 71 | 200 | Am. Linseed pf. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ... |
| 55¼ | 55½ | 400 | Am. Locomotive | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | ... |
| 81 | 81¼ | 11,400 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 79¾ | 81⅜ | 79¼ | 81⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 105 | 105½ | 100 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf. | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | ... |
| 99 | 101 | 100 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | ... |
| 107 | 109 | 100 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ... |
| 65¼ | 66 | 1,200 | Am. Sumatra Tob. | 65½ | 66¼ | 65½ | 65½ | ... |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,700 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 103½ | 104¼ | 103½ | 104 | ... |
| 156 | 158 | 100 | Am. Tobacco | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | — ½ |
| 20¼ | 21 | 200 | Am. Writing P. pf. | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ½ |
| 12⅛ | 13¼ | 100 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 59⅞ | 60 | 3,700 | Anaconda Cop. x d. | 59½ | 60 | 59⅛ | 59¾ | + ⅜ |
| 82½ | 83½ | 400 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 82¾ | 83½ | 82⅝ | 83½ | +1 |
| 99⅝ | 100¼ | 600 | At., Gulf & West I. | 99⅞ | 100½ | 99⅞ | 100¼ | — ¼ |
| 59 | 59¼ | 6,100 | Baldwin Loco. | 59 | 59½ | 58½ | 59 | — ¼ |
| 97 | 100 | 100 | Baldwin Loco. pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +1 |
| 50¼ | 50½ | 1,300 | Baltimore & O. x d. | 50⅜ | 50⅝ | 50 | 50¼ | + ½ |
| .. | .. | 20 | Balt. & O. pf. cash | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| 86 | 87 | 100 | Barrett Co. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | ... |
| 75½ | 76½ | 100 | Bethlehem Steel | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | +1½ |
| 74⅛ | 74⅝ | 23,100 | Beth. Steel class B | 74¾ | 75⅛ | 73⅝ | 74⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 97⅞ | 98⅜ | 100 | Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 110 | 112 | 100 | Burns Brothers | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | +1¼ |
| 14½ | 15⅛ | 1,200 | California Petrol. | 14½ | 15⅜ | 14½ | 15¼ | + ¾ |
| 40¼ | 42 | 1,300 | California Pet. pf. | 40¼ | 42 | 40 | 40⅜ | + ¾ |
| 139 | 139½ | 1,800 | Canadian Pacific | 138¾ | 139¼ | 138½ | 139 | — ½ |
| 63¼ | 63⅞ | 600 | Central Leather Co. | 62⅞ | 63⅜ | 62½ | 63⅜ | ... |
| 51 | 51¾ | 600 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 51⅛ | 51⅞ | 51½ | 51½ | ... |
| 42¾ | 43 | 500 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 43½ | 43½ | 43 | 43 | ... |
| 72 | 72¼ | 300 | Chi., M. & S. P. pf. | 72¼ | 72½ | 72¼ | 72¼ | — ½ |
| 92½ | 93½ | 300 | Chi. & Northwest'n | 92¾ | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ | — ¼ |
| 18⅞ | 19 | 500 | Chi., R. I. & P. t. c. | 19 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | — ½ |
| 59 | 60 | 100 | Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c. | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 49¼ | 100 | Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c. | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | — ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 15 | 2,200 | Chile Copper | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ⅝ |
| 41⅞ | 42¼ | 200 | Chino Copper | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | ... |
| 32⅝ | 32⅞ | 2,200 | Columbia Gas & El. | 32¾ | 34 | 32¾ | 32⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 30½ | 30¾ | 1,800 | Corn Products Ref. | 30¼ | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | ... |
| 54¼ | 54½ | 12,000 | Crucible Steel | 53⅝ | 55 | 53½ | 54¼ | —1⅛ |
| 30 | 30¼ | 4,500 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 29¾ | 30⅞ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 78 | 80 | 100 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | + ¼ |
| 3¼ | 6 | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | ... |
| 8½ | 9 | 1,400 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf. | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 98½ | 101 | 100 | Detroit Edison Co. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | —12½ |
| 98½ | 101 | 50 | Do., odd lot | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | ... |
| 35¾ | 36 | 600 | Distillers' Secur. | 35½ | 35¾ | 35½ | 35¾ | — ¼ |
| 8½ | 8¾ | 200 | Dome Mines | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 14¾ | 500 | Erie | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 23⅞ | 100 | Erie 1st pf. | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅝ |
| 34 | 34¼ | 200 | Gaston, W. & W. | 33⅝ | 34 | 33⅝ | 34 | ... |
| 103 | 104 | 30 | Gen. Chemical pf. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | ... |
| 35 | 39 | 200 | General Cigar | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +1 |
| 129¼ | 130½ | 1,000 | General Electric | 129½ | 130 | 128⅞ | 129¾ | — ½ |
| 109⅜ | 109¾ | 3,300 | Gen. Motors x d. | 108¾ | 109⅞ | 107⅞ | 109⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 38½ | 40 | 100 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | ... |
| 72½ | 77 | 100 | Granby Consol x d. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +1¼ |
| 87½ | 88 | 700 | Great Northern pf. | 87 | 87⅞ | 87 | 87⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 26 | 26½ | 500 | G. N. ctfs. for o. p. | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 40 | 100 | Greene-Cananea | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | + ½ |
| 34½ | 35½ | 200 | Haskell & Barber | 36 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| 93 | 94½ | 200 | Illinois Central | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | ... |
| 43½ | 44 | 400 | Inspiration Copper | 44 | 44 | 43⅛ | 44 | ... |
| 118 | 120 | 700 | Int. Harvester, N.J. | 118 | 119¾ | 118 | 119¾ | +1⅞ |
| 60 | 65 | 200 | Int. Harvester Corp. | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | —1 |
| 22⅞ | 23¼ | 15,600 | Int. Mer. Marine | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | —1 |
| 91¼ | 91⅝ | 89,600 | Int. Mer. Marine pf. | 93 | 93 | 90⅝ | 91⅜ | —2⅜ |
| 27½ | 27¾ | 1,300 | Int. Nickel | 27⅜ | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 27 | 500 | Int. Paper | 25½ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | —1⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 16 | 100 | Kansas City South. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅞ |
| 26 | 31 | 300 | Kelsey Wheel | 28¼ | 29 | 28¼ | 29 | +1 |
| 32 | 32⅛ | 500 | Kennecott Copper | 32 | 32 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | — ½ |
| 55 | 56 | 100 | Lehigh Valley | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | + ½ |
| 25 | 26 | 200 | Maxwell Motors | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 22 | 23 | 500 | Max. Motors 2d pf. | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | +1 |
| 89⅝ | 90 | 46,300 | Mexican Petroleum | 87¼ | 91¼ | 86¾ | 89⅝ | +2¼ |
| 87½ | 90 | 100 | Mex. Petroleum pf. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | — ½ |
| 31 | 31¼ | 100 | Miami Copper | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | ... |
| 44 | 44¼ | 2,000 | Midvale Steel x d. | 44⅛ | 44⅜ | 43¾ | 44 | — ¼ |
| 4¾ | 5 | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ¼ |
| 20¾ | 21½ | 600 | Missouri Pacific | 21¼ | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ½ |
| 41½ | 41¾ | 500 | Missouri Pacific pf. | 41½ | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | — ½ |
| 66⅝ | 69½ | 200 | Montana Power | 69 | 69 | 68 | 68 | —1⅞ |
| 28⅞ | 30 | 300 | Nat. Acme | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 93 | 99 | 100 | Nat. Biscuit | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | —1 |
| 16 | 16½ | 200 | Nat. Cond. & Cable | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | ... |
| 40¾ | 41 | 300 | Nat. Enam. & St. | 41 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| 43½ | 46 | 100 | Nat. Lead | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +1 |
| 6¾ | 7¼ | 1,000 | N. Rys. of M. 2d pf. | 6½ | 7½ | 6½ | 7⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 18 | 18½ | 100 | Nevada Con. Cop. | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | ... |
| 68½ | 69 | 400 | N. Y. Central | 68¾ | 69 | 68¾ | 69 | + ½ |
| 81 | 82 | 100 | Northern Pacific | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 36¼ | 36¾ | 1,900 | Ohio Cities Gas | 36⅜ | 37 | 35⅞ | 36⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 44¼ | 44⅞ | 800 | Ohio Fuel Supply | 44 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 100 | Ontario Mining | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| 88 | 88½ | 100 | Pan-Am. P. & T. pf. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | ... |
| 45⅞ | 46 | 600 | Penn. R. R. | 45⅝ | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 | ... |
| 42¼ | 43¾ | 200 | People's Gas, Chi. | 44 | 44 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 12 | 13 | 200 | Pere Marquette | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | ... |
| 30 | 40 | 350 | Pettibone, M. & Co. | 30 | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 45½ | 100 | Pittsburgh Coal | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 89 | 95 | 200 | Pitts. Steel pf. | 91 | 91 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | —7⅜ |
| 27¼ | 27½ | 6,400 | Pitts. & West Va. | 27 | 27¾ | 26½ | 27⅛ | + ¾ |
| 64 | 64¾ | 800 | Pitts. & W. Va. pf. | 64¼ | 64⅞ | 64⅛ | 64¾ | + ¼ |
| 110 | 112 | 300 | Pullman Co. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 49½ | 50 | 900 | Railway Steel Sp. | 50 | 50 | 49½ | 49⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 23¼ | 1,000 | Ray Con. Copper | 23 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 72⅜ | 72¾ | 3,500 | Reading | 72 | 73 | 71¾ | 72½ | + ½ |
| 74⅜ | 74⅞ | 2,500 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 74¾ | 75 | 74 | 74¼ | — ¾ |
| 95 | 96 | 200 | Rep. Iron & S. pf. | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95 | 95 | ... |
| 74¼ | 75 | 300 | Royal Dutch t r. | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ | — ¾ |
| 16¼ | 16¾ | 200 | Seab. Air Line pf. | 16½ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ½ |
| 144 | 145 | 200 | Sears, Roeb. & Co. | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | ... |
| 33 | 33½ | 4,400 | Sinclair Oil & Ref. | 32⅞ | 33⅜ | 32 | 33⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 81¼ | 82 | 400 | Southern Pacific | 81½ | 81¾ | 81 | 81¾ | + ½ |
| 22 | 22¼ | 2,200 | Southern Railway | 22¼ | 22¼ | 21¾ | 22 | — ½ |
| 56½ | 57 | 100 | Southern Ry. pf. | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | ... |
| 47 | 47¼ | 1,400 | Studebaker Co. | 46½ | 47 | 46¼ | 47 | — ½ |
| 34⅛ | 34½ | 200 | Superior Steel | 34⅜ | 34¾ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | + ¼ |
| 12¾ | 13½ | 100 | Tenn. C. & C. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| 144¾ | 145 | 8,200 | Texas Co. | 143 | 146 | 142 | 144¾ | +1⅞ |
| 178 | 181 | 200 | Tidewater Oil | 178½ | 178½ | 178 | 178 | +18 |
| 51⅝ | 52 | 5,000 | Tobacco Products | 50¾ | 52⅛ | 50¾ | 51¾ | + ⅝ |
| 111½ | 111¾ | 2,300 | Union Pacific | 111¼ | 111⅞ | 110⅝ | 111½ | — ¼ |
| 36 | 38 | 200 | United Alloy Steel | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | + ½ |
| 92¾ | 93¾ | 900 | United Cigar Stores | 92½ | 94 | 92¼ | 93 | + ⅛ |
| 47½ | 48 | 100 | United Drug 1st pf. | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | —1 |
| 116¾ | 119¾ | 300 | United Fruit | 117¼ | 117½ | 117 | 117½ | + ¼ |
| 4¾ | 5¼ | 100 | United Rys. Invest. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | ... |
| 116½ | 117 | 400 | U. S. Indus. Alco. | 115¾ | 117 | 115⅝ | 117 | +1 |
| 94 | 95 | 100 | U. S. Rub. 1st pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | ... |
| 43 | 44¾ | 200 | U. S. Sm., R. & M. | 43 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | + ¼ |
| 90⅛ | 90¼ | 117,100 | U. S. Steel | 90 | 90⅝ | 88⅞ | 90⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 108⅜ | 109½ | 300 | U. S. Steel pf. | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | + ¼ |
| 80¾ | 81 | 800 | Utah Copper | 80½ | 81⅜ | 80½ | 81¼ | + ½ |
| 39¾ | 40¼ | 300 | Wabash pf. A | 39½ | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 12½ | 13½ | 100 | Western Maryland | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 13½ | 15 | 100 | Western Pacific | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 53⅛ | 100 | Western Pacific pf. | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | + ⅛ |
| 89 | 89½ | 1,100 | Western Union Tel. | 88⅝ | 89¼ | 88⅝ | 89 | +1 |
| 39¼ | 40 | 900 | Westingh. E. & M. | 39⅛ | 39¼ | 38⅞ | 39¼ | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 9½ | 100 | Wheeling & L. E. | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | ... |
| 54 | 54½ | 2,900 | Wilson & Co. | 50⅝ | 54½ | 50 | 54¼ | +3¼ |
| 16¾ | 17 | 1,900 | Willys-Overland | 16⅞ | 17 | 16½ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 35 | 200 | Worthington Pump | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +1 |
| 58 | 61 | 100 | Worth. Pump pf. B | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | —1 |

# SHORT TERM NOTES

### Government and Municipal Loans.

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. For. Sec. | 5 | Aug., 1919 | 95⅝ | 96¼ | 7.80 |
| Argen. Gov. | 6 | May 15, '20 | 94 | 95 | 7.65 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | May, 1918 | 98¾ | 99½ | 6.50 |
| City of Que. | 5 | Aug., 1920 | 93 | 96 | 6.75 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1919 | 95¼ | 95⅝ | 8.50 |
| Fr'chGov. con. | 5½ | Apr., 1919 | 96¼ | 96½ | 8.00 |
| Gov. of N. F. | 5 | July, 1919 | 90 | 96 | 7.00 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 100 | 104 | 4.90 |
| Russian Gov. | 6½ | July, 1919 | 41 | 43½ | .. |
| Russian Gov. | 5½ | Dec., 1921 | $83 | $86 | .. |
| Prov. of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 92 | 96 | 6.50 |
| Do rubles | 5½ | Feb. 15, '26 | 86 | 89 | .. |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 99¼ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 99½ | 100 | 5.00 |

### Company Issues.

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. P. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 90 | 96 | 7.00 |
| Am. T. & T. | 6 | Feb., 1919 | 99 | 99¼ | 6.75 |
| Am. Thread | 4 | Jan., 1919 | 96½ | 97 | 5.65 |
| Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P. | 6 | July, 1919 | 95 | 98 | 7.00 |
| B. & O. R. R. | 5 | July, 1918 | 99⅝ | 100 | 5.00 |
| B. & O. R. R. | 5 | July, 1919 | 98 | 98½ | 6.15 |
| Beth S. Corp. | 5 | Feb. 15, '19 | 97 | 97⅜ | 8.10 |
| B. R. T. | 5 | July, 1918 | 96 | 96½ | .. |
| C. B. & Q. | 4 | July, 1921 | 93¼ | 93¾ | 5.80 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 6 | Sep., 1918 | 98¼ | 98½ | 8.00 |
| Can. Northern. | 6 | Sep. 2, '18 | 98 | 99¼ | 7.00 |
| Can. Pac. R. | 6 | Mar. 2, '24 | 99 | 99½ | 6.10 |
| Cub.-Am. Sug. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 5.35 |
| Curt A. & M. | 6 | Jan. '18-22 | 90 | 96 | .. |
| Del. & Hud. | 5 | Aug., 1920 | 97 | 97½ | 6.10 |
| East. P. & L. | 5 | Mar. 1, '18 | .. | 99½ | 5.50 |
| Erie R. R. | 5 | Apr., 1919 | 93½ | 94½ | .. |
| Fed. Sug. R. | 5 | Jan., 1920 | 93 | 96 | 7.10 |
| Gen. Elec. Co. | 6 | Dec., 1919 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 6.30 |
| Gen. Elec. Co. | 6 | July, 1920 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | 6.25 |
| Gen. Rubber | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 97½ | 98 | 7.00 |
| Gt. A. & P. | 6 | June, 1921 | 96 | 100 | 6.00 |
| G. T. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1918 | 95 | 98 | 7.00 |
| Gt. Nor. Ry. | 5 | Sep., 1920 | 97 | 97¼ | 6.00 |
| Hocking Val. | 6 | Nov., 1918 | 98½ | 99¼ | 6.80 |
| Int. Harvest. | | Feb. 15, '18 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 4.15 |
| Kan. C. Ry. | 5½ | July, 1918 | 98 | 99½ | 6.65 |
| K. C. Ter. Ry. | 4½ | Nov. 15, '18 | 97¼ | 98¾ | 5.30 |
| K. C. Ter. Ry. | 4½ | July 19, '21 | 94 | 98 | 5.00 |
| Louis. G. & E. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Mich. C. R.R. | 5 | May, 1918 | 99⅝ | 99¾ | 5.75 |
| Mont. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1919 | .. | 90 | .. |
| Morgan & W. | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 98½ | 100½ | 4.50 |
| N. Y. C. R.R. | 5 | Sep., 1919 | 96⅞ | 97¼ | 7.10 |
| N.Y., N.H.&H. | 5 | Apr. 15, '18 | 94½ | 95½ | .. |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June 15, '21 | 95⅛ | 96½ | 6.10 |
| P. S. C., N.J. | 5 | Mar., 1919 | 93½ | 97 | 8.70 |
| Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co. | 5 | Feb. 1, '19 | 90 | 92 | .. |
| Southern Ry. | 5 | Mar. 2, '19 | 97 | 97⅝ | 7.50 |
| United Fruit | 5 | May, 1918 | 99⅝ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Utah Sec. Cor. | | Sep. 15, '22 | 83 | 85 | 10.50 |
| Wes. El. & Mfg. | 6 | Feb., 1919 | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 7.10 |
| Win. R. Arms. | 5 | May, 1918 | 98 | 98¾ | 13.50 |
| W. V. T. & E. | 6 | May, 1919 | 96½ | 98⅛ | 6.73 |
| Win. E. Ry. | 6 | Jan. 15, '18 | .. | 100 | 6.00 |

## CHANGES IN RESERVE BANK.

### Directors Elect Three New Assistant Cashiers.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have elected three new assistant cashiers—W. B. Matteson, G. E. Chapin and J. W. Jones. Mr. Matteson has charge of the handling of certificates of indebtedness and other securities of the bank; and prior to the organization of the Reserve Bank he was head of the loan department of the National City Bank. Mr. Chapin is the bank's credit man and passes on paper presented for rediscount. He has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the New York Credit Men's Association, and before joining the staff of the Reserve Bank he was head of the credit department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Jones, who was formerly an officer of the Irving Trust Company, has had charge of the bond issue division of the Reserve Bank.

Harry G. Werner of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., it was announced yesterday, had joined the Liberty Loan organization of the Federal Reserve Bank for the period of the war.

## DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

| Company. | Rate. | Period. | Payable. | Holders of Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. W. W. & El. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb. 26 | Feb. 20 |
| Hood Rubber pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 24 |
| Leh. Valley Tran. pf. | 1¼ | Q | Feb. 9 | Jan. 31 |
| Maryland Coal | 1 | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| Do | 2 | Ex. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| Tren. Pot. n.-cum. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan. 25 | Jan. 17 |
| Do | ½ | Ex. | Jan. 25 | Jan. 17 |
| Tay.-Wh. I. & S. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 24 |
| W. Penn. Rys. pf. | 1½ | Q | Mar. 15 | Mar. 2 |

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 1918-'27 | 4 @4½ | 6.20 | 5.80 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 1918-'30 | 4½@5 | 5.90 | 5.40 |
| Canadian Pacific | 1918-'28 | 4½ | 6.60 | 6.00 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1918-'27 | 4½ | 6.20 | 5.60 |
| Chicago & N. W. | 1918-'23 | 4½ | 5.75 | 5.00 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 1918-'27 | 4½@5 | 6.80 | 6.00 |
| C., S. L. & N. O. | 1918-'24 | 5 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1918-'29 | 5 | 6.50 | 6.00 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½ | 6.20 | 5.40 |
| Erie Railroad | 1918-'27 | 4½@5 | 6.80 | 6.00 |
| Illinois Central | 1918-'28 | 4½@5 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Louis. & Nash | 1918-'23 | 5 | 5.80 | 5.00 |
| Michigan Central | 1918-'30 | 5 | 6.00 | 5.50 |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 1918-'23 | 5 | 6.90 | 6.00 |
| Missouri Pacific | 1918-'22 | 5 | 6.90 | 6.00 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.75 | 6.00 |
| N. Y. Central | 1918-'32 | 4½@5 | 6.25 | 5.75 |
| Norf. & West. | 1918-'24 | 4½ | 5.65 | 5.00 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1918-'28 | 4½@6 | 6.80 | 6.00 |
| Pa. Gen. Freight | 1918-'23 | 4 @4½ | 5.65 | 5.00 |
| St. Louis S. W. | 1918-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.80 | 6.00 |
| Seaboard A. L. | 1918-'26 | 5 @6 | 6.80 | 6.50 |
| Southern Pacific | 1918-'26 | 4½ | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Southern Ry. | 1918-'24 | 4½@5 | 6.75 | 6.00 |

## MARKET AVERAGES.

### STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads | 57.65 | 57.32 | 57.52 | + .03 |
| 25 industrials | 73.31 | 72.29 | 73.01 | — .09 |
| 50 stocks | 65.48 | 64.80 | 65.26 | — .03 |

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 18 | 65.48 | 64.80 | 65.26 | — .03 |
| Jan. 17 | 65.99 | 64.69 | 65.29 | — .11 |
| Jan. 16 | 65.47 | 64.66 | 65.40 | + .78 |
| Jan. 15 | 64.95 | 64.12 | 64.62 | — .14 |
| Jan. 14 | 65.88 | 64.69 | 64.76 | — .96 |
| Jan. 12 | 66.01 | 65.49 | 65.72 | — .47 |
| Jan. 11 | 66.80 | 66.09 | 66.19 | — .68 |

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| Jan. | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1918 | 68.37 | Jan. 3 | 64.12 | Jan. 15 | 65.26 |
| 1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 84.71 | Jan. 31 | 85.21 |
| 1916 | 91.43 | Jan. 3 | 84.47 | Jan. 31 | 85.17 |
| 1915 | 64.68 | Jan. 22 | 60.07 | Jan. 2 | 62.27 |
| 1914 | 73.30 | Jan. 31 | 67.50 | Jan. 3 | 79.97 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 75.00 | Jan. 17 | 77.22 |
| 1912 | 78.68 | Jan. 3 | 75.66 | Jan. 31 | 76.62 |
| 1911 | 81.10 | Jan. 31 | 77.37 | Jan. 3 | 80.99 |

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1918 | 68.37 | Jan. 3 | 64.12 | Jan. 15 | 65.26 |
| †1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 85.99 | Jan. 11 | 87.14 |
| Full Years. | | | | | |
| 1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 57.43 | Dec. 20 | 65.88 |
| 1916 | 101.51 | Nov. 20 | 80.91 | Apr. 22 | 88.22 |
| 1915 | 94.13 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 | 91.50 |
| 1914 | 73.80 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 | 60.20 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 | 68.06 |
| 1912 | 85.82 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 | 78.20 |
| 1911 | 84.41 | June 26 | 69.57 | Sep. 25 | 77.60 |

### BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 18 | 76.81 | +.03 | Jan. 10 | 76.98 | |
| Jan. 17 | 76.78 | —.03 | Jan. 9 | 76.98 | +.18 |
| Jan. 16 | 76.81 | +.01 | Jan. 8 | 76.80 | —.14 |
| Jan. 15 | 76.80 | —.22 | Jan. 7 | 76.94 | —.14 |
| Jan. 14 | 77.02 | —.11 | Jan. 5 | 77.08 | —.08 |
| Jan. 12 | 77.13 | —.03 | Jan. 4 | 77.16 | —.10 |
| Jan. 11 | 77.16 | +.18 | Jan. 3 | 77.26 | +.14 |

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

| | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1918 | 77.26 | Jan. 3 | 76.78 | Jan. 17 | 76.81 |
| †1917 | 89.47 | Jan. 18 | 88.63 | Jan. 2 | 89.42 |
| Full Years. | | | | | |
| 1917 | 89.48 | Jan. 20 | 74.24 | Dec. 20 | 76.80 |
| 1916 | 89.18 | Nov. 27 | 86.19 | Apr. 23 | 88.64 |
| 1915 | 87.62 | Mar. 24 | 81.52 | Jan. 2 | 86.67 |
| 1914 | 89.42 | Feb. 4 | 81.42 | Dec. 2 | 81.96 |
| 1913 | 92.81 | Jan. 10 | 83.45 | Dec. 18 | 86.84 |

*To date. †To corresponding date.

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

**Respond to Certificate Offering.**

Yesterday's announcement of an offering of $400,000,000 of 4 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, maturing April 22 and available for payment for installments on the Third Liberty Loan, met with an immediate response from the banks and trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank reported that it had received a large number of applications. The certificates will be dated Tuesday, Jan. 22, and payments may be made on or after that date, but before Jan. 29. There are now outstanding approximately $1,000,000,000 of 4 per cent. certificates which mature on June 25, and, while the banks are not particularly keen about increasing their holdings of that maturity, they are favorably disposed toward making investments in the three-months' certificates which fall due on April 22.

⁂

**Russian Rubles at Nine Cents.**

Although exchange on Petrograd is nominally quoted at 13 cents per ruble, there are private bankers and brokers in this city who are selling Russian currency at 9 cents per ruble. The par of exchange is a shade more than 51 cents, and consequently the depreciation in Russian currency now amounts to more than 82 per cent. It was reported yesterday that merchants were buying Russian currency here with the expectation of holding it until after the war and then using it for the payment of goods purchased in Russia. There are others, of course, who have been and are buying Russian rubles as a speculation. One concern is offering to purchase coupons of Imperial Russian Government's internal bonds which matured last August.

⁂

**Canadian Exchange Record.**

Montreal exchange on New York has made a sharp about-face movement since the middle of November. The current premium of about $13.125 per $1,000 draft on New York at the Canadian centre establishes a record for the Montreal market. Two months ago New York exchange stood at a heavy discount at Montreal, at a time when Canadian bank balances had become large here due to the sale of grain bills against Canadian wheat sent to Europe. The movement from a discount level back to par was accomplished quickly after the Federal Reserve Board made possible the shipment of $25,000,000 gold to Canada to correct the exchange rate. Only about $1,000,000 was ever sent out, as far as available records go, but the availability of the gold had an automatic effect on banking operations. Of late Canadian balances had been drawn down by purchases of steel and other supplies in the United States for use in making war materials, and the drift of funds is from Montreal to New York.

⁂

**The Coal Order and Shipping.**

Most shipping men agree that the coal order may do them more good in enabling them to get even a temporary surplus of labor for clearing up the piers than in the matter of assuring coal supplies. In the last three days, in fact, just before the closing order went into effect, things were so much better than they had been that shipping men were encouraged to believe they were already past the worst of it in respect to getting coal. But the delay, which had already set them back two or three weeks on their schedules, had so clogged the piers that their already short labor supply has been nearly snowed under. If the Longshoremen's Union, which has been patriotic in the past, sees the situation from a broad point of view, they hope to have no trouble in bringing down workmen whose factories have shut down for a few days and making them useful, as, even though these men are not skilled stevedores, they are probably fairly intelligent and at least muscular.

⁂

**Pooling Locomotives.**

The Street interpreted the news from Washington that Mr. McAdoo had directed that the output of locomotive works be practically pooled for the benefit of all roads as another constructive step in centralized operation of the carriers. The New York Central recently ordered several hundred locomotives from the Lima works, filling up the company with orders which will occupy it for some time ahead. Under the old régime the buyer naturally would have the first call on these locomotives, and while the manufacturer was busy with the orders of one carrier the orders of other railroads would have to wait. This is an illustration of what may have caused Mr. McAdoo to act. The pooling proposal will enable the Railroad Director General and his assistants to distribute the locomotives to lines where they are most needed as fast as they are completed.

⁂

**Mixed Market Ideas.**

Stock market opinion has been worse mixed since the Fuel Administrator's ruling was made than at any time in many months. From the point of view of prospective earnings, the partisans of the downward side have a good argument why prices should sell off, for it would seem that the lost days' output could hardly be made up in case of numerous corporations. But stocks have not gone down very far, and some have displayed a remarkable resiliency. There are owners of stocks who look upon the suspension order for the industries as a development similar to a strike, the effect of which may be only a temporary disadvantage, and so they have not been scared into selling out. At the same time, the presence of an old short interest is believed to have helped to stabilize quotations.

⁂

**Diversified Views on Closing.**

All shades of opinion can always be found in Wall Street on any subject, and the Monday closing proposition is no exception. Different bankers look on questions of vital moment from different points of view, and some admit that they frequently cannot refrain viewing matters from an extremely selfish angle. Thus one bank President remarked yesterday that for the present he favored keeping the banks open on coalless Mondays, but that as soon as the snow was cleared off the green he would support the proposal of having two Sundays a week, which could profitably be devoted to golf.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 31 to shareholders of record Jan. 26.

The Maryland Coal Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable on Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Ernest R. Tiefenthal, Joseph C. Mayer, and Frederick Richter have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange. The following seats have been posted for transfer: Austin J. Feuchtwanger to August Neddermeyer; Frederick W. Von Frantzius (deceased) to Harcourt N. Trimble.

Stephen J. Leonard has been elected a Director of the Central Foundry Company in place of W. L. Kluttz, resigned.

The Cuba Railroad Company has declared a scrip dividend of 3 per cent., payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26, and redeemable on Feb. 1, 1921, or earlier, at the option of the company, with 6 per cent. interest, payable annually on Feb. 1 of each year until time appointed for payment.

The Texas Company announces that definitive stock certificates will be ready for delivery in exchange for temporary subscription certificates today.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Ohio Cities Gas Company $1,750,000 additional common stock.

John Williams has been elected Vice President of the Irving Trust Company. He was formerly Secretary and Treasurer, and has been succeeded in these offices by George F. Gentes, formerly Assistant Cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank. C. E. Du Fresne and William Feick have been elected Assistant Secretaries of the trust company.

Louchheim, Minton & Co., are distributing the 1918 edition of their "Trader's Companion," which contains data about stocks listed on the Stock Exchange.

W. W. Crawford, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Birmingham, Ala., and J. W. McQueen have been elected Directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company to fill vacancies.

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1918.

| | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | $3,624,000 | $5,200,000 | $4,078,000 |
| Year to date | 62,985,000 | 86,318,800 | 84,296,500 |

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$140000....... 98.50
3000....... 98.52
105000....... 98.48
35000....... 98.50
1000....... 98.48
9000....... 98.50
30000....... 98.48
5000....... 98.50
38000....... 98.48
2000 c....... 98.60
3000....... 98.48
56000....... 98.50
3000....... 98.52
22000....... 98.50
22000....... 98.52
2000....... 98.54
5000....... 98.50
1000....... 98.52
11000....... 98.50
5000....... 98.52
97000....... 98.50
4000....... 98.54
54000....... 98.50
8000....... 98.52
20000....... 98.54
1000....... 98.52
$704000

US Liberty 1st cv 4s
$1000....... 97.02
1000....... 97.06
8000....... 97.04
500....... 97.20
500....... 97.20
500....... 97.20
500....... 97.20
500....... 97.20
6000....... 97.02
27000....... 97
6000....... 96.96
1000....... 97
5000....... 96.80
$52300

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$2000....... 96.18
7000....... 96.20
64000....... 96.18
4000....... 96.20
25000....... 96.16
60000....... 96.18
77000....... 96.16
25000....... 96.20
10000....... 96.22
5000....... 96.20
1000....... 96.22
6000....... 96.20
48000....... 96.18
5000....... 96.16
10000....... 96.18
8000....... 96.16
15000....... 96.18
27000....... 96.16
500 c....... 96.40
38000....... 96.18
81000....... 96.16
10000....... 96.18
10000....... 96.16
1000....... 96.18
20000....... 96.16
89000....... 96.14
26000....... 96.16
15000....... 96.14
3000....... 96.16
2000....... 96.14
52000....... 96.12
8000....... 96.16
3000....... 96.14
62000....... 96.16
40000....... 96.14
83000....... 96.12
1000....... 96.14
1000....... 96.12
7000....... 96.10
5000....... 96.12
5000....... 96.14
5000....... 96.12
10000....... 96.10
15000....... 96.12
30000....... 96.10
$923500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
2..... 96¾
15..... 96
1..... 96⅛
10..... 96
Anglo-Fr 5s
¼..... 89¼
4..... 89
1..... 88⅞
7..... 89
23..... 88⅞
¼..... 89⅜
35..... 89
2..... 88⅞
34..... 89
10..... 89¼
10..... 89¼
12..... 89⅛
46..... 89
8 lots
¼..... 89⅛
2½..... 89
2..... 89⅛
3..... 89
2½..... 89⅛
5..... 88⅞
2..... 89
1..... 89⅛
CityofBord6s
14..... 85¾
5..... 85⅛
5..... 85¼
5..... 85⅜
CityofLyons6s
4..... 85⅜
CityofMars6s
2..... 85⅜
5..... 85½
CityofParis6s
2..... 84½
DomofCan5s, 1921
1..... 95¾
1931
3..... 93
French Govt temp 5½s
3..... 96⅜
5..... 96½
1..... 96⅜
37..... 96¼
8..... 96⅜
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
5..... 91¼
2dSer.German stamp
1..... 80⅜
10..... 80⅜
5..... 80
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
1..... 98¼
7..... 98¼
10..... 98⅛
5½s, 1918
5 c..... 99½
5½s, 1919
8..... 96¼
10..... 96⅜
65..... 96½
5½s,1919,new
2..... 98⅜
18..... 98⅞
3..... 98½
6..... 98⅞
5½s, 1921
1..... 93¼
5..... 93⅜
4..... 93½
10..... 93⅜
30..... 93¼
22..... 96⅝
10..... 93½
5..... 93⅜
N Y City 4s, 1955, reg
1..... 86
4s, 1957
4..... 86⅜
4½s, 1960
2..... 90¼
4½s,Nov,1957
1..... 95¾
4½s, 1965
1..... 96
10..... 96⅛
deb 5s
1..... 91¼
Am S & R temp1st5s
4..... 87¾
AmT&Tcol4s
1..... 82½
2..... 82⅜
col tr 5s
1..... 91½
1..... 92
Am Thread 4s
5..... 96⅛
Armour&Co 4½s
3..... 84½
A,T&SFgen4s
1..... 83⅝
2..... 83½
½..... 84½
AtlCLine1st4s
1..... 82½
Lo&Ncol4s
5..... 70⅜
Balt & O pr lien 3½s
11..... 88
gold 4s
5..... 78
2..... 77½
conv 4½s
5..... 78¼
1..... 78½
1..... 78
ref 5s
1..... 80⅜
Beth Stl 1st & ref 5s
3..... 87
BRT5s,1918
1..... 96⅜
Ches&Ogen4½s
2..... 72
conv 4½s
3..... 66
conv 5s
2..... 76
6..... 76¼
3..... 77
C,B&Qygen4s
1..... 83
joint 4s
'16..... 92⅞
15..... 92⅝
ChicGtW4s
1..... 58
Chic,M&StP cv 4½s
2..... 73¼
cv5s, SerB
1..... 79
Ch&NWgen4s
9..... 84
C,RI&PRy ref 4s
4..... 65¼
8..... 65½
6..... 65
Chile Cop 7s
10..... 103⅜
2..... 103
6s, rcts,ptpd
5..... 74½
4..... 74⅞
ColMid1st4s
24..... 7½
Col&Soref& ext 4½s
1..... 67⅞
12..... 67½
1..... 67⅛
1..... 67
ConGascv6s
1..... 100¼
9..... 100
Del&Hudcv5s
1..... 89
5..... 88½
Den&RGcv4s
2..... 62
2..... 63
1st & ref 5s
4..... 50⅜
DetURycv4½s
1..... 69
DulSS&Atl5s
2..... 82
Erie1stgen4s
2..... 50
150..... 49½
1..... 50
cv4s, SerA
2..... 43
GHar&SA,M &P2dext5s
1..... 96⅜
Gulf&Sh I 5s
2..... 81
Hud&Man1st &ref5s,SerA
9..... 50¼
1..... 50½
IRT1st&ref5s
1..... 80⅞
6..... 81
5..... 80⅞
Int Mer Mar s f 6s
10..... 94⅜
50..... 94¼
11..... 94
5..... 93⅜
20..... 93½
1..... 93⅜
5..... 93⅜
10..... 93½
10..... 93¼
13..... 93½
15..... 93⅞
25..... 94
12..... 94¼
12..... 94⅛
8..... 94⅜
5..... 94⅜
45..... 94⅞
2..... 95
12..... 94⅜
62..... 94⅞
10..... 94¾
38..... 94½
10..... 94⅜
3..... 94½
15..... 93⅞
Ia Cen 1st5s
8..... 79
1..... 78⅞
Knoxv & O 1st 6s
1..... 100
L,E&Wn1st5s
6..... 78
L,S&MSo4s, 1931
1..... 84
4..... 84¼
La&Ark1st5s
2..... 87¼
Midvale Stl col tr 5s
6..... 81⅜
Mo Pac 1st &ref5s,1926
7..... 90
gen 4s
1..... 56½
1..... 56⅜
6..... 56⅛
3..... 56⅜
12..... 56⅛
2..... 56⅜
5s10f..... 56¼
5..... 56⅜
11..... 56½
Morris & Es 1st&ref3½s
4..... 73½
NYCendeb6s
2..... 93¼
3..... 93
9..... 92⅞
L S col 3½s
1..... 61
N Y Tel 4½s
4..... 86¼
Nor&Wn,Poc C & C 4s
2..... 85
No Pac 4s
2..... 83½
11..... 84
½..... 84¼
½..... 84⅛
Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s
2..... 82¼
6..... 83
Oreg-WashRR &Nv1st&ref4s
5..... 71
1..... 73
PRRgen4½s
5..... 91
6..... 91½
PeoG&CofChi con 6s
1..... 98½
ref 5s
2..... 80
PereMar1st5s
5..... 80
1st 4s
1..... 63
PubServCorp sink fund 5s
3..... 75¼
StL&SFprln 4s, Ser A
3..... 56
3..... 55⅞
19..... 56
1..... 56⅜
1..... 56
1..... 56½
5..... 56⅞
prin5s,SerB
6..... 67
5..... 66⅜
10..... 67
1..... 67½
adjust 6s
29..... 60
1..... 60½
income 6s
9..... 46
SinclairO&R 1stsf7s,w war
2..... 88⅜
3..... 88¼
7..... 88½
10..... 88¼
So Pac col 4s
50..... 73⅜
conv 5s
14..... 75½
conv 5s
11..... 86½
3..... 86⅝
2..... 86⅜
39..... 86⅜
So Ry 1st 5s
1..... 91⅞
gen 4s
14..... 59⅝
5..... 59½
M&Ocol 4s
3..... 68
Mem div 5s
1..... 87
TexCodeb6s
2..... 99½
6..... 99⅝
Tex&Pac1st5s
2..... 83
Un Pac 1st 4s
6..... 88
conv 4s
2..... 84
1st & ref 4s
2..... 76¼
1..... 76
USRubber1st & ref 5s
7..... 77½
2..... 77⅜
1..... 77⅞
USSm,Ref&M conv6%notes
5..... 94
USSteelCorp sink fund 5s
2..... 98½
16..... 99
7..... 98⅞
Va-CarC1st5s
1..... 91⅜
conv deb 6s
4..... 95
VirgnRy1st5s
3..... 92
1..... 92⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
1..... 85
West Elec 5s
2..... 96
1..... 95
West Md 4s
6..... 58½
West Pac 5s
1..... 83
1..... 82½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1..... 95¼

# BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r, 1930 | 96½ | 97½ |
| 2s, c, 1930 | 96½ | .. |
| 3s, r, 1918 | 99 | .. |
| 3s, c, 1918 | 99 | 99½ |
| 3s, r, 1946 | 80 | .. |
| 3s, c, 1946 | 80 | .. |
| 4s, r, 1925 | 104⅝ | 105½ |
| 4s, c, 1925 | 104⅝ | 105½ |
| Pan 2s, r, 1936 | 96 | .. |
| Pan 2s, r, 1938 | 96 | .. |
| Pan 3s, r, 1961 | 80 | .. |
| Pan 3s, c, 1961 | 80 | .. |

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex. | 75 | 85 |
| Ad Rumely | 11 | 12 |
| Do pf. | 25½ | 26½ |
| Allis-Ch M pf. | 72¼ | 74½ |
| Am Ag Ch pf. | 89 | 91 |
| Am B N | 28 | 34½ |
| Do pf. | 42 | 45 |
| Am B Sug | 73⅝ | 74½ |
| Do pf. | 80 | 86 |
| Am B S & Fdy | .. | 98 |
| Do pf. | 151 | 175 |
| Am C pf. | 89 | 90 |
| Am C & F pf. | 106 | .. |
| Am Cit pf. | .. | 20 |
| Am Coal | 42 | .. |
| Am Cot Oil pf. | 71 | 81 |
| Am Exp | 80 | 90 |
| Am H & L | 11⅝ | 12 |
| Do pf. | 51 | 53 |
| Am Int | 53 | 55⅜ |
| Am Ice | 10¼ | 12½ |
| Do pf. | 37⅝ | 41 |
| Am Lo pf. | 95 | 97 |
| Am Malt | 9 | 10 |
| Do 1st pf. | 53½ | 57 |
| Am Snuff | 80 | 95 |
| Do pf. | 85 | 100 |
| Am St Fds | 59 | 60 |
| Am Shipb | 82⅜ | 94½ |
| Do pf. | .. | 92½ |
| Am Su Tob pf. | 86 | 88½ |
| Am T & C | 50 | 60 |
| Am Tob pf | 95 | 97½ |
| Am Wool | 46 | 47 |
| Do pf. | 92¼ | 94 |
| Am Z pf. | 41 | 45 |
| Assets R | ⅞ | 1⅜ |
| Asso D G | 10 | 15 |
| Do 1st pf | .. | 54 |
| Do 2d pf. | 36 | 54⅛ |
| Assoc Oil | 57 | 58 |
| A, T & S F pf. | 81 | 82 |
| A, B & A. | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Atl C L | 99 | 91 |
| A, G & W I pf. | 57 | 59 |
| B & O pf, ex div | 54 | 56 |
| Barrett Co pf. | 100¼ | .. |
| Batop M | ⅞ | 1 |
| B'ch Cr'k | .. | 80 |
| Beth S pf. | 90½ | 92 |
| B R T | 41 | 41¾ |
| B U Gas | 75 | 90 |
| Brown Sh | 60 | 68 |
| Do pf, ex div | 93 | 100 |
| Bruns Ter | 6 | 7½ |
| B, R & P | 80 | 90 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 110 |
| Burns Bros pf. | 106 | 110 |
| Bush Term | .. | 97 |
| Butte & S | 18 | 18½ |
| But'k Co | 10½ | 16 |
| Cal Pack | 37½ | 39 |
| Cal & Ar | 64 | 65 |
| Can So | .. | 54 |
| C, C & O | .. | 26 |
| Do pf. | .. | 30 |
| C C & C | .. | 60 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Case (J I) pf. | 77 | 79 |
| Cent Fdy | 32 | 35 |
| Do pf. | 41½ | 46 |
| Cent L pf. | 102⅞ | 105 |
| C R R of N J | 200 | 235 |
| C & S A T | 101 | 105 |
| Cerro de P | 30½ | 31 |
| Chand Mot | 72 | 73 |
| Chi & Alt | 8 | 10¼ |
| Do pf. | .. | 25 |
| C & E Ill pf. | .. | 5 |
| Chi Gt W | 6 | 7½ |
| Do pf. | 19½ | 20½ |
| C & N W pf. | 120 | 130 |
| Chi, St P, M & Om | 70 | 80 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 130 |
| C, C, C & St L | 26 | 29½ |
| Do pf. | .. | 72 |
| Cl & Pitts | .. | 83⅜ |
| Clu-Peab | 49½ | 50½ |
| Do pf. | 95 | 104 |
| Col Fuel | 35¼ | 35⅞ |
| Col & So | 18 | 21 |
| Do 1st pf. | 45 | 50 |
| Do 2d pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Comp T R | 30 | 33 |
| Cons Gas | 86¼ | 88¼ |
| Con G, E | 94½ | 98 |
| C I C M | 7½ | 10 |
| Cont Can | 81 | 85 |
| Do pf. | 97 | 110 |
| Cont Ins | 45 | 50 |
| Corn P R pf. | 90¼ | 90¾ |
| Crex Carp | 38 | 45 |
| Crip C C | 20 | 30 |
| Do pf. | 20 | 30 |
| Cruc S pf. | 82 | 90 |
| C-Am Sug | 147 | 160 |
| Do pf. | 94 | 100 |
| D & Co pf. | 95 | 97 |
| Del & H | 106¾ | 108 |
| D, L & W | 175 | 185 |
| Det U Ry | .. | 90 |
| Dia Match | 102 | 110 |
| D, S S & A | 2½ | 3 |
| Do pf. | 5½ | 7 |
| Elec S B | 49 | 53 |
| Elk H Coal | 21½ | 24 |
| Do pf. | .. | 42 |
| Erie 2d pf. | 17 | 19 |
| Erie & P | .. | 70 |
| F M & S | 8¼ | 13 |
| Do pf. | 30 | 35 |
| Fisher Bdy | 24 | 34 |
| Do pf. | 73 | 80 |
| Gen Chem | 170 | 175 |
| Gen Cig pf. | 90 | 100 |
| Gen Mot pf, ex div | 81 | 82⅝ |
| G'drich pf. | 94 | 98 |
| Gulf S S | 84 | 89 |
| Do 1st pf | 98 | .. |
| G, M & N | 9 | 13 |
| Do pf. | 28 | 43 |
| Hartman | 43 | 46 |
| Homestake, ex div | 81½ | 90 |
| Interb-C | 7½ | 8 |
| Do pf. | 44½ | 46 |
| Int Agric | 11¾ | 12½ |
| Do pf. | 40 | 42¾ |
| Int N pf. | 90½ | 98 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| I H, N J, pf. | 106½ | 110 |
| Int H Cor pf. | 95 | .. |
| Int Pa pf. | 75 | 95 |
| Do pf, sta | 59 | 63 |
| Int Salt | 54½ | 60 |
| Iowa Cent | 2 | 6 |
| Isl C Coal | .. | 75 |
| Jewel Tea | 34 | 39 |
| Do pf. | 94 | 100 |
| K C, Ft S & M pf. | .. | 68 |
| Kan C So pf. | 47½ | 50 |
| Kelly S T | 42 | 45 |
| Do pf. | 75 | 79 |
| Kelsey Wh pf. | 81 | 88½ |
| K & D M | 2 | 7 |
| Do pf. | .. | 50 |
| K'gs Co El L & P | 92½ | 95 |
| Kress (SH) | 47 | 50 |
| Do pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Lack Steel | 75 | 75½ |
| Lacl Gas | 80 | 90 |
| L E & W | 8¾ | 10½ |
| Do pf. | 17 | 25 |
| L R & T | 14 | 14½ |
| Ligg & M | 170 | 195 |
| Do pf. | 100⅛ | 103 |
| L-W Bisc | 17 | 19⅛ |
| Do 1st pf | 80 | 84 |
| Do 2d pf | 50 | 64 |
| Lorill'd Co | 170 | 185 |
| Do pf. | 98 | .. |
| Louis & N | 113 | 116 |
| M'kay Cos | 72½ | 75 |
| Do pf. | 57 | 59 |
| Man B'ch | ½ | 2⅛ |
| Man Elev | 95 | 100 |
| Max M 1st pf. | 57 | 58½ |
| M Dep Sts | 46 | 50 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 111 |
| Mich Cent | .. | 109 |
| M & St L | 8½ | 9½ |
| M, St P & S S M | 82 | 85 |
| Do pf. | 101 | 110 |
| Do l l | 55 | 70 |
| M, K & T pf. | 8½ | 9 |
| Mon P pf. | 98 | .. |
| Mor & Es | .. | 80 |
| N, C & St L | 110 | 120 |
| Nat B pf. | 105 | 130 |
| N C & S | 57⅜ | 68 |
| Do pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Nat En pf. | 93 | 98 |
| Nat L pf. | 99 | 103 |
| Nat Rys of M 1st pf. | .. | 21 |
| N O, T & Mex | 18 | 20 |
| N Y A B | 117 | 120 |
| N Y, C & St L | 14 | 18½ |
| Do 1st pf | 48 | 67 |
| Do 2d pf. | 42 | 46 |
| N Y Dock | 15½ | 19 |
| Do pf. | 37 | 46 |
| N Y, L & West | .. | 123 |
| N Y, N H & H | 28⅝ | 30 |
| N Y, O & West | 18 | 20 |
| Norf So | 20 | 24 |
| Norf & W | 103½ | 104 |
| Do pf. | 77 | 85 |
| North Am | 43 | 44 |
| N W Tel | .. | 60 |
| Nova Sc S | 66 | 69 |
| Owens B M | 60 | 69 |
| Do pf. | 105 | .. |
| Pac Coast | 40 | 45 |
| Do 1st pf | 68 | 90 |
| Do 2d pf. | 58 | 80 |
| Pac Mail | 23¼ | 24½ |
| Do pf. | 97 | 120 |
| Peo & E | 4 | 7 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| P T & T | 15 | 19 |
| Do pf. | .. | 96 |
| Pere M pr pf. | 50 | 55 |
| Do pf. | 28 | 37 |
| Pett-M pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Phila Co | 25½ | 27 |
| Pierce-Ar | 31 | 35 |
| Do pf. | 87 | 90½ |
| P, C, C & St L | 50 | 65 |
| Pitts S pf. | 80 | 82 |
| P, Ft W & C | .. | 159½ |
| Pond C C | 18 | 19 |
| Pr Stl Car | 60 | 61½ |
| Do pf. | 94 | 98 |
| P S, N J | 99 | 109 |
| Ry Stl Spr pf. | 91 | 98 |
| R'dg 1st pf. | 35 | 40 |
| Do 2d pf. | 36 | 42 |
| St L S F | 10 | 11 |
| Do pf. | 20 | 28 |
| St L S W | .. | 25 |
| Do pf. | .. | 40 |
| Savage A | 55 | 60 |
| Seab A L | 7½ | 8 |
| Sears-R pf. | 114 | 120 |
| Shat Ariz | 16½ | 17 |
| S-S S & I | 38 | 41 |
| So P R S | 150 | 160 |
| Do pf. | 103 | 112 |
| St'd Mill | 82⅛ | 90 |
| Do pf. | 80 | 83 |
| Stewart W | .. | 51 |
| Studeb Co pf. | 91 | 97 |
| Sup Stl 1st pf. | 93 | 98½ |
| Tex Pac | 13 | 16 |
| T P L Tr | 125 | 168 |
| Third Av | 16 | 19 |
| Tob P pf. | 90 | 95 |
| T. St L & West | 2 | 10 |
| Do ctfs | .. | 7 |
| Do pf. | 5 | 11 |
| Do pf c | 8 | 14 |
| Tran & W | 35¼ | 41½ |
| T C R T | 62 | 67 |
| Do pf. | .. | 125 |
| Und Type | 96 | 99 |
| Do pf. | 108¾ | 112 |
| U B & P | 65 | 73 |
| Un Pac pf. | 69½ | 71½ |
| Un Cig Sts pf. | 102 | 115 |
| Un Drug | 68 | 70 |
| Do 2d pf. | 72 | 79 |
| Un P'bord | 13½ | 18 |
| U Rys Inv pf. | 12 | 14 |
| U S C I P | 11½ | 12½ |
| Do pf. | 43 | 47¾ |
| U S Exp | 15 | 17½ |
| U S Ind A pf. | 93 | 97 |
| U S R & I | 11 | 13 |
| U S Rub | 51¼ | 53 |
| U S Sm pf. | 43⅝ | 44⅞ |
| Utah Secur | 11⅝ | 12 |
| Va-Car Ch | 36¼ | 37 |
| Do pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Va I, C & Coke | 52 | 54 |
| Wabash | 7¾ | 8 |
| Do pf, B | 21½ | 22 |
| W F Exp | 81 | 85 |
| W Md 2d pf. | 20 | 30 |
| W E & M 1st pf. | 55 | 65 |
| W & L E pf. | 18 | 20 |
| White Mtr | 38½ | 39¼ |
| W-Over pf. | 76 | 78¼ |
| W & Co pf. | 93 | 100 |
| Wis Cent | 36 | 40 |
| W'w'th (F W) | 112 | 118 |
| Do pf. | 114 | 121 |
| Wor Pump pf, A | 86½ | 88 |

## THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

More than ever, business is dominated by the extraordinary developments of the war period, and the enforced restriction of activities over a wide area results from a fuel situation which has had no parallel. While the entire country is not subject to the executive order designed to relieve the shortage of available supplies of coal, many important industrial and distributing centres, and large numbers of wage earners, are affected, and conditions everywhere will of necessity be influenced by the temporary suspension or curtailment of work east of the Mississippi River.

Owing mainly to the continued contraction at New York, but also to the fact that comparison is now being made with a period when bank clearings were extremely heavy, exchanges this week show a moderate falling off from a year ago, the total amounting to $5,320,558,903, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. Compared with this week in 1916, however, there is a gain of 34.1 per cent. and there is also very pronounced expansion over the same week in all earlier years.

Bradstreet's says:

Under the circumstances it is obvious that the week has been marked by considerable unsettlement, but after the first shock it is quite generally recognized that the Fuel Administrator's order, while drastic, was imperatively necessary, and the general tendency is one of patriotic obedience to the mandates of the order. In fact, local administrators at many of the larger industrial centres, knowing full well that numerous plants had been compelled to close down for want of fuel, had already adopted expedients to conserve supplies, the iron and steel industry having been particularly beset.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "TRANSPORTATION," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars ($187,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the Steamer "TRANSPORTATION," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 187, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "COASTWISE," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "COASTWISE," dated June 20, 1910 the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 188, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Central New York Gas and Electric Co.**

Notice is hereby given that Roland L. Taylor and Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustees under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Central New York Gas and Electric Company, dated March 15, 1911, securing the First Mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company, have the sum of $6,779.03 to be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund under the provisions of Article Third, Section K, of said Mortgage, and that sealed proposals will be received at the office of said **Philadelphia Trust Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, up to 3 o'clock P. M., on February 11, 1918,** for the sale to said Trustees at the lowest prices, not exceeding 105 per cent. of the par value thereof, with accrued interest, at which said bonds shall be offered for delivery on February 16, 1918, of a sufficient number of the said bonds to exhaust the said sum of $6,779.03. All proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of Central New York Gas and Electric Company," and should designate the denominations of bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY G. BRENGLE, Treasurer.
Dated, Philadelphia, January 12, 1918.

**Southern Pacific Railroad Company**
**First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

# ASK WAR DIRECTION OF SECURITY ISSUES

## Investment Bankers Favor the Creation of Semi-Official Board to Have Control.

## BUSINESS CURTAILMENT BIG

### Figures Show Little Retrenchment Thus Far by States and Municipalities.

The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, at its quarterly meeting held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, formally approved a report of a special committee which had been studying the question of the supervision of capital issues of securities for the period of the war. The special committee, which was appointed at the October convention of the association, consisted of Allen B. Forbes, New York, Chairman; William R. Compton, St. Louis, M. P. Hallowell, Boston; H. C. McEldowney, Pittsburgh, and H. L. Stuart, Chicago.

The committee's report, which is an exhaustive discussion of war financing, with passing attention to European experience, concludes by suggesting that a semi-official board be created and charged with supervision of the issuance of corporate, State and municipal securities for the duration of the war and the period immediately following its conclusion. Copies of the committee's report were forwarded to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

After surveying war financing in England, France, and Germany, the report proceeds:

"Our situation is different. The United States, financially speaking, is called upon to be self-containing and self-sustaining from the start. Our own people must take a practically continuous issuance of Federal Government securities. In addition we must finance such corporate, State, and municipal needs as are essential. This, then, seems clearly to require the handling of the situation on a broader basis than has been necessary in England.

"The data following, taken from sources believed to be reliable, indicate the amount of financing in the United States for the years 1916 and 1917. Totals are also given for the last three-quarters of each year, approximately including the time since our entry into the war. Foreign Government issues are excluded:

CORPORATE DATA.

| RAILROADS. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 months | $368,800,000 | $440,800,000 |
| 9 months, (April-Dec.) | 192,500,000 | 157,900,000 |
| INDUSTRIALS. | | |
| 12 months | 951,400,000 | 728,500,000 |
| 9 months, (April-Dec.) | 655,000,000 | 457,000,000 |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES. | | |
| 12 months | 541,200,000 | 406,800,000 |
| 9 months, (April-Dec.) | 400,400,000 | 218,600,000 |
| TOTAL CORPORATE FINANCING. | | |
| 12 months | 1,861,000,000 | 1,576,300,000 |
| 9 months, (April-Dec.) | 1,248,100,000 | 833,600,000 |
| STATE AND MUNICIPAL DATA. (Permanent Loans.) | | |
| 12 months | 497,400,000 | 475,800,000 |
| 9 months, (April-Dec.) | 370,900,000 | 371,600,000 |

"The foregoing figures indicate the extent of the decline in corporate financing since the United States' entry into the war; and of the amount of financing accomplished during this period, a large part represents the refunding of maturing obligations or financing which would be considered essential under present circumstances.

"This record clearly reflects the strong regulatory power of the securities market upon new flotations. Although the cost of materials and labor has had a restraining influence, the market difficulties have been by all odds the most important factor in the decline of the total amount of these issues during the last three-quarters of the year 1917; and it seems a fair inference that this factor will continue to have its regulatory effect, perhaps as time goes on, to an increasing extent."

The report states that it is apparent that there has been no material decrease in the issuance of State and municipal securities since this country's entrance into the war. In this connection, it was suggested that the President, or Secretary of the Treasury, call the attention of the States and municipalities to the urgency of issuing securities only to meet the most pressing demands.

The report says in regard to the recommendation for a board to supervise the issuance of securities:

"The moving thought in this recommendation is, first, that the financial activities of corporations, States, and municipalities could be better limited and directed by a board than could be accomplished through market conditions alone or through individual or decentralized effort, and, secondly, that there are urgently needed results to be attained through the constructive as well as regulative and restrictive work of such a board.

"It is recommended that the membership of this board consist of two classes, namely, (1) representatives of that department or departments of the Government most directly concerned in the handling of this situation, and, (2) business men and bankers from private life who are experienced in dealing in a comprehensive way with matters of industry and finance—especially in respect to the issuance of securities. The board should be closely associated with the Treasury Department—in particular with the Federal Reserve Board, and appropriate appointments should be made from these quarters. It may prove advisable, on account of the scope of the board's duties as finally determined, to have among its membership a representative of that branch of the Government then in control of war supplies, and also a representative of the Federal agency in charge of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"The board at Washington should be assisted by appropriate local boards appointed with especial reference to geographical considerations. Familiarity with local conditions would be essential to the proper handling of the subject. It is believed that the Federal Reserve Districts would form advantageous subdivisions for this purpose.

"In respect to the powers and duties of the central and local boards, it is the view of this committee that not only the general policy should be directed by the Central Board at Washington, but that sufficient central control should be exercised to see that decisions on applications arising in the various local districts are governed by a uniform policy. Moreover, it might be advisable, or even necessary, in respect to some classes of corporate financing, to have the Central Board decide if the needs of the Government, in connection with war supplies, for instance, would make it advisable to allow the concern in question to do new financing.

"It is believed by this committee to be more consonant with conditions existing in the United States that such a board should act under informal rather than formal statutory authority. Undoubtedly, under an informal plan, the board could more readily meet changing conditions."

# ASKS FOR D. & R. G. RECEIVER

### St. Louis Firm Files $10,000 Claim and Application for Order.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—Stay of execution of judgments for $36,515,000 granted against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad by the Federal Courts of the Southern District of New York and of Colorado, and the appointment of a receiver for that road, are asked in a petition on file in the Federal District Court here today. The petitioner is the Elliot Frog and Switch Company of East St. Louis, Ill., which asserts about $18,000 is due it.

It was admitted yesterday by both parties to the Denver & Rio Grande suit, which recently terminated in affirmation of judgment against the road, on behalf of bondholders in the old Western Pacific Company, for about $38,000,000, that all efforts to reach an amicable settlement in the controversy had so far failed, and that a receivership appeared inevitable.

Some days ago the Equitable Trust Company, trustee for the Western Pacific bondholders, made a proposal to the present owners of the Denver & Rio Grande, which it was hoped might lead to a settlement. However, it has so far met with no favorable reception from the road's Directors. In view of the fact that the road is under Government control, and this precludes any change in the management or operating force without the authority of Director General McAdoo, it appears probable that the court will be called upon to arrange a new type of receivership, which will have to do solely with the accounting for the property, and will not interfere with its operation. The hearing on the application for a receiver has been set for Jan. 24.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

According to a Western statistician there were available Jan. 1 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for export during the balance of the season and for carry-over. It was believed, however, that much of this wheat has already been sold for export, and the Food Administration has recently called the attention of the country to the necessity of more drastic economies in order to provide for an extra 90,000,000 bushels to be shipped to Europe, which must be provided for out of American savings. Reports on the new crop were again very favorable; at least, leading authorities assume that the extensive snow covering will prove highly beneficial.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.97, cost and freight, New York.

## CORN.

The corn market was still in a waiting position, with operators impressed both by the promise of larger receipts and the actually small movement. Under the circumstances there was little to encourage active operations either way, especially as contracts are still selling far below the cash article. Weather conditions in the West were considered favorable for the movement. It was somewhat colder, but little or no precipitation occurred, and railroad conditions were said to be better. The local cash market was firm, with kiln-dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.82 and No. 3 mixed at $1.77, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment from the West, subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1.27⅝ | 1.27½ | 1.27⅝ | 1.27⅝ | .. |
| May | 1.24⅜ | 1.24⅜ | 1.24⅜ | 1.24½ | 1.01¼ |

## OATS.

A slightly easier tone prevailed in the oats market early, owing to predictions of an increased movement. Receipts were readily absorbed, however, and subsequently prices developed strength, closing with net gains of ⅜ to ¾c. The upturn was due largely to pronounced firmness in Winnipeg and to a report that exporters had taken 100,000 bushels at outports. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at 99c to $1, and clipped white at 99c to $1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 79¼ | 78⅝ | .. |
| March | 78⅝ | 77½ | 78⅜ | 77⅝ | .. |
| May | 76⅝ | 75⅞ | 76⅜ | 76 | 58⅝ |

## PROVISIONS.

There was a comparatively quiet market in provisions, and price changes were not important. The undertone was firm, however, and values showed slight gains, reflecting the influence of continued light receipts of live hogs and firmness at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 8,000 head; Kansas City received 10,000 head and Omaha 18,400 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| January | 24.85 | 24.72 | 24.82 | 24.85 | 16.05 |
| May | 25.12 | 25.00 | 25.10 | 25.05 | 16.37 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| January | 24.12 | 24.05 | 24.12 | 24.10 | 15.25 |
| May | 24.55 | 24.45 | 24.55 | 24.50 | 15.60 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| January | 46.75 | 46.60 | 46.75 | 46.55 | 30.70 |
| May | 45.85 | 45.70 | 45.85 | 45.80 | 29.45 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The total volume of business in the market for cottonseed oil consisted of 400 barrels for January delivery. Despite the very light trade, however, the market was again firm, and final quotations were 10 to 15 points net higher. The slow but steady upward trend of values was believed to reflect a strong cash position, and considerable comment has been heard of late over the fact that restrictive operations in contracts have failed to hold prices down. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 20.25 | 20.25 |
| January | 20.50 | 20.50 | 20.30@20.40 | 20.15 |
| February | .. | .. | 20.35 | 20.20 |
| March | .. | .. | 20.35 | 20.20 |
| April | .. | .. | 20.30 | 20.20 |
| May | .. | .. | 20.40 | 20.30 |

## COFFEE.

There was a very much firmer tone to the coffee market yesterday and increased outside interest, which resulted in sharp advances, the market closing 9 to 18 points net higher. At one time leading positions were 16 to 18 points above Thursday's close. A leading feature of strength was the active buying by Western interests, together with the freight situation, which at present seems to be in a very serious position. The local spot market had a firm undertone, but was neglected, prices being quoted at ¼c higher on the basis of 8⅝c for Rio 7s and 10⅝c for Santos 4s. The cables reported no change in Rio and a partial advance of 25 points in futures at Santos. Rio stocks were reduced 21,000 bags and Santos stocks 887,000 bags by Government purchases. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | .. | .. | 7.92@7.97 | 7.84 |
| February | 8.03 | 8.03 | 8.02@8.05 | 7.94 |
| March | 8.30 | 8.17 | 8.26@8.27 | 8.14 |
| April | .. | .. | 8.35@8.37 | 8.24 |
| May | 8.52 | 8.34 | 8.45@8.47 | 8.34 |
| June | .. | .. | 8.55@8.56 | 8.44 |
| July | 8.70 | 8.56 | 8.64@8.65 | 8.54 |
| August | .. | .. | 8.74@8.75 | 8.62 |
| September | 8.89 | 8.71 | 8.83@8.85 | 8.71 |
| October | .. | .. | 8.91@8.92 | 8.78 |
| November | .. | .. | 8.98@8.99 | 8.85 |
| December | 9.09 | 8.90 | 9.05@9.06 | 8.92 |

## SUGAR.

The fact that the receipts of raw sugar at refining ports show substantial increases leads the trade to believe that there will be an improvement in the refined situation very shortly. Of course, the coal shortage is delaying the starting up of some refineries, but it is believed that this will soon be remedied. In the meantime only very urgent orders are being filled at the 7.45c basis. The International Committee has not so far extended the period of purchasing beyond prompt and January positions, and in these positions sugar sales are reported daily at the equivalent of 6.005c duty paid New York; 75,000 bags of Porto Ricos were reported to the committee. President Menocal of Cuba by decree has permitted the distribution of the entire Cuban crop throughout the world by the International Sugar Committee, which works with the administration.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,027 packages. Market very lightly supplied with fresh creamery, scarcely any of the stock that was due here having arrived up to a late hour. Demand is not active and prices are without further change. The Government has made a fixed price of 47c on the best held creamery and stipulates that the rest of the supply shall be sold on that basis. The demand is quite sharp, and anything really desirable that is free to be sold at that figure is picked up quickly. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 53¼@54c; extras, (92 score,) 53c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49@52½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45@48½c; thirds, 42@44c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 55½@56c; extras, 54½@55c; firsts, 50@54c; seconds, 46@49½c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46@46½c; seconds, 43½@45½c; thirds, 41@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 52@52½c; good to prime, 48@51c; common to fair, 41@47c; renovated, extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 41½@43c; lower grades, 39@40½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38½@39c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½@39c; No. 2, 38c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—2,549 cases. Fresh gathered eggs continue extremely scarce and any desirable stocks being absorbed promptly on urgent trade needs at firm prices. Most receivers are willing to sell at about previous quotations. Nearby white eggs cleaning up promptly and firmer. Some further receipts of California whites selling at 72@73c. Storage eggs are unquotable. The natural market is strong and the remaining stock could be sold at high prices except for restrictions placed on the trade by the Food Administration. We hear that some lots recently sold on the general market are being rebated and holders, as a rule, are not inclined to accept the prices that could be obtained because of fear of trouble from the Food Administration. The prices resulting from an accumulation of profits as designated by the Food Administration are a matter of great uncertainty, owing to the indefiniteness of the instructions received. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 70@71c; extra firsts, 69c; firsts, 68c; seconds and poorer, 60@67c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73c; ordinary to good, 70@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@72c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 68@73c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 71@73c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 68@71c; duck eggs, Long Island, per dozen, 68c.

# BANKS ASK APPROVAL TO CONSOLIDATE HERE

### Manhattan Company to Absorb Metropolis and Establish Latter as a Branch.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company at 40 Wall Street, one of the oldest banks in this city, is going to merge with the Bank of the Metropolis, at 31 Union Square, and establish the latter as a branch. The Directors of both institutions have approved of the proposed consolidation, and the approval of the State Superintendent of Banking has been asked. Stockholders of the Bank of the Metropolis will hold a special meeting on Feb. 6 when they will vote on the proposal.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has a capital of $2,050,000, a surplus of $4,500,000, undivided profits of $662,497 and deposits amounting to $92,317,678. The Bank of the Metropolis is capitalized at $1,000,000, has a surplus of $2,353,600, and net demand deposits of about $18,500,000. The plan of merger contemplates the increase of the capital stock of the Bank of the Manhattan Company from 41,000 shares of $50 par value to 50,000 shares of the same par value, making a total of $2,500,000. The Board of Directors of the institution is to be increased from twelve to fourteen members.

Stephen Baker is President of both banks, and the two institutions have three Directors in common; namely, Mr. Baker, Samuel Sloan, who is Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Charles H. Tenney, a merchant. The other Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company are Henry K. McHarg, Frederick G. Bourne of the Singer Manufacturing Company, James Speyer, William Sloane, President of W. & J. Sloane; R. H. Borden of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Walter Jennings, President of the National Fuel Gas Company, and Charles D. Dickey of Brown Brothers & Co.

The affiliations between the two banks have always been very close, and in November, 1911, the Bank of the Manhattan Company interests bought a large block of stock of the Bank of the Metropolis, and Mr. Baker was elected President of the latter institution.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has an interesting history, it having originally been chartered as a water company. President Baker's proudest office decorations are pieces of heavy wooden pipe used for the distribution of water through the city before the civil war.

### 7 Per Cent. on Marconi Preferred.

A cable message received yesterday by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America from London said that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, had declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock from last year's earnings. Further dividends are expected when the full results of 1917 are ascertained by the management.

# UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, registered, 1930 | 96½ | 97¼ | 3s, conversion, 1947 | 84 | 88 |
| 2s, coupon, 1930 | 96½ | 97¼ | 4s, registered, 1925 | 104½ | 105½ |
| 2s, coupon, '38, reg | 96½ | 97¼ | 4s, coupon, 1925 | 104½ | 105½ |
| 3s, registered, 1918 | 99 | 100 | 2s, Panama, '38, coupon | 96 | 97 |
| 3s, coupon, 1918 | 99 | 100 | 3s, Panama, '61, reg | 82 | 86 |
| 3s, registered, 1946 | 84 | 88 | 3s, Panama, '61, coupon | 82 | 86 |
| 3s, coupon, 1946 | 84 | 88 | | | |

# NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s July, 1967 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 3½s Nov., 1954 | .. | 80 | .. |
| 4½s June, 1965 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 3½s May, 1954 | 77 | 79 | .. |
| 4½s Mar., 1963 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 95¾ | 3½s Nov., 1955 | .. | 80 | .. |
| 4½s Nov., 1957 | 96 | 96½ | 96 | The following are quoted on a percentage basis: | | | |
| 4½s May, 1957 | 96 | 96½ | 96 | | | | |
| 4¼s Mar., 1960-80 | 89½ | 90½ | 89½ | 4½s 1918-1928 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4¼s April, 1966 | 89½ | 90¼ | 89½ | 4½s 1924-1931 | 4.90 | 4.60 | 4.90 |
| 4¼s Mar., 1964 | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¾ | 4½s 1921-1928 | 4.90 | 4.60 | 4.90 |
| 4¼s May, 1962 | 89½ | 90¼ | 89½ | 4½s April, 1920 | 4.90 | 4.60 | 4.90 |
| 4¼s Sept., 1960 | 89½ | 90¼ | 89½ | 4½s 1918-1919 | 4.90 | .. | 4.90 |
| 4s May, 1959 | 86½ | 87½ | 86½ | 3½s 1940-1953 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1958 | 86½ | 87½ | 86½ | 3½s 1930-1939 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s May, 1957 | 86½ | 87¼ | 86 | 3½s 1922-1929 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1956 | 84½ | 86 | 84½ | 3½s 1919-1921 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1955 | 84½ | 86 | 84½ | 3s 1940-1953 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1936 | 89 | .. | 89 | 3s 1926-1930 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s May, 1919 | 98½ | .. | 98¼ | 3s 1918-1925 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 5.00 |
| 4s Nov., 1918 | 99 | .. | 99 | | | | |

# CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Opening prices on the Consolidated Exchange reflected irregularity but gradually the list took on heaviness with prices receding. In the afternoon, however, rallying tendencies developed. Rumor that the German Chancellor's speech would be decidedly warlike rather than offer any fresh hopes for nearby peace were among the early market factors. Mexican Petroleum and International Mercantile Marine preferred were special features, the first named showing a strong tone, while the Marine shares were irregular but generally reactionary.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Allis-Chalm. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 40 | N. Y. Cent.. | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 140 | Am. Can... | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 20 | Ry.St'l Spgs. | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 10 | Am. Linseed | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 40 | Ray Copper. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1,970 | Am. S. & R. | 81¾ | 79 | 81¼ | 690 | Reading .... | 73 | 71⅝ | 72⅝ |
| 540 | Anac. Cop.. | 60½ | 59 | 59¾ | 160 | Rep. I. & S. | 75 | 74 | 75 |
| 20 | A.,G.& W.I.. | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 60 | Sinclair Oil. | 33½ | 32 | 33 |
| 530 | Bald. Loco.. | 59¾ | 58¾ | 59¼ | 40 | So. Railway. | 22⅞ | 22 | 22 |
| 40 | Balt. & Ohio | 50⅞ | 50½ | 50½ | 150 | Studebaker.. | 47 | 46½ | 47 |
| 2,180 | Beth. St'l B. | 75 | 73⅝ | 74½ | 520 | Tob. Prod... | 52¾ | 50¾ | 52½ |
| 10 | Do pf. rcts. | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 280 | Union Pac... | 111⅝ | 111¼ | 111⅝ |
| 50 | Cal. Petrol.. | 15⅝ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 10 | Un. Cig. St. | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 50 | Cent. Leather | 62¾ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 15,050 | U. S. Steel.. | 90¼ | 88¾ | 90¼ |
| 120 | C., M.& St.P. | 43⅝ | 41⅞ | 43½ | 30 | Utah Copper | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 70 | C., R.I.& P... | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 10 | Westing. El. | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 90 | Corn Prod... | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 280 | Willys-Over. | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| 1,540 | Crucible St'l | 54⅝ | 53¾ | 54½ | | BONDS. | | | |
| 40 | CubaCaneSu. | 30½ | 29¾ | 30½ | $1,950 | Liberty 3½s. | 98.54 | 98.50 | 98.50 |
| 50 | Dist. Secur.. | 36 | 35 | 35¾ | 1,500 | Do 1st 4s.. | 97.04 | 97.00 | 97.00 |
| 50 | Erie ....... | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 2,700 | Do 2d 4s.. | 96.18 | 96.12 | 96.12 |
| 100 | Gen. Motors. | 109¾ | 107⅞ | 109¾ | | MINING STOCKS. | | | |
| 10 | Gt. Nor. Ore | 26 | 26 | 26 | 2,000 | Atlanta.... | .10½ | .10½ | .10½ |
| 10 | Inspir. Cop.. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 1,000 | Crack.Jack | .03 | .03 | .03 |
| 350 | Int. Mer. M. | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | 150 | Gold. Cons. | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| 5,6?0 | Do pf...... | 92¾ | 90½ | 91⅝ | 600 | Jumbo Ex. | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| 20 | Inter. Cons.. | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 300 | Montana.. | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| 60 | Kenne. Cop. | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 650 | Ton. Ext.. | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| 2,050 | Mex. Petrol. | 91 | 86¾ | 89½ | 250 | Union Con. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 270 | Midvale Steel | 44½ | 44 | 44 | | | | | |

# OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

## BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Arun. S. & G | 35 | 35 | 35 | 29 | Houston Oil. | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 25 | Atlantic Pet. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 5 | Do pf...... | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 10 | Con. Power.. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 20 | Mon. Val. T | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 155 | Con. Coal... | 105¼ | 105 | 105⅛ | 1 | Mt. Vernon.. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 4,963 | Cosden ... | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | 20 | Do pf..... | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 88 | Davidson ... | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | 201 | M. & M. T'n. | 73 | 72 | 7 |
| 10 | Elkhorn .... | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 100 | North. Cent. | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| | | | | | 50 | W., B. & A. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Ala. Con. C. & Iron 5s. | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | $1,000 | Con. Gas 5s. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 9,200 | B. City 4s,'58 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4,000 | Un. Ry. inc. 4s | 58 | 57½ | 57½ |
| 1,000 | Con. C.ref.5s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 3,000 | Do fdg. 5s. | 77 | 77 | 77 |

## BOSTON.

Mining.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Ahmeek .... | 81 | 81 | 81 | 60 | North Butte. | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 100 | Algomah .... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 105 | *Osceola .... | 60 | 57 | 57 |
| 100 | Butte & Bal. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 10 | Pond Creek.. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 20 | Cal. & Ariz. | 64 | 63¾ | 64 | 19 | Quincy ..... | 71 | 70 | 71 |
| 10 | Cal. & Hecla. | 436 | 435 | 435 | 200 | Santa Fe... | 80c. | 80c. | 80c. |
| 84 | CopperRange | 46½ | 45¾ | 46 | 35 | Shannon .... | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 110 | Daly-West... | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 20 | Trinity ..... | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 85 | Davis-Daly.. | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 25 | U. S. Smelt. | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 145 | East Butte.. | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 8 | Do pf...... | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 75 | Kerr Lake.. | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 100 | Utah Con.... | 11½ | 10¾ | 11½ |
| 45 | Lake ...... | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 200 | Utah Metal. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 65 | Nipissing.... | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 70 | Wolverine... | 35 | 34½ | 34½ |

Railroads.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bost. & Alb. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 5 | Fitchb'g pf. | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 60 | Bost. & Me. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 1 | W. End pf.. | 48 | 48 | 48 |

Miscellaneous.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | Am. Ag. Ch. | 81½ | 80 | 81½ | 18 | N. E. Tel... | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 7 | Do pf...... | 90½ | 90 | 90½ | 5 | Pullman .... | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 6 | Am. Sugar.. | 100 | 99 | 99 | 25 | ReeceButton. | 11½ | 11 | 11½ |
| 10 | Do pf...... | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 121 | Swift ...... | 126½ | 126 | 126 |
| 385 | Am. T. & T. | 104¼ | 103½ | 104¼ | 14 | United Drug | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 58 | Am.Wool.pf. | 92¼ | 92 | 92 | 50 | Do 1st pf... | 48 | 47 | 47 |
| 85 | A.,G.& W.I.. | 100 | 98¾ | 100 | 68 | United Fruit. | 117½ | 116½ | 117½ |
| 27 | Edis. Elec... | 138 | 137 | 138 | 102 | United Shoe. | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 125 | Gen. Elec... | 130¼ | 128 | 130 | 2 | Do pf...... | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 20 | Int.P.C.pf.. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 1,250 | U. S. Steel.. | 90⅜ | 89 | 90⅜ |
| 17 | N. E. C. Y.. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 2,345 | Ventura Oil. | 6½ | 6 | 6⅜ |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,500 | A.G.&W.I.5s | 76½ | 76 | 76 | $16,600 | Lib'ty 3½s. | 98.60 | 98.10 | 98.10 |
| 1,000 | New Riv. 5s. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 11,000 | Do cv. 4s. | 97.06 | 96.50 | 96.80 |
| 2,000 | Swift 5s..... | 94 | 94 | 94 | 23,000 | Do 4s, '42. | 96.50 | 96.00 | 96.00 |
| 5,000 | Vent. Oil 5s.. | 94 | 94 | 94 | | | | | |

*Ex dividend.

## CHICAGO.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Am. Radi ... | 250 | 250 | 250 | 60 | People's Gas | 44 | 43¼ | 44 |
| 870 | Booth Fish.. | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | 204 | Swift & Co. | 126½ | 126 | 126 |
| 25 | Cudahy ..... | 109 | 109 | 109 | 624 | Union Carb. | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 11 | Com. Edison. | 103 | 103 | 103 | 335 | Wilson ..... | 54½ | 50¾ | 54½ |
| 100 | Lindsay Lt.. | 24 | 24 | 24 | | | | | |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $350 | Lib. 3½s ... | 98.10 | 98.10 | 98.10 | $5,000 | CityRy.1st 5s | 86¾ | 86½ | 86¾ |
| 650 | Do 1st 4s.. | 96.80 | 96.80 | 96.80 | 4,000 | Chi. Tel. 5s. | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1,500 | Do 2d 4s... | 96.20 | 96.20 | 96.20 | 500 | Swift 1st 5s. | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |

## PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Alliance Ins. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 100 | Phil. Co..... | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 80 | Am. Gas..... | 80 | 79 | 79 | 66 | Phil. Elec.... | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 20 | *Balt. & O.. | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 56 | P. R. T. t. c. | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 25 | Elec. Stor'e. | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | 500 | Ton. Belm't. | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 85 | Lehigh Nav. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 200 | Ton. Mining. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 20 | Lehigh Val.. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 80 | United Trac. | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 220 | Do Transit. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 61 | U. G. Imp.. | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 20 | *Midvale S'l. | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 3,510 | U. S. Steel.. | 90¼ | 88⅞ | 90 |
| 100 | Nev. Con.... | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 50 | War. I. & S. | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 561 | Penn. R. R... | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | 60 | W. Cramp.. | 78 | 74 | 78 |

Bonds.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | City 4s, 1940. | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | $5,000 | Nat. P's 4-6s | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1,000 | L. V. C'l 5s. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 19,000 | P. El. 1st 5s. | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 6,000 | Liberty 3½s. | 98.50 | 98.50 | 98.50 | 2,000 | Rdg. gen. 4s. | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 10,000 | Do 2d 4s.. | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | | | | | |
| 1,000 | Lib. 4s, 1947. | 96.80 | 96.80 | 96.80 | | | | | |

*Ex dividend.

# STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil | 13 | *13½ | 13½ | Prairie Oil & Gas | 445 | 455 | 445 |
| Atlantic Refining | 920 | 950 | 920 | Prairie Pipe Line | 250 | 260 | 250 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 450 | 470 | 425 | Solar Refining | 290 | 310 | 290 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 95 | 98 | 95 | Southern Pipe L. | 175 | 185 | 175 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 315 | 340 | 315 | South. Penn. Oil | 280 | 290 | 285 |
| Colonial Oil | 10 | 40 | 10 | S. W. Penn. | 95 | 105 | 95 |
| Continental Oil | 480 | 510 | 480 | Stand. Oil of Cal. | 230 | 235 | 230 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 30 | 33 | 30 | Stand. Oil of Ind. | 635 | 650 | 640 |
| Cumberland P. L. | 120 | 130 | 120 | Stand. Oil of Kan. | 450 | 490 | 450 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 200 | 210 | 200 | Stand. Oil of Ky. | 300 | 320 | 300 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 125 | 135 | 130 | Stand. Oil of Neb. | 485 | 515 | 485 |
| Galena Sig. Oil pf. | 120 | 130 | 120 | Stand. Oil of N. J. | 540 | 545 | 535 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 190 | 200 | 190 | Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 267 | 272 | 265 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 100 | 103 | 100 | Stand. Oil of Ohio | 420 | 440 | 420 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 13 | 13½ | 13 | Swan & Finch | 100 | 105 | 100 |
| National Transit | 12½ | 13½ | 12½ | Union Tank | 84 | 87 | 84 |
| N. Y. Transit | 185 | 190 | 185 | Vacuum Oil | 355 | 365 | 355 |
| Northern Pipe L. | 100 | 105 | 100 | Washington Oil | 27 | 32 | 27 |
| Ohio Oil | 330 | 340 | 330 | *Ex dividend. | | | |
| Penn.-Mex. Fuel | 43 | 48 | 43 | | | | |

# MUNITIONS STOCKS

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna pf. | 40 | 44 | 44 | Colt's Arms | 54 | 59 | 55 |
| American Brass | 216 | 223 | 220 | Du Pont | 239 | 245 | 238 |
| Atlas Powder | 159 | 165 | 157 | Hercules | 240 | 247 | 238 |
| Do pf. | 94½ | 96 | 94½ | Do pf. | 112 | 115 | 112 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 108 | 111 | 109 | Niles-Bem't-Pond | 111 | 117 | 112 |
| Bliss | .. | 450 | .. | Scoville Mfg | 415 | 450 | 405 |
| Do pf. | 75 | 83 | 75 | Winchester Arms | .. | 700 | .. |
| Can. Found's F. | 125 | 150 | 125 | | | | |

# TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

| | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. | | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Thursday Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 87 | 95 | 87 | MacAndrews & F. | 173 | 190 | 173 |
| Do pf. | 85 | 95 | 85 | Do pf. | 98 | 98 | 93 |
| Conley Foil | 200 | 250 | 200 | P. R.-Am. Tobacco | 155 | 175 | 155 |
| J. S. Young | 130 | 150 | 130 | Do scrip | 115 | 125 | 115 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 106 | 100 | R. J. Reynolds | 375 | 425 | 375 |
| | | | | Do pf. | 100 | 105 | 100 |

# PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

| Sales | | High. | Low. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | Am. Light & Traction | 207 | 205 | 205¼ | 207 |
| 35 | Cities Service | 212 | 211 | 211 | 215 |
| 270 | Cities Service pf. | 74½ | 73 | 73½ | 73¾ |

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Power | 14 | 16 | Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 |
| Adiron. Elec. Power pf. | 68 | 70 | Miss. River Power | 10 | 12 |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 88 | 91 | Miss. River Power pf. | 33 | 36 |
| Am. Gas & Electric pf. | 40 | 41 | Northern Ohio Elec. | 25 | 30 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 88 | 93 | Northern Ohio Elec. pf. | 65 | 70 |
| Am. Power & Light | 45 | 50 | North. Ont. L. & Pow. | 11 | 15 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 70 | 75 | North. Ont. L. & P. pf. | 54 | 59 |
| Am. Public Utilities | 25 | 30 | Northern States Power | 60 | 63 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 58 | 63 | North. States Pow. pf. | 86 | 88 |
| Am. Water W. & Elec. | 4½ | 5½ | Northern Texas Electric | 48 | 58 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 60 | 63 | Northern Tex. Elec. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Am. W. W. & E. partic. | 9 | 12 | Ozark Power & Water | 35 | 45 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 25 | 27 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 33¾ | 34¼ |
| Carolina P. & L. pf. | 92 | 94 | Pacific Gas & Elec. pf. | 82¾ | 84¼ |
| Colorado Power | 22 | 24 | Pine Bluff 7% pf. | 96 | 98 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 95 | 100 | Pub. Service Sec. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Columbus Electric pf. | 75 | 80 | Puget S. T., L. & P. | 9 | 12 |
| Com. Power, Ry. & L. | 31 | 33 | Puget S. T., L. & P. pf | 39 | 44 |
| Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf. | 62 | 65 | Ry. & L. Secur. pf. | 80 | 85 |
| Conn. Power pf. | 85 | 90 | Republic Ry. & Light | 21 | 23 |
| Consumers' Power pf. | 80 | 90 | Republic Ry. & L. pf. | 54 | 57 |
| Dayton Power & Lt. pf. | 78 | 81 | Sierra Pac. El. pf. | 59 | 64 |
| Duluth Edison | 75 | 80 | Southern Cal. Edison | 80 | 82 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 60 | 65 | South. Cal. Edison pf. | 93 | 94 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. pf. | 75 | 80 | Standard Gas & Elec. | 6 | 8 |
| El Paso Electric | 93 | 97 | Stand. Gas & Elec. pf. | 22 | 23 |
| El Paso Electric pf. | 87 | 92 | Tampa Electric | 102 | .. |
| Electric B. & S. pf. | 88 | 92 | Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow. | 2 | 3 |
| Electric Properties | 55 | 60 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 10 | 12 |
| Empire Dist. Elec. pf | 84 | 89 | Texas Power & L. pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 5 | 10 | Tri-City Ry. & L. pf. | 82½ | 85 |
| Federal L. & Trac. pf. | 20 | 40 | U. G. Improvement | 80 | 80½ |
| Galveston-Hous. Elec. | 16 | .. | United Light & Rys. | 27 | 30 |
| Galveston-Hous. El. pf. | .. | 68 | United L. & Rys. pf. | 61½ | 66 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 280 | 300 | Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf | 81 | 84 |
| Gas & Elec. Secur. pf. | 93 | 98 | West. P. Ter. & W. P. | 10 | 15 |
| Idaho Power 7% pf. | 98 | 100 | W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf. | 50 | 65 |
| Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 95 | 98 | West. Penn. P. pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Interstate Electric | 35 | 40 | Western Power | 8 | 11 |
| Interstate Electric pf. | 90 | 95 | Western Power pf. | 40 | 45 |
| | | | Yadkin Riv. Power pf. | 98 | 100 |

Bonds.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Water 6s. '20 | 97½ | .. | Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s. | 67 | 69 |
| Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s | 61 | 65 | Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22 | 80 | 85 |
| Appalach. Power 5s '41 | 70 | 75 | New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51 | 94 | 96 |
| Carolina P. & L. 5s | 89 | 92 | N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '21 | 75 | 80 |
| Central P. & L. 1st 6s. | 95 | 98 | Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26 | 90 | 94 |
| Central Ill. Light 5s | 95 | 98 | Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41 | 87 | 87½ |
| Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 90 | 95 | Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s. | 82 | 87 |
| Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 | 65 | 70 | Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939 | 100¼ | 102 |
| Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944 | 97 | 100 | Omaha & C. B. 5s | 80 | 90 |
| Conn. Power 5s, 1963 | 85 | 90 | P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s '31 | 95 | 100 |
| Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942 | 90 | 98 | Portland Gen. Elec. 5s. | 99 | 101 |
| Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s. | 100¼ | 101¼ | Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & Power 6s, 1919 | 97 | 98¼ |
| Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922 | 89 | 92 | Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19. | 95 | 96¾ |
| Denver G. & E. gen. 5s | 85 | 90 | Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45 | 94 | 96 |
| East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s. | 95 | 100 | So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39. | 89 | 92 |
| East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s | 85 | 90 | Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953 | 85 | 92 |
| El Paso Elec. col. 5s | 87 | 93 | U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25 | 111 | 115 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46. | 74 | 76 | Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32. | 73 | 78 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25. | 85 | 95 | Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26 | 93 | 99 |
| Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s | 97 | 100 | United Util. cv. 6s, '43 | 93 | 98 |
| Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44 | 93 | 96 | Utah Securities 6s | 83½ | 84½ |
| Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38 | 80 | 90 | Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s | 95 | 98 |
| Mich. Light 5s, 1946 | 97½ | 99 | Western Power 1st 5s. | 96 | 98 |
| Middle W. U. 6s, '25 | .. | 99 | West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s | 91½ | [illegible] |
| Man. & S. Ry. & L. 5s. | 99½ | 100 | West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46. | 89 | 92 |
| | | | Wis. Edison 6s, 1924 | 90 | 98 |

# CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,200 | ‡AetnaExplo. | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 2,000 | ‡MaximMuni. | ⅜ | 11-16 | 11-16 |
| 100 | Br.-Am.Tob. Co., coupon | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 200 | N.Am.P.& P. | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 2,000 | Chev. Motor. | 110 | 105 | 108 | 1,200 | ‡Pruden.Pict. | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 210 | ‡Cities. Serv. Corp., old.. | 215 | 212 | 215 | 2,800 | SmithMot.Tr. | 1 3-16 | 1⅛ | 1 3-16 |
| 1,000 | ‡Cuprite Sul. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 400 | ‡Std. Motors | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 425 | ‡Elec. Gun.. | ⅝ | 9-16 | ⅝ | 400 | Submar.Boat v. t. ctfs.. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 125 | Em'sonPhon. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 1,000 | TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.. | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 |
| 600 | Ev. Heaney. | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅝ | 1,100 | U. S. SS. Co. | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 1,500 | ‡Hall Signal | 7½ | 4½ | 7½ | 1,500 | ‡Unit.Motors | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¾ |
| 125 | ‡Int. Trading | 1 | 1 | 1 | 200 | ‡Wr.-M. Air. | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 400 | Marco.of Am. | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | | | | | |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | A.-Am. Oil.. | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 10 | Std. Oil, Cal. | 232 | 232 | 232 |
| 20 | Ohio Oil..... | 334 | 332 | 332 | 45 | Std.O., N. Y. | 270 | 266 | 270 |

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,000 | †‡Am. Oil... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 858 | ‡Midwest R. | 105 | 103 | 104½ |
| 12,600 | †‡Am. V. Oil | 11 | 9 | 11 | 700 | †Min. W. P. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 1,500 | ‡Bar. O. & G | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 3,000 | †‡N. W. Oil | 59 | 56 | 59 |
| [illegible]0,000 | †‡B.-Wyo. O | 24 | 24 | 24 | 8,000 | †‡Okla. Oil.. | 4½ | 4 | 4 |
| 3,050 | ‡Cos. & Co.. | *7 | 6½ | 6¾ | 500 | †‡Do pf.... | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 4,500 | ‡Crown Oil.. | 1½ | 1 1-16 | 1½ | 2,200 | Ok. P. & R.. | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 3,800 | Cum. P. & R | 1 1-16 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1,200 | Ok'e P. & R. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 4,000 | †‡Duthie Oil. | 59 | 57 | 58 | 2,800 | †‡Over. Pet. | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| 7,700 | ‡E. O. & G., (a pros.).. | 1-16 | ⅛ | 1-16 | 300 | ‡Pan. Am. P | 47 | 46½ | 47 |
| 1,500 | ‡Federal Oil. | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 700 | ‡Pa.-Ky. Oil. | *5¼ | 5 | 5 |
| 600 | ‡Glen. Oil... | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 125,000 | †‡Queen Oil | 86 | 74 | 78 |
| 500 | ‡H. O. & R. | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | 4,000 | ‡Red R'k O. & Gas.... | ⅝ | ⅝ | 11-16 |
| 2,500 | ‡Houston O. | 50¼ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 1,550 | ‡Rice Oil.... | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 300 | ‡Int. Pet'm.. | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | 400 | ‡Sap. O. & R | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 3,000 | Ken'a Oil, (a pros.) | ⅛ | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1,000 | Seq. O. & R. | 11-16 | ⅝ | 11-16 |
| 300 | ‡Mer. O. Cp. | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | 700 | †Stanton O. | 1½ | 1 1-16 | 1½ |
| 3,000 | Met. Pet'm.. | ⅝ | 9-16 | ⅝ | 2,000 | †Un. W. Oil. | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 4,000 | †‡Mid. Oil... | 108 | 105 | 106 | 400 | ‡Victoria Oil, new stock. | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| 500 | †‡Do pf.... | 1 1-16 | 1¼ | 1 1-16 | | | | | |

MINING STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 | Al.-Brit.Col. Metals .... | 7-16 | ½ | 7-16 | 2,500 | †‡Kewanas.. | 8 | 7 | 7½ |
| 2,500 | †‡Atlanta .. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 500 | ‡Kirk.Por.G. M., Ltd... | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2,500 | Big L. Cop.. | 1 | ⅞ | 1 3-16 | 1,200 | ‡Magma Ch. | 7-16 | 7-16 | 7-16 |
| 9,300 | †Bos. & Mon. | 45 | 43 | 45 | 1,000 | ‡Marsh M.. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 500 | ‡Brad. C. M. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ½ | 500 | Mason Val.. | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 600 | Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.. | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | 1,200 | ‡Monster Ch. | 7-16 | 7-16 | 7-16 |
| 2,300 | Butte Det... | 1-16 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,500 | †‡Moth. Lode | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 3,700 | †‡Caledonia.. | 52 | 50 | 51 | 2,050 | †‡Nat. Leas. | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 700 | ‡Cal. & Jer. | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ | 6,500 | †‡Nat.Z.& L. | 24 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 | Canada Cop. | 2 | 1 13-16 | 1 13-16 | 500 | †Nev.Oph.M. | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1,000 | †Cashboy .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 600 | ‡New Corn.. | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ |
| 6,000 | †‡Cerb.S.M.& M., (a pros.) | 91 | 89 | 90 | 300 | N. Y.& Hon. Rosario ... | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 |
| 2,000 | Con.Ariz.Sm. | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 1,200 | ‡NicklasMin. | 46 | 45 | 46 |
| 300 | Con.Cop.M... | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 2,700 | ‡Nixon Nev. | 1⅛ | 1 1-16 | 1⅛ |
| 600 | ‡Con.-H'st'd. | 28 | 27 | 27 | 2,200 | †‡Pole Star. | 28 | 24 | 25 |
| 300 | ‡Copper Vil. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5,000 | †Port'l'd Con. | 34 | 32 | 34 |
| 400 | Cress.Con.G. | *5½ | 5 | 5 | 4,000 | †‡Provincial. | 47 | 46 | 47 |
| 10,000 | ‡Emma Con. | [illegible] | ¼ | 1-16 | 200 | ‡RayHercules | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 400 | ‡Fort. Con. | 40 | 39 | 40 | 4,000 | ‡Rex Con ... | 10 | 9½ | 10 |
| 1,875 | ‡Gibson Cop. | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 1,000 | †Rochester... | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1,500 | ‡Globe D. C. | 11-16 | ⅝ | ⅝ | 2,000 | Sil.Kg.of Ariz. | ⅝ | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 500 | ‡Green M. M. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 5 | Sil. King of Utah ..... | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 8,575 | Hecla Min.. | 8 1-16 | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | 1,500 | †‡St. Nich.Z. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4,200 | †‡Int. Mines. | 10 | 8 | 10 | 2,000 | Std.Sil.-Lead | 11-16 | ⅝ | 11-16 |
| 300 | ‡Iron Blos... | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1,000 | †Success .... | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 5,000 | ‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.).. | ⅝ | 11-16 | 11-16 | 500 | ‡Super.&Bos. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 740 | ‡Jer.-Pres.C. | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2½ | 650 | Tono. Ext .. | 1⅝ | 1 11-16 | 1⅝ |
| 1,000 | Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.).. | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | 1,000 | Tri-Bullion.. | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 2,500 | †‡Jim Butler | 72 | 69 | 70 | 15 | Unit. East'n. | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1,200 | †Jumbo Ext. | 23 | 20 | 20 | 1,000 | †‡UticaMines | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | 1,200 | †W. End Con. | 68 | 67 | 68 |
| | | | | | 2,500 | White Caps.. | ⅝ | ½ | ¼ |

BONDS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $19,000 | ‡Am.T.& T. 1-yr.6s,w.i. | 99½ | 99 | 99¼ | $17,000 | ‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s.. | 43 | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 17,000 | ‡Can.Gov.5s | 95¼ | 95⅛ | 95¼ | 7,000 | ‡Rus. Govt. 6½s ..... | 50 | 48 | 48 |
| 1,000 | ‡Gen.Fl.6s2-yr.notes.'19 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 2,000 | ‡SouthernRy. 5% notes.. | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 25,000 | ‡Gen.Elec.6s notes. '20. | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 15,000 | ‡W'houseEl. 1-yr.6s,wi. | 98¾ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

| INDUSTRIALS. | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Th'rsday Bid. | Th'rsday Ask. | INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.* | Yesterday Bid. | Yesterday Ask. | Th'rsday Bid. | Th'rsday Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct'n. | 70 | 76 | 70 | 76 | Lukens Steel. | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 |
| Am.-Brit.Mfg. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | Do 1st pf... | 101 | 105 | 101 | 105 |
| Do pf....... | 25 | 35 | 25 | 35 | Marlin Arms. | 74 | 78 | 74 | 78 |
| Am. Writ. P. | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | Man. Transit. | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Blumenthal... | 90 | 102½ | 90 | 102½ | Mitchell Mot. | 35 | 40 | 35 | 40 |
| Do pf....... | 90 | 95 | 90 | 95 | Nash Motors. | 75 | 85 | 75 | 85 |
| Br.-Am.Tob., registered .. | 15½ | 16½ | 15½ | 16½ | Nat. Motors.. | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| But'w'th-Jul. | 42 | 45 | 42 | 45 | N. Y. Ship... | 39 | 41 | 39 | 41 |
| Can. C. & Fy. | 15 | 25 | 15 | 25 | N. Y. Tran... | 16⅞ | 17 | 16⅞ | 17⅝ |
| Do pf....... | 45 | 50 | 45 | 50 | Peer. T. & M. | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Cah. Nat. G. | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | Poca. L. Coal | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| Car. L. & P.. | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | Poole E. & M. | 50 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| Carbon Steel. | 78 | 82 | 78 | 82 | Rep. Truck.. | 38 | 48 | 38 | 48 |
| Carwen Steel. | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | St.L.,R.M.&P. | 31 | 35 | 31 | 35 |
| Chal. Motors. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | Smith, (A. O.) | 10 | 30 | 10 | 30 |
| Do pf....... | .. | 50 | .. | 50 | Do pf....... | 85 | 90 | 85 | 90 |
| Char. Iron... | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 8 | St. Jos. Lead | 14½ | 15 | 14½ | 15 |
| Do pf....... | 5⅝ | 6¼ | 5⅝ | 6¼ | Todd Ship ... | 72 | 75 | 72 | 75 |
| Cities S. pf.. | 73 | 75 | 73 | 75 | Un. Zinc Sm. | 1½ | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Cramp Ship.. | 69 | 72 | 69 | 72 | U. S. L. & H. | 1½ | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Curtiss Aero. | 25 | 27 | 25 | 27 | Do pf....... | 1½ | 2¼ | 1½ | 2¼ |
| Do pf....... | 50 | 75 | 50 | 75 | World Film.. | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Elec. Texas.. | 39 | 41 | 40 | 42 | OIL STOCKS. | | | | |
| Grant M. Car | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | Allen Oil .... | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| Hall Sig. pf.. | 12 | 16 | 12 | 16 | Beth. O. & G.. | 9¼ | 10½ | 9¼ | 10½ |
| Havana Tob.. | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | Cos. & Co. pf.. | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| Do pf....... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | Esmeralda .. | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅛ | ¼ |
| Holly Sugar.. | 37 | 42 | 37 | 42 | Elk B. Pet... | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| Do pf....... | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | Friar Oil .... | 1-16 | ⅛ | 1-16 | ⅛ |
| Hupp. Motor. | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | Hous. Oil pf.. | 65 | 70 | 65 | 70 |
| Inter. Rubber | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | Humble Goose | 4 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ |
| Int. Lube Ch.. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | Ky. Petrol .. | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ |
| Int. Mangan.. | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 9 | N. Y.-Okla. O. | 1-16 | ⅛ | 1-16 | ⅛ |
| Int. Motors.. | 10 | 14 | 10 | 14 | Omar O. & G | 32 | 35 | 32 | 35 |
| Do 2d pf.... | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 | Savoy Oil.... | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ |
| Int. Trad. pf. | 55 | 75 | 55 | 75 | Pierce Oil.... | 9⅝ | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10½ |
| Key. T. & R. | 12 | 14 | 12 | 14 | Pa. Gasoline. | ⅝ | 1-16 | ⅝ | 1-16 |
| Do pf....... | 11½ | 13¼ | 11½ | 13¼ | Sinclair Gulf. | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| Kirby Lumber | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | Ventura Con. | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Do pf....... | 60 | 63 | 60 | 63 | Victor Oil ... | 60 | 62 | 60 | 62 |
| Kresge ...... | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 | Way. O. & G. | 3½ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Do pf....... | 95 | 105 | 95 | 105 | MINING STOCK. | | | | |
| Lake Tor. Bt. | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | Cerro Gordo.. | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| Do 1st pf... | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | BOND. | | | | |
| L. Val. C. b. | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 | Pierce Oil 6s. | 70 | 76 | 70 | 76 |
| Lima Loco... | 45 | 50 | 45 | 50 | | | | | |

# COTTON GAINS AGAIN

### Trade Buys Freely and Close Is Steady at Net Advance of 20 to 25 Points.

The local cotton market at the end of yesterday's session appeared to have recovered almost entirely from the spasms which afflicted it immediately after the first reading of Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial closing order. The trade came in and bought cotton freely during most of the day, quite as though the factories were not closed. The whole tone of the market was apparently the better for the passing storm, and the close was steady to firm with a net advance of 20 to 25 points.

After thinking things over, the cotton industry appears to have decided to accept Mr. Garfield's order in a philosophical, indeed a patriotic spirit, and to have found that after all things may not turn out so badly. For instance, more careful reading of the order showed that it was phrased to exempt the large number of mills in the South which are run by water power, which, indeed, are not legally under Mr. Garfield's control in any case. As to the Northern mills, some of their representatives said that the order might well mean simply having in a lump troubles which otherwise would have been spread out over the entire Spring season.

The speculative element again had the market under pressure at the opening, which was down 10 to 25 points in the forenoon, but the moment prices eased off a little the trade began buying. By mid-day the weakness had passed, and from then until the close the market was strong and lively, with some of the big short lines, which had held on all day Thursday, beginning to cover. The Southern spot markets showed that holders there are not in the least disturbed by the situation, and are as determined as ever to wait until the price suits them before they sell any more.

The cold weather, according to some reports from the South, has actually bettered prospects for the new crop, as it has killed Winter wheat on much land which will now be put under cotton. It is reported that the National Ginners Association estimates cotton ginned to Jan. 15 at 10,562,000 bales, or 112,000 bales for the period since Jan. 1, against 98,000 last year. Exports yesterday were 5,689 bales, or 2,299,653 for the season, against 3,494,196 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan.... | 30.60 | 30.90 | 30.50 | 30.85@30.90 | 30.6? |
| Feb.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.58 bid | 30.39 |
| March.. | 30.20 | 30.49 | 30.02 | 30.48@30.49 | 30.29 |
| April... | 29.75 | 29.80 | 29.75 | 30.17 bid | 30.00 |
| May.... | 29.80 | 30.20 | 29.72 | 30.12@30.14 | 29.95 |
| June... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.96 bid | 29.97 |
| July.... | 29.50 | 29.85 | 29.40 | 29.78@29.80 | 29.66 |
| Aug.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.58 bid | 29.41 |
| Oct.... | 28.10 | 28.40 | 28.02 | 28.37@28.40 | 28.18 |
| Dec.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.17 bid | 28.01 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points lower at 31.75c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.10c; New Orleans, 31c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 31.25c, Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

| | Friday. | Last Wk. | Last Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts.... | 21,380 | 34,062 | 21,207 |
| Exports ........ | 5,689 | 20,537 | 6,199 |
| Exports, season.. | 2,299,653 | 2,214,007 | 3,494,196 |
| Port stocks..... | 1,375,223 | 1,342,349 | 1,471,060 |
| Interior receipts.. | 16,987 | 22,176 | 18,431 |
| Interior shipm'ts. | 14,218 | 22,747 | 23,986 |
| N. Y. arrivals.. | 111 | 8,272 | 6,645 |
| N. Y. stocks..... | 141,179 | 141,301 | 159,585 |

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Bales into sight, 303,200, against 409,617 last year, and for the season 8,273,003, against 9,742,015 last year. World's visible, all kinds, 4,053,660, against 5,045,706 last year; visible American, 3,316,660, against 4,419,706 last year, spinners' takings for the week, 314,610, against 409,129 last year, and for the season, 6,486,240, against 7,558,003 last season.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, middling, 10 points lower, at 23.25d; good middling, 17 points lower, at 22.65d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000; imports, 32,000; American, 8,000. Futures opened irregular, 8 to 16 points lower; closed quiet but steady, at a net decline of 9 to 17 points. January, 23.24d; February, 23.02d; March, 22.65d; April, 22.43d; May, 22.23d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

# RESTRICTS SHIP CONTRACTS

### Board Makes No More Award for Wooden or Composite Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—From James O. Heyworth, manager of the wooden ships division of the Shipping Board, the Senate Commerce Committee learned today that no more contracts were being let for the present for either wooden or composite vessels. Members of the committee indicated they would seek the reason when Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board took the stand Monday. J. E. Barnes of Seattle, Wash., told the committee he believed the Government should fix labor prices.

L. P. Featherstone of Beaumont, Texas, representing the Texas Steel Company, testified today before the House Naval Expenditures Committee that pig iron could be produced by the Government, using its own raw materials, at less than one-half the price the Government was now paying for pig iron under the President's fixed reduced price of $33 a ton. He also said ships could be turned out with a satisfactory profit to the builder at 20 per cent. less than the Shipping Board was paying for them. Pig iron could be produced by the Government, Mr. Featherstone told the committee, at $15.90 a ton.

# HOUSING MEASURE PASSED.

### Senate Approves Appropriation for Employes of Shipyards.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate passed today by a viva voce vote a bill by Senator Fletcher appropriating $50,000,000 for housing facilities for employes of shipyards. One feature of the bill would enable the Shipping Board, under whose jurisdiction the housing problem is put, to acquire by condemnation any land needed. The bill goes to the House, which is expected to approve it.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board wrote a letter to Senator Fletcher, which was read on the floor, urging the passage of the bill to remedy badly congested conditions at Hog Island, Newark, Newport News, and other shipping centres. He called the housing situation "critical."

Senator Wadsworth of New York urged the Senate to go even further in the housing problem. He spoke of lack of accommodations for workmen in other war industries, and said the Government, soon or late, must provide them.

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Oil.... | 17 | 18 | Iron Blos.. | 40 | 50 |
| B S Gas.... | 7 | 8 | Iron Cap... | 18½ | 19 |
| Bing Min.. | 9⅝ | 10 | Jerome Ver | 75 | 80 |
| Bos Ely.... | 65 | 75 | La Rose... | 35 | 40 |
| Bos & Mont | 43 | 44 | Majestic .. | 27 | 30 |
| Butte & L. | 10 | 12 | Mex Metals | 27 | 30 |
| Butte & D. | 18 | 20 | Moj Tung.. | 7 | 8 |
| Bos & Ariz | 1 | 2 | New Baltic | 90 | 100 |
| Calaveras.. | 1 | 1½ | Nat Z & L | 20 | 23 |
| Crown Res. | 18 | 22 | New Cornel | 16¼ | 16⅝ |
| Con Ariz.. | 1⅛ | 2 | Nev Doug. | 95 | 100 |
| Cortez .... | 5 | 15 | Nixon Nev. | 1 1-16 | 1⅛ |
| Champ Cop | 6 | 7 | Oneco .... | 30 | 40 |
| Chief Cons. | 1⅛ | 2⅛ | Onondaga.. | 20 | 30 |
| Eag & BB. | 2 | 2¼ | Ray Herc.. | 3⅛ | 3⅝ |
| Earl-Eagle. | 4 | 6 | Rilla ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Fortuna .. | 5 | 7 | S W M pp. | 75 | 100 |
| Gold Lake | 4 | 5 | S WM fp.. | 1 | 1½ |
| G C Sul... | 17 | 17½ | Un Ver Ex | 36⅝ | 37 |
| Houghton . | 50 | 75 | Vic Min... | 1½ | 2 |
| Homa Oil.. | 58 | 60 | Yukon Gold | 1½ | 2 |
| Humboldt.. | 60 | 75 | | | |

# TO CALL SPECIAL ELECTIONS

### Speaker Clark Asks Whitman to Get Congressional Vacancies Filled.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Although he was not inclined to do so because of the expense involved, Governor Whitman announced tonight that as the result of a request received today from Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, he would call special elections to fill the four vacancies in that body from this State. The elections probably will be held within the next forty days, and it is expected that they will offer the women of New York City their first opportunity to vote for public officers.

"I hope you will not consider this letter an impertinence," wrote Speaker Clark to the Governor.

Before fixing the dates for the elections Governor Whitman will confer the early part of next week with Attorney General Merton E. Lewis as to the effect of the special elections upon the Congressional reapportionment of last year.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# SPEEDS UP TIMBER SUPPLY.

### Commission Has Unified Control of War Output in Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — Unified control of all Government timber requirements from the Northwest has been accomplished by the establishment of a commission, now on the Pacific Coast, which will supervise all purchases and speed up delivery.

The Aircraft Production Board, the Shipping Board, the army and the navy are represented on the commission. Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board, announced today that the commission already had begun work in obtaining spruce for airplanes and big timbers for ships without one necessity interfering with the other.

Several thousand mechanics recruited for aircraft service abroad are in the field and thousands of others are being gathered here to supplement them. During the Winter months Northern air training schools are being used to train mechanics.

### Provides Interest on Postal Savings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—All postal savings deposits would be made interest bearing and the amount a depositor may have to his credit raised from $1,000 to $3,000, exclusive of accumulative interest, under a bill urged by Postmaster General Burleson and before the House today favorably reported by the Post Office Committee.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

PRESIDENT
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr. | JOHN E. ROVENSKY
HERBERT P. HOWELL | FARIS R. RUSSELL
J. HOWARD ARDREY | GUY EMERSON
STEVENSON E. WARD | LOUIS A. KEIDEL

CASHIER
RICHARD W. SAUNDERS

DIRECTORS
JAMES S. ALEXANDER | R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
WILLIAM A. DAY | A. W. MELLON
HENRY W. de FOREST | CHARLES H. RUSSELL
FORREST F. DRYDEN | VALENTINE P. SNYDER
CHARLES E. DUNLAP | H. B. THAYER
HERBERT P. HOWELL | THOS. WILLIAMS

National Bank of Commerce in New York
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $45,000,000

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON PARIS
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian

Holmes' Federal Income Tax
By GEORGE E. HOLMES
Member of the New York City Bar and four years editor of the "Income Tax Service."

Contains a practical statement of the income tax requirements with respect to individuals, partnerships, corporations, fiduciaries, non-resident aliens, agents for non-residents, nominal stockholders, etc.

Used by lawyers, bankers, brokers and investors. Price $4.

SOLD BY
Baker Voorhis & Co., 45 John St. | Fallon Law Book Co., 83 Nassau
Banks Law Pub. Co., 23 Park Pl. | Lawyers' Co-op. P. Co., 55 Liberty
B. D. Benson & Sons, 11 Cliff St. | Malkan's, 42 Broadway
Boardman Clark Co., 6 Church St. | Matthew Bender & Co., 26 John
Brentano's, 5th Av. & 26th St. | Metropolitan Adv. Co., 6 Wall St.
Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty St. | Prentice Hall & Co., 70 5th Ave.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK**
**130 EAST 15TH STREET**
**January 2, 1918**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22 1918.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary

**THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

**F. U. STEARNS & COMPANY,**
January 18, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of F. U. Stearns & Company will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 9 Thomas Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
FRANCIS U. STEARNS, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1918. The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 18, 1918. The transfer books will be closed to February 1, 1918.
SNOWDEN McGAUGHY, Cashier.

**Madison Safe Deposit Company.**

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 10th, 1918.
ARNOLD F. SCHMITT, Secretary.

**LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.**
New York, January 16th, 1918.

The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of one per cent. per share on its capital stock, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 25th, 1918.
CHARLES E. CALHOUN, Asst. Secretary.

**TEXAS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY**
**PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 23.**

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of Texas Power & Light Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21, 1918.
H. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

**THE WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.**
Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1918.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of January, 1918, a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was declared upon all outstanding Common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of February, 1918, to all Common stockholders of record at the close of business January 25th, 1918.
ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

**THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.**
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1918.
DIVIDEND NO. 72.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an additional ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) was declared on the Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 25, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Jan. 17, 1918. Transfer books do not close.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

**Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company, High Bridge, N. J.**

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company for the three months ending December 31, 1917, has been declared, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on January 24, 1918. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on February 1, 1918.
W. A. INGRAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

**THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC CO. INC.**

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Capital Stock of this Company for the quarter ending January 27, 1918, has been declared, payable February 26, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20, 1918.
HARRY E. TOWLE, Secretary.

**CONTINENTAL REFINING CO.**

A dividend of one per cent. will be paid on the common stock of the Continental Refining Company on February 10, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.
A. A. ROLLESTONE, President.

**AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
Wilmington, Del., Jan. 8, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the shares of the Company, payable January 19th to stockholders of record January 8th.
CHAS. E. COLDERY, Treas.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the ATLANTIC HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY, INCORPORATED, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Seal) C. W. [illegible]
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

**Cloak Buyers Attention!**
During HEATLESS DAYS and
**SUNDAY**
The Temporary Showroom of
**The Cost & 5% Coat & Suit House**
will be at the
**HOTEL BRESLIN**
Suite No. 418
**Louis L. Ginsberg Co.**
of 28 W. 27th St.
Women's and Misses'
COATS, $7.50 to $22.50
SUITS, $10 to $25

**GBG**

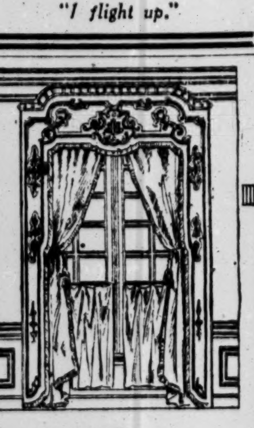
*Our showrooms and stock rooms are open for business.*

We have anticipated the demand for high class and much wanted woolen fabrics for Spring, and have them in all the new and desirable shades in popular priced Coats and Suits in our spacious showrooms.

**SUITS $7.50 to $37.50**
**COATS $5.00 to $37.50**

We have a liberal supply of new Spring garments for immediate delivery.

**G B G Mfg. Co., Inc.**
15 East 26th Street,
*"1 flight up."*



**Gimbel Brothers**
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
**Decorators & Furnishers**
*Drapery,*
*Hangings,*
*Furniture,*
*Floor Coverings.*
Sixth Floor

**No Stagnation!**

Our line and Levin-Burgh, Inc., line on exhibition at HOTEL BRESLIN, Room 110, to accommodate buyers during the five-day period.

Preparations have already been made to meet every contingency.

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE DRESSES
**LEO FINKENBERG Inc.**
135-145 W. 29th ST. NEW YORK

**I. A. Harris**
**DRESSES**
Temporary Showrooms
**New Grand Hotel**
31st Street & Broadway
Suite 121 and 122
2nd Floor
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday
For Immediate Delivery
Serges, $8.50 to $16.50
Silks, $7.50 to $25.00

WE WILL SHOW OUR LINE AT
ROOM 247
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Broadway and 32d St.
**MEZERITZKY & STOLLERMAN**
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

"KNIT-SAK".
The Ladies' Hand Bag. Beautiful and Original.
STROUSE & TOTTER,
78 FIFTH AVE.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

BURELLA Wanted.—0310 American; all colors, quantity; cash. 7897 Chelsea.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking misses' and ladies' coats and suits; placing orders; call with samples. 9th floor, 34 West 27th.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for 36-inch narrow and wide wale; whites. P 26 Times.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 3789.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity in high colors. Call with samples. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 32d.

READY-TO-WEAR Wanted.—We want lots of discontinued styles and sample lines of Spring merchandise. United Mail Order House, 1,239 Broadway.

SATINE Wanted.—Or cotton taffeta, (fancy.) Manhattan Petticoat Company, Inc., 3 West 29th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Bachmann 17083, shade 1077; also Hamilton's Serge 4201. Franklin 1775.

SERGES Wanted.—100 pieces French serge; cash. Piller Bros., 16 West 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for botany 11433-167, tan or similar. Madison Square 10280.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray. Call with samples, Bransom Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — All shades. Stern, Miller Co., Madison Sq. 8972.

SILVERTONE AND PLUSHES Wanted.—Farragut 2648.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight, for spot cash. L. Weinstein, Farragut 292.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity, all shades and weights, suitable for dresses. Call all morning, Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. Phone Madison Square 6719.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

COATS, SUITS.—Don't fail to see Philadelphia's best serge suit, braid trimmed, at $6.90. Shown at New York office, 1,161 Broadway, Room 505. Showroom open today.

DRESSES, Serges, and Silk, from $6.75 up, for immediate delivery; our place is open for business; elevator service. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; close out very reasonable. Seid. 145 West 28th. St.

GEORGETTES—At $1.12½, all colors, Lyonette silks. 25 West 33d, Greeley 87.

PANTS GOODS.—Under-priced; Lawrence & Co., Columbia, Cable's, Swift's, Cohen & Ehrenberg's, Proctor's, United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

SATINS.—Piece-dyed satins, gray, gold, tan, taupe, silver; 50 pieces. Spring 606.

TAFFETAS, colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins, immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 4 East 28th. Madison Square 8818.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

VELOURS AND POPLINS.—American 06077 and 0360; all shades; any quantity; reasonable price. Telephone Spring 6293.

YARNS.—Woolen and worsted knitting khaki, Oxford, large quantities, various grades, prompt shipments. Phone Mad. Sq. 9380.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d Street.

### Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted, with samples of dresses. 20 West 27th, 4th floor.

### Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Are you looking for a live side line to help reduce your continually increasing traveling expenses? We pay 10% commission and guarantee 100% delivery on a line of petticoats consisting of about 25 numbers from $9 to $30 per dozen; requires but small sample case; well-established trade and favorably known in the following States: Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, South Carolina, and New York State; mention any of the above States desired in the first letter; references strictly confidential. P 33 Times.

SALESMAN to call on incoming buyers and well established New York City trade with popular line of silk and cotton petticoats; excellent opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. Y 376 Times Annex.

### Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, Madeira art embroideries, wants side line, Penn., Ohio, Mich. F 23 Times.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday. 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday. 5½@5¾ " " " " " "
These quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

### Showrooms Open, Plants Closed.

While the cloak and suit trade in this city was closed tight yesterday, the first day of the five-day period, as far as their manufacturing activities were concerned, showrooms with but few exceptions were kept open and buyers circulated through the district about the same as usual. There was consequently some business placed, and in all probability orders will continue to come in during the five-day period. But, as one manufacturer put it, "Where are we going to land up in the matter of deliveries?"

⁂

### Player Pianos in Demand.

There is reported to have been a pronounced increase in the demand for player pianos during the last few months. According to reports from representative manufacturers, the proportion of sales of this type of instrument to the exclusively hand-played piano is steadily growing larger, due, it is thought, to the fact that every member of the family can play it without regard to technical knowledge. The song roll upon which words are printed is also said to have been a decided hit, partly on account of the craze for war songs, and this apparently has added much to the popularity of the player piano.

⁂

### Embroideries Are Looking Up.

Reports from local wholesalers of embroideries say that things are looking up and that better business than for some time is in sight. Stocks of imported goods are limited here, and this is said also to be true of domestic goods now in the hands of the manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers. The vogue for simpler styles is taken to mean a large white season this Summer, with a consequent improvement in the consuming demand for embroideries. Already there has been a nice business done on embroidered skirtings. Flouncings have also done well to date, and a nice demand for edges is told of as well. Baby sets and yokes are included in the other goods that are well thought of for the current season.

⁂

### Men Buying Heavier Shoes.

There seems to have arisen a general tendency by men in most parts of the country toward shoes of heavier weight, though prices on these shoes are said to have been advanced more proportionately than on others. It is pointed out by authorities in the trade that heavy leathers suitable for such footwear have been very greatly affected by the Government's requirements in army upper leathers. It seems that retailers have not yet gotten under full headway in their purchases of merchandise for Spring delivery, though there have been a number of filling in orders placed. Tan shoes are evidently most sought, and in lines which are made to retail for $5 or $6 a pair.

⁂

### Haiti Buying Phonographs.

Since the occupation of Haiti by the United States there is said to have developed throughout the island a strong demand for merchandise made in this country. The latest manifestation of this development is a number of orders for low and medium priced phonographs which exporters in this city have received during the last few weeks from Haitian importers to replace goods formerly obtained in Europe. Some of the higher-priced machines have also been sought, though in more or less limited quantities. The South American trade in American phonographs seems to be continuing strong in spite of high freight rates and the difficulties of transportation.

⁂

### Better Things Are Heard of Laces.

Better things are heard of laces in the local market than has been said of them for some time. Not only are the manufacturing trades taking them well, but the retailers are said to be paying more attention to them than for the last several seasons. Both real and imitation filets give evidence of continuing their success of the recent past, and good things are thought of "vals" in spite of their present scarcity and increased cost. Wash laces of various kinds are doing well in the business now being placed, and the trade is also giving attention to clever imitations of baby Irish. In the novelty laces there is something of a decline reported in the demand for gold, with the gap being filled by increased sales of silver, spangled, and beaded effects, as well as metal bands and flouncings.

⁂

### Do Not Like the Proposal.

The proposal to establish an organization which will serve as a sort of clearing house for the amicable settlement of disputes arising in the course of business between manufacturers of women's garments and woolen and worsted mills does not seem to meet with the hearty support of all garment manufacturers in this city. It is recalled by some that, several years ago, when market conditions were very different from what they are now and the suggestion for the formation of some such body as this was made by the manufacturers, the mills would not consider the proposal. These manufacturers seem inclined to feel somewhat skeptical at the proposition now made by the mills and apparently fear that there is something behind it.

⁂

### Some Gray Goods Were Sold.

While there was a little more doing in the local gray goods market yesterday than on Thursday, business was still hampered by the unwillingness of most of the mills to "talk turkey" until the fuel situation is more thoroughly thrashed out. Most of the limited business that was put through yesterday included stuff available for shipment in the remainder of this month. In the printcloths the sales included some January 39-inch 68-72s, (Eastern make,) at 14 cents, and some 38½-inch 64-60s for similar shipment at 12¼ cents. Among the transactions reported in sheetings were January sales of 31-inch, 5-yard goods at 13 cents, and of 5.50s at 12 cents. Spot prices on printcloths, most of them nominal, closed this way:

| | |
|---|---|
| 39-inch, 80-80s...16¼c | 38½-inch, 64-60s..12¼c |
| 39-inch, 72-76s...15¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..11⅞c |
| 39-inch, 68-72s...14c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..11⅛c |
| 39-inch, 56-44s...10½c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..10⅝c |
| 38½-inch, 64-64s..12⅝c | 27-inch, 64-60s... 9c |

⁂

### May Ask for Better Reports.

According to comments heard in local retail credit circles, it is probable that a movement will be undertaken in the near future looking to the securing of more comprehensive reports from banks on persons who give them as references when seeking to open charge accounts. Rarely do they give more than a description of the bank account of the applicant as large, medium-sized or small, a similar description of the balance left standing and comment on the number of checks, if any, marked "no funds" and returned to the stores that deposited them. Country banks, it is said, issue more comprehensive reports in most cases than city ones. In view of the detailed reports generally supplied the banks by stores, when a charge customer is seeking to open an account with a bank, it is asserted that the former should reciprocate more fully.

## COMMODITIES PRICES.

### Advances During the Week Twice as Many as the Declines.

Marked strength in foodstuffs featured Dun's list of wholesale prices this week, the advances in the general list outnumbering the declines by two to one. Sixty-six of the 334 commodities listed showed change, and of these 44 were advances. There were 37 advances last week, when a total of 60 changes was shown.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 40 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

| | This Week. | Last Week. | Year Ago. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, marrow, choice, 100 lbs. | $15.50 | $15.75 | $11.75 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb. | .08⅛ | .08⅜ | .10 |
| Coffee, Santos, No. 4. | .10½ | .10⅜ | .11 |
| Stand. br. sh't'gs., yd. | .21 | .20½ | .11¾ |
| Printcloths, 38½-inch, 64x60 | .12¼ | .12¼ | .07⅝ |
| Butter, cream., ext., lb. | .53½ | .51½ | .40 |
| Cheese, f.c., held, Sp'l, lb. | .25 | .24¾ | .24¼ |
| Eggs, West. 1sts, doz. | .68 | .64 | .48 |
| Apples, evap., choice, lb. | .15¼ | .15¼ | .08 |
| Peaches, Cal., dried, lb. | .11½ | .11½ | .08½ |
| Raisins, lb. | .09½ | .09½ | .. |
| Flour, Spring, bbl. | 10.55 | .. | 9.65 |
| Wheat, No. 2 red, bush. | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.04 |
| Corn, No. 2 yell., bush. | 1.77 | 1.84 | 1.14¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 wh., bush. | .98½ | .94½ | .67 |
| Hay, prime, tim., 100 lb. | 1.90 | 1.60 | 1.15 |
| Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb. | .30 | .34 | .32 |
| Hides, Chi., cows, native, lb. | .27 | .32 | .31 |
| Leather, hem. sole, lb. | .46 | .46 | .57 |
| Leather, un. backs, lb. | .68 | .68 | .85 |
| Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton | 34.25 | 34.25 | 30.00 |
| Steel billets, Pitts., ton | 47.50 | 47.50 | 65.00 |
| Copper, Lake, N.Y., lb. | .. | .23½ | .29¼ |
| Copper, elec., N.Y., lb. | .23½ | .23½ | .29¼ |
| Lead, New York, lb. | .07 | .06½ | .078 |
| Tin, New York, lb. | *.. | .85 | .45 |
| Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl. | .16 | .16 | .12 |
| Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb. | 8.35 | 8.10 | 8.00 |
| Hogs, live., Chi., 100 lb. | 16.25 | 16.10 | 10.85 |
| Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb. | 9.75 | 9.70 | 9.65 |
| Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs. | 25.55 | 25.00 | 16.40 |
| Mess pork, Chi., bbl. | 48.00 | 48.00 | 32.25 |
| Rice, fancy head, lb. | .08⅝ | .08⅝ | .05¼ |
| Rubber, up-r. Para., lb | .58 | .61 | .77½ |
| Sugar, fine gr., 100 lb. | 7.45 | 7.45 | 6.75 |
| Tea, Formosa, fair, lb. | .27 | .27 | .16½ |
| Tea, Japan, low, lb. | .24 | .24 | .20 |
| Potatoes, 100 lbs. | 2.75 | 2.50 | 3.20 |
| Wool, av., 100, Phil., lb. | .754 | .754 | .379 |

*Nominal.

With Spring 95 per cent. flour held at $10.55 a barrel and Winter flour of the same description held at 30 cents less, there was no excitement in this end of the foodstuffs markets this week. At Chicago, however, only mess pork did not change. Live beef, hogs, and sheep all were higher, and the same thing was true of prime lard and short ribs. At this city there was a rise in bacon. Similar strength was shown in the listed dairy products. All grades of butter and cheese were higher, as were the best Western eggs. Fancy nearby eggs, on the other hand, declined. The last advance in Western eggs puts them 20 cents a dozen above last year's corresponding figure. Fancy nearbys show a gain of 15 cents a dozen over 1917 quotations.

In the vegetables potatoes went up, as did white turnips and Scotch peas. Choice peas and choice red kidney beans continued their decline of past weeks, and this week were joined by choice marrow and choice medium beans. Common and fancy fresh apples went up, but no changes were shown in the listed dried fruits. No. 4 Santos coffee advanced, but No. 7 Rio lost some of the ground gained in recent weeks. Teas were unchanged, and there were no variations in sugar prices. Common and open kettle New Orleans molasses advanced. In the spices, declines in mace and Zanzibar cloves contrasted with rises in nutmegs and white Singapore pepper. Corn again showed the only drop in the grains, with advances recorded on oats, rye, and prime timothy hay.

Spelter and lead were the only metals to rise, while the only drop was furnished by ordinary antimony. In the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, only two of the eleven changes were declines. Features were again lacking. Calfskins were the only items in the hide market to show an advance, with declines registered by No. 1 native packer, No. 1 Texas, heavy native cows, No. 1 country steers, No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 buffs, and No. 1 kips. The leather market was quotably unchanged. The naval stores produced advances in resin and turpentine to offset a drop in tar. Hops and crude rubber declined during the week.

As with other textiles, trading in burlaps was largely held in abeyance following the issuing of the closing order, but early in the week the market took on a firmer tone, as the result of more active trading and bullish reports from Calcutta, that held throughout. The same thing was largely true of cotton goods, where unfinished printcloths and sheetings went up. New prices on dress ginghams and shirtings were also higher.

### $4,000,000,000 War Insurance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Up to today applications for nearly $4,000,000,000 war insurance had been received by the Treasury Department. This represents about 430,000 soldiers and sailors insured by the Government against death and total disability. From 5,000 to 15,000 applications are received daily, and the average amount applied for is well above $8,500, the minimum permitted by the act being $1,000 and the maximum $10,000.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Steefel Bros.; A. J. Sporberg, clothing, furn. goods; Navarre.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—I. Levy, general mdse.; 1,182 Broadway.
ALTOONA, Penn.—E. Bartus, notions, laces; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Southern Overall Co.; J. B. Colvin, overalls; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Quality Pants Mfg. Co.; A. Shear, clothing; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,182 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. D. French, hosiery, gloves, h'dk'fs, jewelry, neckwear, ribbons, umbrellas, leather, toilet goods; 116 West 32d.
BOISE CITY, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; J. H. Cook, hosiery; H. E. Starr, underwear; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. Austin, infants' wear, headwear, white enamel goods; 470 4th Av.
BRENHAM, Texas—Curtis Co.; A. Y. Curtis, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BUENOS AIRES—C. Pierce, cutlery, notions, perfumes; 31 B'way.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, infants' wear, negligees; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; T. J. Healy, dress goods; L. J. Storm, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 105 Grand Imperial.
CAIRO, Ill.—Weber-Walters D. G. Co.; H. Weber, notions; 366 B'way; Broztel.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, notions, trimmings, corsets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. A. Walter, drugs, novelties; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. E. Lewis, house wares; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
CHICAGO—May Novelty Co.; E. E. Miller, ribbons, toilet goods; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—A. H. Lamm & Co.; A. H. Lamm, woolens; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; H. J. Smith, dry goods; C. N. Wood, men's furn. goods; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. L. Mitchell, J. E. Russell, talking machines, musical instruments; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. M. Reedy, C. A. Walter, toys; L. M. Forkell, fancy goods, novelties; B. C. Gerstkemper, dress goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. S. Newmiller, laces; R. W. Galbraith, men's neckwear; J. W. Jones, dress goods; W. Kirch, ribbons; E. Michaud, men's hats, caps; C. S. Foster, silks, satins; E. A. Clark, C. W. Hendrickson, boys' clothing; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix Co.; C. B. Schlie, blankets, carpets; 377 B'way.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; R. E. Thorn, dry goods, notions; 60 Worth.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. B. Bellamy, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CORSICANA, Texas—Marks Brothers; R. Costa, clothing; 1,150 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. R. Hill, shoes; 19 East 24th; Latham.
DANVILLE—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, Mrs. C. R. Reed, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. Rose, cloaks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. T. Weir, notions, ribbons, h'dk'fs; J. T. Gilmer, mdse. mgr.; Miss Bowman, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—R. Kolck, notions, silks, laces, hosiery, gloves, neckwear; Albert.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; D. Carton, waists, petticoats; 303 5th Av.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Merc. Co.; R. Kennedy, general mdse; 1,150 Broadway.
ERIE, Penn.—Davis Cloak Store; T. F. Mahoney, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
EUREKA, Cal.—J. F. Hink & Sons Co.; M. Daly, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Mowen-Johnson D. G. Co.; J. A. Mowan, dry goods; Woodward.
FRESNO, Cal.—Kuttner, Goldstein Co.; Mr. Steinfels, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—F. W. Greene, women's, misses' ready-to-wear, millinery; Herald Square.
HAVANA, Cuba—Jurick & Feinman; B. H. Jurick, Spring ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; C. M. Batcheler, hosiery, gloves; A. E. Williams, notions, domestics; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter Co.; C. W. Watts, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
KEWANEE, Ill.—Lyman-Lay Co.; D. H. Cray, coats, suits; Brostel.
LAPOZ, S. A.—Carlos Grana, shirts, straw hats, men's furn. goods; 31 B'way.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Gold & Co.; W. Gold, women's garments; 17 East 22d.
LITTLE ROCK—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. H. Fink, ready-to-wear, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. Hoffman, waists; negligees, house dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker Co.; H. Conrad, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, kimonos, house dresses, shirt waists, toys; C. J. Carew, jewelry, notions; 116 West 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; L. McCarthy, toys, baby carriages, sporting goods, housefurnishing goods; 2 W. 37th.
MILWAUKEE—I. Goldman, clothing; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. A. Ballman, shoes, rubbers; 404 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; G. A. Pierce, ready-to-wear; 100 West 32d.
NAVASOTA, Texas—R. A. Patout Co.; R. A. Patout, notions, women's garments; 1,150 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, cloaks, waists; Miss R. Rosenberg, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Charles A. Kaufman Co., Ltd.; C. M. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—M. J. McDonald, ready-to-wear; 115 5th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—C. H. Rieke & Sons; L. M. Rieke, general mdse.; 60 Worth; Breslin.
PADUCAH—C. H. Rieke & Sons, Inc.; L. M. Rieke, Jr., dry goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 60 Worth.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl; Mrs. F. Hawkins, suits, skirts; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; M. Feldman, jobs coats; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Levitt & Co.; J. Levitt, shirts, waists, materials; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman and Miss Killen, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. J. Cutliffe, carpets, rugs; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; J. W. Horn, toys, pictures; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. E. Rogers, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. S. Hoskins, shoes; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND—Meier & Frank Co.; I. Upright, men's furn. goods, hats, ladies' gloves, hdkfs., umbrellas; 212 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Greenberg, furs, skins; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; J. Maloney, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. R. Radcliff, trimmings, embroideries, laces, neckwear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weil & Co.; Miss M. Smith, art needlework; Miss E. Wolfinger, fancy goods; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; F. A. Lyons, hosiery, corsets, underwear; H. B. Shalef, furnishing goods; 50 Union Square.
SAVANNAH—D. Hogan Co.; D. Hogan, dry goods, genl. mdse.; 44 East 23d.
SHERMAN, Tex.—Marks Bros.; A. E. Marks, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; E. L. Hicks, dry goods; 358 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; J. Stolberg, jewelry, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. J. Fiedler, shoes; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; D. Harrison, curtains, draperies; 116 W. 32d.
STOCKTON, Cal.—Sterling Co.; A. E. Cohen, millinery, ready-to-wear; 484 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Bernstein & Co.; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, ribbons, fancy goods; 60 Worth.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 East 24th; Latham.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; H. M. Helfrich, rugs; 1,270 B'way; Imperial.

## DRY GOODS SALES HEAVY.

### Far Ahead of Those Made a Year Ago at This Time.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Despite adverse weather conditions, current shipments of dry goods for the week have been about equal to the heavy week of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future deliveries have been greatly in advance of the same period in 1917. The number of customers in the market has been somewhat reduced by weather conditions. The market on domestic cotton continues strong. Collections are good."

## GARDNER LEFT BIG ESTATE.

### Specific Bequests in Major's Will Total More Than $500,000.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 18.—The will of Major Augustus P. Gardner, who died this week at Camp Wheeler, Ga., was filed here today. The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to his widow, Mrs. Constance Lodge Gardner, and his daughter, Mrs. Constance G. Minot. While its value was not revealed, the specific bequests exceed $500,000, in addition to real estate in Washington and the Gardner home at Hamilton.

Wilfred W. Lufkin of Essex, who at the time the will was drawn in 1915 was Major Gardner's secretary and who was elected to Congress to succeed him after he resigned to enter the army, receives $7,500. The will also provides for the distribution by the widow of a bequest of $15,000, "in accordance with a letter addressed to her, if she deems advisable or as she may see fit."

### BUSINESS NOTES.

A cablegram from the American Consul General at London says that the British Admiralty has prohibited the sale, supply, or delivery of raw asbestos. Dealings will be allowed only under permit until further notice.

In consequence of the closing order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, the second convention of New Jersey manufacturers will be held in the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, on Monday next, instead of on Wednesday, Jan. 23, as was originally planned. The meeting will be opened at 10 A. M.

The British Army Council has prohibited, except under permit, deliveries of any doubled thread or twine produced from linen yarn and from flax or Russian or Italian hemp. The same thing applies to doubled thread or twine made from tow yarn.

**33 EAST 33rd St.**

*Open for* **Business**

**This announcement is strictly in accordance with the official regulations of the Federal Fuel Administration.**

HARRY STOLL
CLAREMONT WAIST CO.
KATZ, FISHEL & REICH, Inc.
L. A. MENDELSON & CO.
SAMUEL POST
LOUIS GRAUER & CO.
J. WISE CO., Inc.
THE DREZWELL CO., Inc.
SOLOMON & METZLER

For the Convenience of Our Customers
**Schwortzreich & Goodman Co.**
Are Showing Their Complete Line of
**DRESSES**
Temporarily at
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Suite 441

**GINSBERG BROS.**
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Showing Complete Spring Line of
**DRESSES — WAISTS**
Temporarily at
**IMPERIAL HOTEL—SUITE 123-125**
Stock on hand for immediate delivery.

**KNOBEL & BLOOM**
are showing their full line of
SUITS and COATS at
**HOTEL IMPERIAL**
Room 135.

JOIN THE FEDERATION TODAY

DONATED BY
Chuck Davis & Co.
15 W. 26TH ST.

**H. SAMUELS & SONS**
wish to inform all ladies' coat buyers that
our showrooms will be open during the
FIVE HEATLESS DAYS
Elevator service will not be affected.
Just received from our Paris buyers
latest creations for Spring wear.
*WE HAVE NO MONDAY HOLIDAYS*
33-39 West 34th St.
Oppenheim-Collins Bldg.

**Our Showroom Is Open As Usual**
LARGE STOCK OF
**SILK AND SERGE DRESSES**
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
**PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO.**
6-8 West 32nd St.

**THE FAIR WAIST & DRESS CO.**
A. GEVIRTZ, Prop.
1372-78 B'way, Cor. 37th St.,
Will Welcome Visiting Buyers. *Showrooms Open as Usual*
*Waists*
2.25 2.75 3.50
Choose your WAIST WANTS from our always tremendous Stock, and see them headed for your store the Same Day.
WE AWAIT YOU.

**Our Showroom Is Open,**
WHERE
**"Miss 1918"**
Is now showing the new Spring line of "Reldev" Serge and Suits and Gem Dresses. Don't miss this opportunity to meet her.
**HARRY WADLER**
GEM DRESS HOUSE
105 MADISON AVENUE.

**C. H. D. Robbins Co.**
150 Madison Ave.
Will Show Spring Line at
**Imperial Hotel Ballroom**
32d Street and B'way
During the Fuel Holidays

"CHICKEN" DRESSES $10.50 to $18.50
Fancies, Serges, Georgettes, Taffetas
For Immediate Delivery
AARON ALPER
71 West 23d St. Masonic Bldg
Telephone Gramercy 1935.

Spring Line on Display at
NEW STRAND HOTEL,
32nd St. and B'way. Suite 1000.
COATS $5.90 and up.
SAMUEL PRINTZ.

## ANTIMONY

Paul Wenger & Co. will sell on the N. Y. Metal Exchange, 71 B'way, for whom it may concern, 100 tons spot antimony in bond on Jan. 22, at 1 P. M. sharp.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 2802 R. S. U. S. and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and now detain [illegible] lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons having or claiming any interest therein are required to then appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082 R. S. U. S. and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons having or claiming any interest therein are required to then appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION TO SATISFY LIEN OF R. & G. AUTO REPAIR CO.—To be sold to highest bidder, at No. 307 West 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 4th, 1918, at 10 A. M., Ford Truck, [illegible] model, which is property of Barney Rudolph and Harry Glantz, doing business as R. & G. Auto Repair Co., for amount of Empire Cook Laundry, Inc.
LEO MONSHEIMER, Auctioneer.

# EXPORT FREIGHT STILL CONGESTED

### Improvement Not Marked Since Government Took Over Railways.

### DELAY OF SHIPS GREATER

### 110 Vessels Still to be Coaled—Freight to Move Regardless of Holidays.

The congestion of export freight at the North Atlantic ports, consisting of munitions and supplies for the Allies, has improved but little since the Government took over the railroads, according to figures made public yesterday by A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads. That there has not been greater progress is due to the delay of ships forced to wait in ports for bunker coal. The other factors in the situation have been accelerated by the Government operation of the carriers. The delay to ships has been greater since the Government took over the roads than in the same period immediately prior to that action.

It was the slowness in the movement of munitions and supplies for Europe that largely caused the Garfield order, which is intended to effect such a saving of bituminous coal as would make more available for bunkering the ships.

There were fifteen ships coaled in the twenty-four hours preceding reports made yesterday at noon. This left 110 ships to be coaled. There were 116 the day before. About three-fourths of these ships are actually delayed for lack of fuel.

The export freight situation by carloads at the six North Atlantic ports on Jan. 1, when the Government took over the roads, and on Jan. 15, as compiled by the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic ports, was as follows:

| | Jan. 1. | Jan. 15. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1,190 | 1,002 |
| New York | 24,971 | 22,765 |
| Philadelphia | 3,531 | 3,408 |
| Baltimore | 7,164 | 6,909 |
| Newport News | 1,653 | 1,618 |
| Norfolk | 2,592 | 2,509 |
| Totals | 41,101 | 38,211 |

The situation at the Port of New York as of the two dates was given as follows:

| | Jan. 1. | Jan. 15. |
|---|---|---|
| In cars | 7,086 | 5,000 |
| On piers, &c. | 4,778 | 4,445 |
| On ground | 13,107 | 12,520 |
| Totals | 24,971 | 22,765 |

The condition at all of the ports as to position of freight showed:

| | Jan. 1. | Jan. 15. |
|---|---|---|
| In cars | 11,092 | 9,491 |
| On piers, &c. | 7,659 | 7,457 |
| On ground | 22,350 | 21,362 |
| Totals | 41,101 | 38,211 |

**Gain of 2,890 Carloads.**

These figures show that at the six Atlantic ports the accumulation of freight of 41,101 carloads on Jan. 1 had been reduced to 38,211 by Jan. 15, an evident gain of 2,890 carloads. However, in the fifteen days in which the Government was running the roads the arrivals of cars at terminals was greatly reduced, owing not only to embargo provisions but to storm conditions. The gain in freight standing in cars—that is, recently arrived freight—was 1,601 cars out of a total apparent gain of 2,890 carloads for all the ports. This meant that the accumulation of 7,659 carloads on piers on Jan. 1 had been reduced by only about 300, and of the freight on the ground there was a reduction of about 1,000 carloads in the fifteen days.

It was said yesterday by railroad officials that one day was not enough in which to check up the effect of the Garfield order upon the moving of freight away from the terminals, but the fear was expressed that because of the closing down of plants there would be a serious interference in the movement of freight from railroad piers because the manufacturing warehouses would not be open.

Mr. Smith has sent telegrams to the Presidents of all the Eastern roads telling them to inform their patrons that nothing in the Garfield order is intended to delay the removal of freight from terminals. Merchants who do delay face heavy charges because of the new demurrage rates put into effect by Director General McAdoo.

The Board of Trade and Transportation announced last night that goods arriving at railroad terminals during the days named by Dr. Garfield in his order would be held by the railroads only forty-eight hours. Should the goods be not moved demurrage charges will be imposed. As many concerns will shut down for the five-day period, the board warned firms to notify their traffic department to watch for the railroad notices of arrivals of goods.

Ernest J. Tarof, Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the board, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that this coming Monday and the nine succeeding Mondays will not count as holidays as far as the handling of freight is concerned by the railroads, and that merchants are in danger of considerable losses in storage and demurrage charges unless they take prompt steps to protect themselves. He said:

"We have been working all day on this question with the railroads. In view of the fact that office buildings are to be closed on Monday we feel that Monday ought to be calculated as a holiday in such freight transactions. We have had no ruling from the Government on this matter, and the railroads state that they will not consider suspending the operation of storage and demurrage rules because of the fact that office buildings are closed.

"Merchants have now forty-eight hours in which to get their freight after receiving delivery notices. If they do not get it in time, the railroads can run it into warehouses and charge a month's storage, even if the freight is kept only five minutes. Hence, it is of extreme importance that business men do not overlook their mail on Mondays, on the supposition that it is not a legal business day."

Reports made to Mr. Smith yesterday showed a marked improvement in the movement of traffic on most of the Middle Western lines paralyzed by the recent blizzard.

**No Improvement in East.**

The situation as to cars above normal in the eastern territory showed no improvement. The Baltimore & Ohio with eastbound loads showed a decrease of 300. The Erie had 3,556 eastbound loads, about the same as the day before, and westbound loads of 2,908 cars, an increase of 319. The New York Central reported 14,793 eastbound loaded cars, a decrease of 120, and 900 eastbound empties. In westbound loads this road reported 4,586 above normal, a decrease of 678, and 4,681 westbound empties, an increase of 231. The Pennsylvania had 12,944 eastbound loads above normal, a decrease of 1,056, and 2,988 eastbound empties, a decrease of 166. The total for all eastern roads was: Eastbound loads, 65,573 cars, an increase for the day of 1,446; eastbound empties, 4,466, an increase of 761; westbound loads, 37,297, an increase of 1,123, and westbound empties, 20,263, an increase of 5,583.

The committee, composed of representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the New York Public Service Commission, and the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission, made a report yesterday on the freight situation based upon a study of cars at the yards of the Bush Terminal. As of Jan. 10 the committee found 443 cars, of which 26 had come into the yards in November and were still there, 59 of them had come in between Dec. 1 and 15, 31 of which came in between Dec. 16 and 20, 154 of which came in between Dec. 21 and 31, and 57 of which came in between Jan. 1 and 7.

The Public Service Commission of the First District issued a ruling yesterday that each piece of less-than-carload freight must be marked. Under a prior order of the commission a shipment of less than ten pieces had to have at least two pieces marked with the name and address of the consignee, and that in larger amounts one piece in ten should be so marked. At the request of the railroads the commission suspended this order and ruled that all less-than-carload freight must be marked by each piece, leaving the railroads the privilege of making exceptions.

## BUSINESS RECORDS

### In Town.

MARKOE & LOGIN, dealers in women's wearing apparel at 32 East Fourteenth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Robert P. Levis for these creditors: Schwartz & Salzman, $384; Wexler Bros., $300, and K. L. Abbott, $50. Judge Manton appointed William E. Buckley receiver. Liabilities, $25,000, and assets, $10,000. The company is said to own the A. S. Login Company of 44 West Fourteenth Street and the Markoe Company of Schenectady.

M. H. STOKES, dealer in gowns and waists at 622 Fifth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Elsie Simoff, $2,000; Raymond B. Clayberger, $35, and the London Feather Company, $35. Judge Manton appointed Joseph P. Morissey receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

OSCAR ROTHSTEIN, dealer in dry goods at 1,338 Wilkins Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Jessie Rothschild, $400; Mathilde Rosebrock, $400, and Joseph Kaufman, $40. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $4,000.

BENJAMIN LEVINSON, wholesale produce dealer at Middletown, N. Y.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: James Tazzni & Co., $450; A. E. Myers & Co., $387, and Samuel Krenman & Co., Inc., $276. He made an assignment to A. C. N. Thompson.

DAVID HIRSCHMAN, grocer at 80 Avenue C.—Judge Manton has appointed Joseph De Caro receiver. Liabilities are $2,500.

JOHN NEWTON PORTER COMPANY., dealer in premium specialties at 361 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $24,126 and assets of $9,676, consisting of stock, $8,300; accounts, $971, and cash, $400.

IMPERIAL MILLINERY COMPANY, dealer in women's hats at 351 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Max L. Kane.

BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.—Joseph Bijur, E. Bright Wilson, and Louis V. Hubbard have been appointed receivers by Judge Manton for the Bijur Motor Lighting Co., in an equity suit brought by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co., a creditor for $5,666, and were authorized to continue business until further orders of the court.

HERMAN E. LICHT, a drug clerk, 3,408 Fourteenth Av., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,121 and no assets.

MICHAEL KRAMER, a salesman, 80 South Tenth St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,676 and assets of $100.

MARGOLIES & KLEIDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Margolies and Benjamin Kleidman, doing business as Margolies & Kleidman, 252 Columbia St., Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Reliable Table Co., $200; Eastern Furniture Co., $35, and David Queen, $400.

MORRIS GOLDNER, 598 Ashford St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,985, and assets of $225.

MARKOE & LOGIN—Judge Chatfield has appointed William E. Buckley ancillary receiver, in bond of $1,000.

**Weekly Failure Report.**

Bradstreet's reports 238 business failures in the United States for the week, against 328 the previous week and 335, 421, 551, and 434 the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 58, New England 30, Southern 52, Western 58, Northwestern 21, and Far Western 19. Canada had 26, against 24 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had capital from $15,000 to $20,000.

### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HARTFORD, Jan. 18.—Hanford C. Plumb of Bridgeport, proprietor of the Farmers Supply and Roofing Company and also of the Excelsior Glove Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court here today, showing liabilities of $39,011 and assets of $3,121. His principal creditors are the City National Bank and the Bridgeport National Bank.

*Special to The New York Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—John F. Boesinger of this city has been appointed receiver of the Indiana assets of the Shadburne Combined Motors Company, also known as the Shadburne Brothers Company of Chicago. The application for a receiver was made by Howard Hews of Chicago, who was appointed receiver for the company by the Federal Court at Chicago. He says the company has property and equipment at Frankfort, Ind., worth $130,000.

The Madison Auto Company, at Madison, Ind., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,366 and assets of $14,285.

Edward A. Stipp of E. A. Stipp & Co., grocers of Bedford, Ind., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,585 and assets of $4,350.

Merrill V. Fisher, a druggist of Walkertown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,409 and assets of $2,279.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18.—The affairs of the Rogue River Public Service Corp. of Grant's Pass., Ore., became further entangled today, when three creditors headed by George F. Sanders, its general manager, filed a bankruptcy petition against the company in the Federal court. It is alleged that the company owes $675,000, while no mention is made of the value of the assets. The other petitioners are the Oregon Construction Co. and the Chicago Safe and Machinery Company. Their claims amount to $53,000.

**WOMEN AND WORK.**

James M. Lynch, labor leader, contends that there is no reason for women taking men's places in this country, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

### JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

**In New York County.**

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

| | |
|---|---|
| A. N. Leventhal & Co.—E. Rock | $813.45 |
| Allen-Kingston Motor Car Co.—W. O. Wallison et al., costs | 175.15 |
| Ashby, Amos K. and Benjamin B.—De La Vergne Machine Co | 120.26 |
| Benedict, James H.—J. H. Asche | 211.85 |
| Borenstein, Harry, and Abe Kalter—People, &c | 300.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.—A. P. Youngblood, Inc | 1,019.53 |
| Cohn, Albert L.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co | 118.00 |
| C. L. Chester—Erkins-Goodwin Co | 8,063.32 |
| Duggan, Edw. J.—S. Echelman | 130.01 |
| Delaney, Anne E.—H. E. Denton | 651.00 |
| Denes, Alexander—J. Wentworth | 334.70 |
| Dealers' Mercantile Co.—J. L. Blum Co | 295.05 |
| Dulberg, Sarah—A. Billow, costs | 110.15 |
| Dulberg, Nathan—same, costs | 110.15 |
| Dugan, John J.—Regal Shoe Co | 148.05 |
| Ensign Improvement Co.—New York Title and Mortgage Co | 1,431.25 |
| E. Greenbaum Co.—W. Cleary | 3,394.80 |
| Eastern Asphalt Paving Co.—City of New York, costs | 111.15 |
| Fowler, Mortimer A.—J. Puccia | 400.00 |
| Fiorrian, Nils—L. Speyer | 9,569.68 |
| Godesky, Frank—T. J. McEvoy | 160.96 |
| Gilbarti, Frank, by gdn:—Belt Line Ry. Corp., costs | 112.68 |
| Goldstein, N. M., Co., Inc.—P. Crown | 1,369.72 |
| Goldman, Herman M.—L. Brerschneider | 896.40 |
| Hancen, Mary—Holzman, Cohen & Co | 211.39 |
| Haskensen, Daniel—Adam Reinhardt & Bros., costs | 113.39 |
| Hauffmann, John A.—A. Blum | 168.94 |
| Hanlon, Daniel E.—J. Fitzgerald | 738.94 |
| Jaffa, Nathan—M. Firstenberg | 808.52 |
| Jablon, David—D. Mayer et al | 239.34 |
| Knudson, Wm. D., and Edw. R. Jackson—R. A. Reed | 1,469.96 |
| Kaplan, Mary—W. Alsofrom | 269.67 |
| Knowland, Eugene—F. G. Zauner | 164.33 |
| Kellner, Morris—E. Kellner, costs | 167.91 |
| Kane, Joseph—G. S. Barrett | 143.70 |
| Landau, Max—G. Hausman | 234.66 |
| Levy, Lillian H.—J. A. Benedict | 5,717.04 |
| Markowitz, Nicholas and Fred—People, &c | 200.00 |
| McCabe, Michael—Crane & Hart | 107.67 |
| Morris, William H.—Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co | 209.32 |
| National Rubber Co. of N. Y.—R. A. Murphy | 275.20 |
| Palmer, Jesse V., Co.—L. Paulson et al | 112.20 |
| Potter, Evan S.—H. H. Gemmann et al. | 5,317.80 |
| Palmer, Walter W.—Indian Spint | 203.44 |
| Presbrey, Oliver H.—B. J. Conroy | 168.54 |
| Rollmann, Dorothy—Colonial Bank, costs | 127.64 |
| Reis, Isidor—United Electric Light & Power Co | 190.72 |
| Ryba, William—M. Friedman | 250.00 |
| Rose, Charles—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs | 110.10 |
| Rose, Minna, by gdn.—Same | 110.10 |
| Sherri, Andre—B. Cady | 225.20 |
| Swift & Co.—Third Avenue R. R. Co | 119.19 |
| Shaw, Ethel G.—Loyal Building Co., Inc | 188.80 |
| Sellman, Paul—S. May | 100.50 |
| Stolz, Joseph, Henry Greenberg, and Stolz & Greenberg—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum | 904.27 |
| Solomon, Philip—B. Silverman | 193.66 |
| Smith, Wall A.—I. Messon et al | 170.63 |
| Thorn, Max, and Birwin Realty Corp.—J. Mautner | 7,964.70 |
| Taxler, Morris—M. Kuselsky | 304.95 |
| Volk, Albert A., Co.—C. McGuire | 600.00 |
| Wallerstein, William—H. Geismar | 1,552.44 |
| Weaver, Blanche L.—G. Gordon | 247.81 |
| Wright & Cebo Lighterage Co.—Industrial Commission of the State of New York | 6,412.10 |

**In Bronx County.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Horenberg, George—M. E. Grable | $140.86 |
| N. Y. Railways Co.—C. A. Knapp | 13,643.49 |
| Stolz, Joseph; Henry Greenberg, and Stolz & Greenberg—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum | 904.27 |
| Stretch, Emma P.—Purchase Holding Corp | 115.49 |
| Turek, Harry—N. H. Brandt | 75.40 |

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

**In New York County.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nutty, George R.—G. I. Skinner, Jan. 16, 1918 | $10,013.63 |
| Christianson, Ernest L. A.—Same, Jan. 16, 1918 | 513.62 |
| Haines, James B., Jr.—Same, Jan. 16, 1918 | 5,018.62 |
| McClay, Joseph F.—H. Hirschberg, Jan. 11, 1909 | 377.35 |
| Same—H. Hirschberg, Jan. 11, 1909 | 234.03 |
| Hirschberg, Henry—Tribune Association, Dec. 23, 1910, released | 2,128.84 |
| Stam, Arthur M.; Wm. B. Miller—Edelstein, May 12, 1917 | 479.53 |
| Combusto Devices Corp.—M. Eberhart & Son, Dec. 28, 1917 | 117.09 |
| Rooney, Pat and Marion—L. Jaeger et al., Dec. 2, 1915 | 184.54 |
| Hicks, Earnest L.—M. E. Joel, Oct. 26, 1917 | 791.45 |
| Schmukler, Louis, and Louis Cohen—People, &c., Jan. 14, 1918, vacated | 1,000.00 |
| Birdsall, Avis S.—F. E. de Raismes, May 20, 1914 | 671.93 |
| Welch, Edw. J.—Central Mortgage Co., March 11, 1917 | 263.91 |
| Same—Dover Trust Co., Nov. 22, 1910 | 30,264.25 |
| Same—E. Van Schaick, July 5, 1912 | 2,524.30 |
| Same—County Hold. Co., Jan. 12, 1911 | 1,210.00 |
| McGloy, Joseph F.—Tribune Association, Dec. 23, 1910, released | 2,385.72 |
| Steinlauf, Sol.—C. Hayes, Oct. 1, 1917 | 342.41 |
| Goodman, Fannie—J. Fink, Dec. 22, '17 | 186.70 |
| Coogan, Edward—Sonn Bros. Co., Jan. 24, 1901 | 337.51 |
| Lucas, James—D. Gertler, Dec. 28, 1917 | 100.00 |

**In Bronx County.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nicol Building Corporation—J. G. Kelly, Feb. 26, 1915 | $526.90 |
| Nicol Building Corporation and Ferdinand Cioffi—G. Vause, May 17, 1915 | 524.83 |
| Smith, Reginald J.—O'Neill-Adams Co., Aug. 22, 1917 | 59.74 |

### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $7,470,500, were chartered today. They include:

Civic Development Film Co., Manhattan, $100,000; M. G. Mitchell, J. C. Davis, Jr., F. W. Weeks, 220 West 42d St.

Plaza Metal Bed Co., Brooklyn, $7,000; B. Schumer, J. Isaacson, H. Watinsky, 256 Maujer St., Brooklyn.

Atlantic Marble Co., Brooklyn, $12,500; V. Luciano, G. Distefano, P. Spinna, 234 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dairy Appliance Corp., Ogdensburg, $10,000; W. and G. A. Wilson, E. M. Hall, Watertown.

George Boiko & Co., Manhattan, woolen fabrics and rag clippings, $20,000; G. Boiko, S. and W. Joseph, 120 West 112th St.

243 and 245 West 116th St. Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; N. Berk, M. J. Sakowitz, A. S. Jaffer, 482 West 160th St.

Auer Real Estate Co., Manhattan, $12,000; T. Arkenau, A. Auer, M. Bruckner, 453 West 48th St.

Richmond Borough Estates Corp., Manhattan, $250,000; E. D. Vanderbilt, F. F. Norman, H. Getty, 359 West 26th St.

Horowitz & Newmark, Manhattan, converters of cotton goods, $20,000; A. Newmark, S. and L. Horowitz, 2,412 7th Av.

Pacific Products Co., Manhattan, export and import business with Oriental countries, $50,000; B. Guggenheimer, I. Seligman, S. Gold, 33 Union Square.

New York Compressing Co., Manhattan, $50,000. R. Bennett, Jr., R. Sherman, R. W. Evans, 14 Wall St.

Douglas Milligan Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $150,000. F. Clouhy, Jr., P. Armitage, A. Douglas, 233 Broadway.

Central Rubber Co., Nyack, $200,000. P. Leggett, C. Cobb, C. A. Winter, 54 East 129th St.

National Auto Renting Co., Rye, $10,000. R. Perlman, W. Berg, M. Bernstein, 181 Barrett St., Brooklyn.

Empire Wet Wash Laundry of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, $5,000. M. Kliegman, S. Handelman, W. Lubowitz, 24 Amboy St., Brooklyn.

Simon Ascher & Co., Manhattan, knit goods, 8,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 7,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $837,500. G. A., E. A., and J. A. Harris, 362 Riverside Drive.

American Motor Ship Co., Manhattan, $1,170,000. R. J. M. Bullowa, E. T. Wrack, H. L. Starr, 32 Broadway.

American Motor Schooner Co., Manhattan, $954,000. E. T. Wrack, H. L. Starr, R. J. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway.

Allied Hat Works, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000. S. Lieberman, R. Rathkopf, S. H. Sternberg, 176 Rivington St.

A. & P. Garment Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000. M. Abel, M. E. and M. Perling, 162 West 119th St.

Royal Radiator Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Fischer, B. and N. Eisenstein, 315 West 47th St.

Douglas L. Elliman Brokerage Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; H. A. Wildman, R. F. and D. L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av.

New York Feather-Dye Works Corp., Manhattan, $9,000; H. H. Feldstein, F. Devries, A. Corenthal, 4 East 120th St.

Evanwood Battery Corp., electric batteries, Buffalo, $500,000; R. H. Templeton, H. J. Wood, H. E. Evans, Buffalo.

Mills Machine and Tool Works, Brooklyn, $50,000; J. C. Danzilo, J. Mucher, R. S. Mills, 256 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Barge Canal Transit Corp., Albany, $3,000,000; H. J. Curtis, W. R. Rose, C. H. Bissikummer, Albany.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Liberty Trimming Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000.

The Zibell Damp Resisting Paint Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Poughkeepsie Hotel Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $35,000.

The Porter Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, $100,000 to $150,000.

Angora Specialty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $75,000.

Northern Sugar Corp., Manhattan, $1,312,600 to $1,662,500, and number of shares from 25,000 to 28,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Bucnahn & Son, Manhattan, $20,000 to $5,000.

Lewis & Valentine Co., East Broadway, $50,000 to $20,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Southland Perfume Co., Fla., $25,000. Representative, L. F. Ducker, 321 5th Av.

Manufacturers and Merchants' Inspection Bureau, Inc., Wis., secret and confidential investigations of all kinds, $10,000. Representative, S. Bernheimer, 35 Nassau St.

The Gibson Art Co., Ohio, $900,000. Representative, C. R. Gibson, 200 5th Av.

United Shoe Machinery Corp., Me., $3,000,000. Representative, G. F. Wolfe, 39 Warren St.

The River Leaf Co., Inc., New Jersey, import and export business, $250,000. Representative, S. Santamaria, 80 Wall St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Suffolk Oyster Co., Inc., Greenpoint, to Cedar Island Oyster Co., Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Cusianmano & Co., Manhattan.

Frontier Ferry Co., Buffalo.

Niagara Excursion Co., Buffalo.

Sanitary Raincoat Co., Manhattan.

**New Jersey Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, Jan. 18.—Charters filed:

M. H. Donovan & Co., Irvington, skylights, &c., $100,000; M. H. Donovan, Irene E. Donovan, and H. H. Habicht, all of Newark.

Apex Warping and Winding Co., Paterson, $10,000; Hugh Watson, Samuel Janowit, and Michael Siedna, all of Paterson.

Dorsey & Knowles Co., Union township, to operate coal lands, $10,000; Williams H. Knowles of Elizabeth and Frank Dorsey and Thomas E. Dorsey of Perth Amboy.

**Delaware Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Jan. 18.—Charters filed:

Acme Oil and Refining Co., $5,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. J.; Paul E. Britsch, New York.

Savage Oil Co., $100,000; Edward A. Eames, Edwin A. Harris, James Savage, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., New York, from $1,500,000 to $6,000,000.

Aunt Jemima Mills Co. from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .03 | Hale & Norcross | .01 |
| Alta | .03 | Jacket | .06 |
| Andes | .11 | Justice | .01 |
| Best & Belcher | .02 | Mexican | .10 |
| Caledonia | .05 | Ophir | .03 |
| Challenge Con | .04 | Overman | .02 |
| Chollar | .03 | Potosi | .05 |
| Confidence | .06 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Sierra Nevada | .13 |
| Con. Virginia | .09 | Union Con | .94 |
| Gould & Curry | .01 | Mexican dollars | .69¼ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONOPAH. | | Goldfield Cons | .41 |
| Belmont | 3.20 | Goldfield Merger | .03 |
| Halifax | .14 | Great Bend | .05 |
| Jim Butler | .70 | Jumbo Exten | .21 |
| McNamara | .38 | Kewanas | .07 |
| Midway | .08 | Silver Pick | .05 |
| Mizpah | .06 | Spearhead | .02 |
| Monarch Pitts | .06 | MANHATTAN. | |
| Montana | .10 | Consolidated | .11 |
| North Star | .03 | Mornnig Glory | .11 |
| Rescue | .08 | Union Amalg | .02 |
| Tonopah Divide | .42 | White Caps | .45 |
| Tonopah Exten | 1.70 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| West End | .67 | Nevada Hills | .05 |
| West Tonopah | .14 | Packard | .15 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Rochester | .30 |
| Atlanta | .10 | Round Mountain | .22 |
| Booth | .04 | United Eastern | 3.75 |
| Florence | .13 | | |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 5 | 5½ | Granite | 44 | 50 |
| Dr. J'pot. | 4 | 4¼ | Isabella | 6½ | 8 |
| Elkton | 6½ | 7½ | McKinney | 6 | 10 |
| El Paso | 14 | 15 | Portland | 107 | 110 |
| Fanny R. | 2⅛ | 4 | U. Gold M. | 15½ | 18 |
| Golden [illegible] | 180 | 185 | Vindicator | 27 | [illegible] |
| Gold Sov. | 2½ | 3 | | | |

# PERKINS WANTS LAW TO MAKE MEN VOTE

### Compulsory Attendance at Polling Place, He Says, Would Eliminate Campaign Funds.

### GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO PAY

### City, State, or Nation, He Tells District Attorney, Should Finance All Elections.

George W. Perkins, who was a member and a contributor of $20,000 to the Fusion Committee of 1917, and helped Controller Prendergast's campaign with $6,000, and gave $500 to aid the canvass of William L. Ransom, discussed the Fusion campaign fund with District Attorney Swann yesterday and suggested as a remedy for large contributions and disbursements amendments to the election law compelling every legitimate voter to cast his ballot. Mr. Perkins also advised as a further safeguard to the protection of the franchise that the financing of elections by individuals and candidates be replaced by necessary funds from the treasuries of the municipalities, the States and the nation. Concerning the method of collecting campaign contributions Mr. Perkins said:

"I believe the entire system of financing campaigns is fundamentally wrong. In the first place all our institutions rest on the ballot. A vast number of the policies on which our governmental structure rests are issues at the polls, and, therefore, they are practically adopted by vote. Now, the plea has been made ever since I can remember that campaign funds were necessary to get out the vote. That, in itself, is the most serious possible reflection on the voters."

Mr. Perkins declared he would favor a law providing punishment for vote slackers. Every man on reaching the voting age and who is entitled to cast a ballot should be required to vote at every election, he said.

"It is a sacred duty, and to say that you have to raise money to get out that vote is a serious reflection on the whole proposition," continued Mr. Perkins. "I believe that the laws of our country should be such as to compel a man to cast his vote, and that if he did not cast it that he should be fined in increasing amounts, and possibly with some other form of punishment, until he did cast his vote.

"If that were done we would not have to have any campaign fund in order to get out the vote, and then, I think, those fines should be put into a fund used by the city or the State or the Federal Government to publish impartially the facts and information about candidates and about issues that the people should have in advance. And, if that were done, you wouldn't need these great campaign funds. You would only have to have money to do legitimate publicity work and you would have a system by which men would have to go to the polls and vote. Of course, if a man was told, 'If you don't go and vote tomorrow you will have to pay $2 the first time and the second time you will have to pay $10,' then he will come out and vote.

"Take this fuel order. It is meeting with such opposition because the country doesn't know what shape it is in. If every laboring and every business man could have been told in a simple statement why that order was needed they would have made every sacrifice to help enforce it.

"When a man is running for office what the public needs to know is all that can be known about that man and what he stands for. I believe the city, the State, or the Federal Government should pay for that publicity."

Mr. Swann asked: "You think it a good plan that the Corrupt Practices act should be so amended that it would prohibit the use of money before and at election for any purpose except for material things, such as halls, bands, and illuminations, &c., and prohibit the advertising of the candidates' alleged qualities in newspapers?"

"No; I think that is all right," replied Mr. Perkins. In reply to further questions by the District Attorney concerning control of campaign funds by law, Mr. Perkins said he believed this would be covered by his suggestion for enforced voting by law and disbursement of funds by the city, State, or Federal Government. He said the Fusion Committee here had more money for its campaign than the Progressive National Committee had for the entire country in 1912.

Mr. Perkins said he did not consider it inconsistent that contributors had given money both to the Fusion fund and the Honest Ballot Association, but he said a large campaign fund like that of Fusion might be made a menace to democratic institutions and the independence of the voters. Mr. Perkins suggested that if his recommendations were enforced by law there would be no need of the Honest Ballot Association, to which he had contributed $3,000. According to a list of the contributors to the association, as made public by Mr. Swann, the largest givers were Judge Elbert H. Gary, $15,000; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $5,000; John D. Rockefeller, $13,500; Cleveland H. Dodge, $2,000, and R. Fulton Cutting, $1,000. The total contributions were $45,257, and the disbursements, $37,217.

# *LOAN REPUDIATION TO GO TO ASSEMBLY*

### *Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive Committee Decides Not to Shoulder Responsibility.*

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17, (Associated Press.)—The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates determined today to put before the Constituent Assembly the decree passed by the Council of Commissaries calling for the repudiation of foreign debts and the invalidating of all State loans made by the "Governments of Russian land owners and of the Russian bourgeoisie." The decree is effective from Dec. 1 last.

The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which was expected to promulgate the decree, determined that it was better to permit the Constituent Assembly to pass on it. The decree provides:

1. For the annulment of all State loans, on which it is declared the December coupons shall not be paid.
2. For the annulment of all guarantees given by the Government for the payment of open loans advanced by institutions and companies.
3. For the annulment, without exception, of all foreign loans.
4. That short-term bond issues of the State Treasury are valid, but that no interest on them shall be paid, although they may remain in circulation the same as banknotes.
5. That persons in moderate circumstances who possess interior loans to a value not exceeding 10,000 rubles face value, shall receive from the State a life-long annuity equal to the interest on the securities.
6. That citizens possessing such annulled securities for a sum exceeding 10,000 rubles shall not receive any recompense whatsoever.
7. That deposits in State savings banks and interest on them shall be decreed inviolate. All securities or annulled loans which belong to savings banks shall be replaced by an acknowledgement of debt delivered by the Russian Peasants' and Workmen's Republic.
8. That rules shall be formulated to reimburse and prevent loss to co-operative, municipal, democratic, and other societies who possess repudiated securities, if it is proved they were obtained before the publishing of the present decree.

Other conditions propose a council of national economics to direct the execution of the decree, with the assistance of the State Bank, which must register the owners of State securities. It is provided also that special commissions shall be formed to decide the financial status of citizens, these commissions to be empowered to annul completely all savings not obtained by means of labor, even should such savings not exceed the sum of 5,000 rubles. They also are to determine what organizations shall be considered democratic.

## AMMONIA UNDER LICENSE.

### Government Will Control the Output for Fertilizer Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of ammonia for fertilizer purposes are to be taken over by the Government under a proclamation issued by President Wilson. The industry will be under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who will issue licenses and have authority at any time to cause his representatives to inspect any business under license.

The manufacture and sale of all prime products of ammonia as produced in by-product coke oven plants, coal gas plants and nitrogen fixation plants also will be under conditions prescribed by the Secretary. An interdepartment committee on ammonia has been named by Secretary Houston to assist him in the work, with representatives from the Food Administration, the Agriculture, War, Navy and Interior Departments and Council of National Defense.

A price of $75.50 a ton free on board seaboard for the nitrate for fertilizer which the Department of Agriculture has purchased in Chile for sale to American farmers at cost was announced today by Secretary Houston. Ships carrying the nitrate will be directed to the most convenient ports, including Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston. In the farming districts, county agents assisted by local business men chosen by them will handle the shipments and in counties where there are no agents a committee of three or more local business men will be appointed.

Farmers are required to file their applications with the agents or committees not later than Feb. 4. At the same time they must deposit the money covering the cost of the nitrate they wish with the local bank, association or individual to be designated by the department.

## NEWSPRINT STOCKS AHEAD.

### Shown to be Thirty-three Days in Advance of Demand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Print paper stocks were shown in figures issued today by the Federal Trade Commission to be approximately thirty-three days ahead of demand.

Publishers have on hand 138,000 tons, and manufacturers 41,000 tons, and there are 6,000 tons at terminals. The monthly consumption is estimated roughly at 170,000 tons.

## RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

**Manhattan.**

71ST ST, 151 East, n s, 387.6 ft w of 3d Av, 12.10x100, Jan. 17, Florence K. and Leo. S. Greenbaum to Max Hirsch, 210 West 140th St, installments, 50 months, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway............$1,000

76TH ST, s s, 262.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x102.2, Jan. 15, Emlin D. and Louisa A. Morewood to Elizabeth D. Ferguson, Stamford, Conn., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $12,500; attorneys, Bigelow & Wise, 15 William St............$1,500

117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10, Jan. 2, Levi M. Scoville to Henry Eggert, 2,081 Ryer Av., Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $12,000; attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan, 391 East 149th St...$1,500

126TH ST, 145 East, n s, 335 ft w of 3d Av, 25x99.11, Jan. 17, Julia A. Murphy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond............$2,000

129TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 27.6x99.11, Nov. 15, 1917, Anthony Building Corp. to Pauline Levy, 1,815 Church Av., Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Breitbart, 309 Broadway............$2,000

**Bronx.**

HUNTS POINT AV, 815 to 859, w s, 429x109; Ell-Ess Holding Corporation to Hunts Point Construction Co., 30 East 42d St., Jan. 15, due Jan. 1, 1928, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St............$44,000

LOTS 109 to 111; map Godwin Estate, Cortlandt Godwin to Jos. M. Callahan, 1,037 Ogden Av, referee, all following, dated Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, $5,390

LOTS 198 and 201; same to same; attorney, same............$2,800

LOTS 202 to 205; same to same; attorney, same............$2,800

LOTS 216 to 220; same to same; attorney, same............$4,270

LOT 98.9; same to same; attorney, same. $2,800

LOTS 163 to 165; same to same; attorney, same............$1,050

LOTS 156 to 160; same to same; attorney, same............$7,350

LOTS 96A and 97A; Patrick J. Haugley to same; attorney, same............$15,120

LOT 80; Edward Hisnay to same; attorney, same............$1,137.50

LOTS 192 and 193; Jennie Tackney to same; attorney, same............$2,170

LOTS 137 and 138; Hugh E. Smith to same; attorney, same............$3,745

LOTS 215 and 231; George L. Liebler to same; attorney, same............$2,450

LOTS 64 and 65; Hy Grossmann to same, Jan. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same. $1,230

LOTS 81 and 82, same map; Elsie Boves to same, Jan. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same............$1,740

LOTS 54 and 55; same to same, Jan. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same......$1,425

LOTS 143 and 144; William F. Vidal to same, Jan. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same............$3,180

LOTS 105 to 108; same to same, Jan. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same......$5,610

OGDEN AV, 1,360, n e corner of 170th St, 100x110; Seventy-fourth Street Holding Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another prior mtg $75,000, Jan. 17, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, F. Lese, 35 Nassau St. $17,000

PARK AV, s e corner 186th St, 100x20; Hy. Kammerer to James P. Judge, 440 East 186th St, Jan. 17, due Feb. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Burke & M., 87 Liberty St. $2,000

TIEBOUT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 50.1x128.7 to Stevens Place x51x113.11; East 187th Street United Presbyterian Church to Board of Church Extension of United Presbyterian Church in North America, 701 Publication Building, Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 16, due as per agreement, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas M. Chalmers, 2,654 Marion Av. $13,811

174TH ST, s s, 36.5 ft e of Park Av, 98.1x100; Katie W. Greuzbach and another to Newat Realty Co., 200 Broadway, Jan. 15, 3 years; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St............$15,000

174TH ST, s s, 134.6 ft e of Park Av, 65.5x100; same to same, Jan. 15, 3 years; attorney, same............$11,500

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 49.10x158; Saloma Newman to H. & D. Co., 9 Fort Washington Av, Jan. 15, due Oct. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway............$1,000

**ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.**

**Manhattan.**

ESSEX ST, 71, mtg $19,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Mary Eggers, 326 West 87th St; address 176 Broadway......$18,000

HOUSTON ST, 440 East, mtg $10,750; Herman Gold to Esther Flohr, 1,114 Forest Av, Bronx; attorney, B. Alexander, 51 Chambers St............$1

LEXINGTON AV, 618, mtg $2,000; Isabella Jack to Agnes K. Jack, 667 East 234th St; attorney, Joshua L. Evans, 3,219 3d Av..$100

32D ST, 326 and 338 East, mtg $38,000; Eugenia K. Davis to New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, 38 Bleecker St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway............$22,000

67TH ST, 11 East, mtg $70,000; Clara Bloomingdale to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway............$60,000

74TH ST, 112 to 118 East, mtg $265,000; New York Trust Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway............$1

SAME PROPERTY; same mtg, of which $225,000 advanced; City Mortgage Co. to Martin Taylor, St. James, L. I., and another, guardians of Marian and Jean Stewart; attorney, same............$225,000

84TH, 217 East, mtg $16,000; Anna Ruppert et al., executors of Jacob Ruppert, to Anna Ruppert, 1,116 5th Av; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av............$11,000

**Bronx.**

RITTER PLACE, n s, 96.4 ft e of Union Av, 50x102; Jonah H. Goldstein to Hy G. Oestreicher Co., Inc.; attorneys, Goldstein & G, 366 Broadway............$1

ROGERS PLACE, 937; Celine Schneider, guardian, to Louis R. Schneider, at Clarkdale, Ariz.; attorney, John B. Quintin, 135 Broadway............$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis R. Schneider to Louis H. A. Schneider, 349 West 22d St............$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 36.10 ft n of Home St, —x—; New York Investors Corp. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$33,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, 151.11x100; also College Av, near 163d St, 85x120; Eva A. Bell et al., executrix, to Albert W. Lauter, 410 East 141st St; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av............$750

TIEBOUT AV, 2,093; Elizabeth K. Dooling to Michael F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn.; attorney, Knox & D, 27 Cedar St..$2,050

132D ST, n s, 227.6 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 37.6x100; Wm. J. Wiley, guardian, to Howard C. Young, Ft. Michie, N. Y., half part; attorneys, Crook & C., 93 Nassau St............$2,250

219TH ST, n s, west half of Lot 836, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Lavina S. Hirleman to Norman E. Gray, 70 Vernon Av, Yonkers, N. Y.; attorney, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St............$400

# FULL CONTROL NOW FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS

### Trade Board Acts to Prevent Leaks of Coal or News to the Enemy.

### CHECK ON WIRELESS, TOO

### Masters Are Forbidden to Allow the Use of Their Apparatus Within 200 Miles of Allied Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Drastic regulations governing the supplying of coal and stores to vessels at American ports, designed, through control of neutral shipping, to shut off channels through which Germany and her allies have been receiving information from agents in this country, as well as to prevent them from receiving goods from America, were made public tonight by the War Trade Board. They become effective Feb. 1.

As a condition to receiving fuel and supplies for their vessels, owners or charterers of neutral ships must sign an agreement with the War Trade Board giving the latter broad authority over the officers and crews of ships, their destinations, their cargoes, the use of their wireless and their sale or transfer. Failure to comply with any of the conditions in the agreement in the case of one vessel may involve refusal of fuel and stores to all of the vessels of the person, firm, or corporation managing, owning, chartering, or controlling the vessel in question.

Government agents have found that employes on neutral ships have been mediums of communication between Germany and its agents in this country, and to break up this practice the War Trade Board will require owners of such vessels to dismiss any Captain, officers, or members of the crews at its request.

As a further means of preventing communication with the enemy, the board will require that wireless apparatus on neutral ships be sealed in such a manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the masters, who will be responsible for seeing that no message to the enemy is sent by wireless, that no reports are made of any vessels sighted or of any weather conditions, and that no wireless messages of any kind are sent within 200 miles of England, France, Portugal or Italy, except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress.

To prevent ships from falling into the hands of enemy agents, the regulations require that no neutral vessel shall be bought or sold without the previous approval of the United States Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, or the inter-allied chartering executive. Also, no neutral vessels may be laid up in port without the approval of the War Trade Board or the inter-allied chartering executive.

As a further precaution that neither communications nor goods may reach the enemy or any ally of the enemy, neutral ships proceeding from or to the United States, to or from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands,) Holland, Spain, or to or from any neutral port in the Mediterranean Sea, must agree to call for examination as may be directed by the War Trade Board.

It is further provided that no vessels shall proceed on any voyage or be chartered on trip or time charter without the previous consent of the War Trade Board or the inter-allied chartering executive.

Aside from the provisions governing neutral vessels, it is stipulated that all vessels must obtain licenses for fuel and stores, and that no fuel and stores shall be supplied to sailing vessels for a voyage in the submarine zone; that no fuel shall be given any vessel which shall have disobeyed any order of the United States Navy or the Shipping Board, and that no application for fuel and stores by any American vessel not requisitioned by the Shipping Board shall be approved except for a voyage and in a trade approved by the War Trade Board, and if under charter, unless the charterer and the terms and conditions of the charter are approved by the War Trade Board.

## DANIELS APPEARS FOR BILL.

### Addresses Senators on Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Daniels appeared before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee today to urge favorable action on the House Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights bill. The peace of mind of a soldier or sailor was essential, he told the committee.

Major Wigmore of the Army Judge Advocate General's Department said that hundreds of men who had appealed to the President for exemption from military service based their claim on the ground that if they were drafted they would be wholly unable to meet their civil obligations.

## CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

### FEDERAL.

**Supreme Court.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—534—The people of Porto Rico et al., aplts., v. C. Tapia; and 647—Same, pltfs, v. J. Muratti.—Argument concluded.

685—E. J. McCurdy, County Treasurer, &c., et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Argued.

504—J. K. Greer, pet., v. the U. S.—Argued for petitioner and submitted for respondent.

391—The Railroad Commission of State of Cal., pltf., v. the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe, Ry. Co.—Argued.

525—C. W. Stone, guardian, &c., pltf., v. E. P. Stone, next friend of T. S. Stone.—Argued.

202—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., pltf., v. E. Dutton, as administratrix, &c.—Argued.

273—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., pltf., v. the City of Newport, Ky.—Argument commenced for pltf.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Jan. 21: Nos. 273, 476, 378, 105, 133, 134, 138, 140, (and 141,) 142, and 143.

**Eastern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

US<Steinman.
Same<Graham.
Same<Howard.
Same<Kronhoff.
Same<Weifenbach.
Same<Zarsa.
Same<Nordillo.
Same<Anderson.
Same<Greene.
Same<Morrill.
Same<Friedman.
Same<Baker.
Same<Carney, alias Kearney.
Same<Helferich.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, aplt., v. City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Scott and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mary McKeown, respt., v. Morris Unger, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo. ex rel. N. Y. Railways Co., rel., v. Public Service Comm. et al., respts.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Smith and Scott, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Pipe and Contractors' Supply Co., aplt., v. Mason & Hanger Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Holmes Electric Protective Co., aplt., v. William Williams, as Commr., &c., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Alan H. Colcord, respt., v. Banco de Tamaulipas, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and demurrers sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Dowling, J., and Page, J. Order filed. (Page, J., dissenting.)

Bowie Dash Realty Co., pltf., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., deft.—Judgment ordered for pltf., in accordance with the submission on the authority of Real Estate Corp. v. Harper, 174 N. Y. 123. Settle order on notice.

Samuel Joseph, as recr., aplt., v. D. A. T. Realty Corp., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Elfriede L. Barden, respt., v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co., aplt.—Determination, judgment, and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Ida Yanowitz and ano., as admrs., respts., v. George W. Travers Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $6,000; in which event judgment as so modified and ordered affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Pauline May, respt., v. Third Ave. R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event on the ground that the findings of the jury that the defendant was negligent and that the plaintiff was free from contributory negligence are against the weight of evidence. (Dowling and Smith, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Order filed.

Francis C. Dale, respt., v. Western Union Tel. Co. aplt.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs to aplt, and judgment directed in favor of deft., with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

W. Burns Trundle and ano., respts., v. James Beggs & Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Knight & Demicco, Inc., aplt., v. Frederick N. Lewis, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna C. Mahon, respt., v. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to deft. to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Max Flatauer, decd.—Decree affirmed, without costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Arthur J. Levy, respt., v. Ross Waist Co., aplt.—Order of June 12 reversed and order of June 20 affirmed and judgment modified by reducing same to the sum of $1,321.13, including costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Friedman and another, aplts., v. Simon Soslow, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emanuel Teitz and ano., aplts., v. Edward J. Dunbar, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Samuel Ginsburg et al., aplts.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph R. McGuire, aplt., v. New York Railways Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event, on the ground that the complaint and opening state a cause of action. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael Cohen & Co., respt., v. Hoadley Stone Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Kenneth K. MacAlpine, respt., v. Irving H. Chase, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $640, being $500 for the operation and the preliminaries thereto, and $140 for subsequent visits; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Herman Steiner et al., respts., v. American Alcohol Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and demurrer sustained. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Charles H. Kelby and ano., respts., v. N. Y. Municipal Rys. Corp., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mauro Pizzutiello, respt., v. Thos. Mulligan & ano., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Linda H. Henderson, respt., v. Peter Doelger Brewing Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Palewitz, as admr., respt., v. Jacob Ruppert, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rachel Brenner, aplt., v. Landsmann Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Henry Zucker, respt., v. Chas. Zarembowitz, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Condon Wrapping Machine Co., aplt. v. John W. Dearborn, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs, and attachment reinstated. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed. (Clarke, P.J., dissenting.)

Max Rubin, aplt., v. Samuel G. Siegel and ano., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Robert Y. Anderson v. Hartman Blanchard Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. for counsel. Order filed.

Stephen H. Olin et al., respts., v. Howard T. Kingsbury, indy., &c., aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinions by Page and Scott, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Re Nathaniel L. Gladstone.—Reference ordered to Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Elbert S. Boughton.—Reference ordered to Hon. John J. Freedman, Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Charles M. Norden.—Proceedings dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Samuel Dickstein.—Proceedings dismissed. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

**Surrogates' Court.**

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate—Edward H. Graham.

**City Court.**

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

**Referees Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Kissel<Greenberg—Israel H. Zinavoy.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Schermerhorn<Bruder—Charles M. O'Keefe. Leavitt<Fischer—Maurice Marks. Cowen<Garnsey—Leo Leventritt. Simpson<Simpson—Leo Leventritt.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Tolhurst<Tolhurst—J. Campbell Thompson.

**Receivers Appointed.**

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Thomas J. Goodwin<Sarah Siegel—Edward O. Braendle. Dora Frank<Amelia F. Berg—Alfred Katz. Central Trust Co.<Jacob Miller—Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—George F. Droste<Hannah Bevains—Bernhard Rabino. Morris Rogers<George J. Schraeder—George H. Engelhard.

### BRONX COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

**County Court.**

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

### KINGS COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department

W. S. Bradley, respt., v. Franklin Fire Ins. Co., aplt., et al., defts.—Order overruling demurrer affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to the deft.-aplt. to answer upon payment of costs within ten days.

N. Briganti, as admr., &c., of C. U. Briganti, dec'd, respt., v. F. Szemko and J. Gaydica, copartners, &c., and D. Meyer, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Gaigin, aplt., v. J. Water, L. and H. Levy, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Farnole, respt., v. Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. R. Hamilton and A. M. Holder, partners, &c., respts., v. E. Ward, aplt., et al., defts.—Judgment modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

Mary Hayes, an infant, by Mary Hayes, her guardian ad litem., respt., v. L. Griglio and A. Pasetti, copartners, &c., aplts.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers affirmed, with costs.

H. L. Higginson et al., &c., respts., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of B. Seaman for a writ of certiorari, &c., H. S. Sisson, as Com., &c., and another, aplts.; B. Seaman, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements and M. B.

M. E. Jirdinson, respt., v. The Forest Box and Lumber Co., aplt., Acts. 1 and 2.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. A. Kingsbury, Com., &c., on complaint of G. Sims, respt., v. P. J. O'Hare, aplt.—Judgment of the Special Sessions affirmed by default, with costs.

M. E. Marsh, respt., v. L. E. Marsh, aplt.—Findings of fact numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7 reversed and judgment affirmed without costs.

E. Martin, respt., v. A. Baumann, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

F. McGarry, aplt., v. W. O'Connell et al., defts.; C. Ippolito, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

L. Morrissey, as admr. of T. Morrissey, dec'd, respt., v. F. Hetterich, deft., and J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., aplt. Acts. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Orders affirmed without costs.

K. Muller, an infant, by G. Muller, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. F. Hetterich, deft., and J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

F. E. O'Callaghan, respt., v. L. Fishman, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts., v. E. Axelson, aplt.—Judgment of conviction and orders affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. M. and L. Nicolle, aplts.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., aplts., v. B. Paris, respt.—Order of the County Court of Suffolk County reversing deft's. conviction affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. G. Rose, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., ex rel Com. of Public Charities, &c., on complaint of G. McGarry, respt., v. J. Skidmore, aplt.—Order of filiation of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed, with costs.

L. Schmidt, aplt., v. G. E. Schmidt, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

A. T. Sullivan, aplt., v. the Board of Education, &c., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. L. Tompkins & ano., &c., respts., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

T. Vaccaro, respt., v. J. McKee, deft., and Rye Beach Pleasure Park Co., aplt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

E. Werner, respt., v. G. T. Kelly, aplt.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

## OPPOSES PREMIUM BONDS.

### Issue Not Needed Now, British Committee Reports.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the question of issuing premium bonds has reported against such a step "at the present time, or until further efforts have been made to make the present issues more attractive to investors." The committee expressed the opinion that the opportunities of investment for the general public were sufficient to obtain their free support, and that there was a considerable untapped source of investment which might be obtained for war needs by means of an issue of bonds which would, by its speculative element, attract small investors.

Doubt was expressed as to whether the amount so obtained would justify a change of such a contentious character in the financial methods of the country, while the legislation necessary for the issue of premium bonds would be difficult to obtain.

The committee arrived at the conclusion that from £80,000,000 to £100,000,000 yearly might be expected from sources at present untouched.

### BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEWETT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 120 Broadway, Room 1105, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, typewriter, desks, safe, &c.

ALLEN R. MECHARD, Receiver.

HAYS, HERSFIELD & WOLF, 115 Broadway, and ROSENBERG & BALL, 74 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ABRAMS, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,461 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general line of groceries, fixtures, &c.

AARON L. PALMER, Assignee.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID HIRSCHMAN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 94 Avenue C, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general line of groceries, fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH DE CARO, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT I WILL sell as Receiver on January 29, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of Charles Shongood, at No. 539 Broadway, New York City, a claim of S. Lindau & Company against the Carnegie Trust Company, amounting to $11,543.20, on which 44% has already been paid in dividends through liquidation by the Banking Department of the State of New York. I reserve the right to reject any bid.

ROBERT C. MORRIS.
27 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,503.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER SMITH, Bankrupt.

Alexander Smith, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 15, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 30, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25388.—In Bankruptcy.—THE PYROX CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

The Pyrox Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 31st, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 31st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25281.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH BERLOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Joseph Berlowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 31st, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,327.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX SLOMOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Max Slomowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 30, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25382.—In Bankruptcy.—PAN AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 10, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 29, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25505.—In Bankruptcy.—LLOYD DANA HESS, Bankrupt.

Lloyd Dana Hess was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 15th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 31st, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,315.

Notice is given that LEOPOLD LEBEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 25, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Frodsham" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, January 5, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 4, for the County of Philadelphia, March Term, 1917.—No. 341.—CLEMENT F. BENOIT vs. ESTELLE M. BENOIT.—To Estelle M. Benoit, late of Brooklyn, New York: You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your husband, Clement F. Benoit, has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion and indignities to the person, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony at my office, 618-19 Stephen Girard Building, 12th St. above Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on Friday, February 1st, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., where and when you may attend with witnesses if you desire.

ROBERT S. BRIGHT,
Master.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now [illegible]. Advertisements and subscriptions [illegible] ceived. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

# REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Heights Dwelling Bought by Operators—Society Takes Title to Home on 2d Avenue.

Extreme quietude prevailed in the real estate market yesterday, although several scattered deals were reported.

The Popham Realty Company sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 521 West 150th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 17 by 100. Out-of-town property was given in exchange. G. E. & C. Buckbee negotiated the deal.

### Mission Society Buys Home.

The American Christian Mission Society took title yesterday to the building at 147 Second Avenue, which it now occupies. The transfer was made by Lewis B. Moore, as executor of the Major estate, subject to a mortgage of $24,000. The stated consideration was $39,000.

### Bronx Sales.

The Rahway Land Improvement Company sold to Pearl Niles the one-story taxpayer, with stores, occupying a plot 113.6 by 100 on the northeast corner of 170th Street and Jerome Avenue.

Jacob Kaplan purchased for investment from the New York Life Insurance Company, 635 East 137th Street, a six-story twenty-four family apartment, on a plot 37.6 by 100, between Cypress Avenue and Southern Boulevard, one block south of the new Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway station at 138th Street and Southern Boulevard. The sellers recently acquired the property at auction. A. H. Levy negotiated the sale.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Mrs. A. Wacker to an investor 191 and 193 Graham Avenue, two two-story dwellings, 50 by 75, in the Morris Park section.

Arthur E. Smith bought from Cahn & Pittman the five-story apartment house at 466 East 149th Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

### Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family, semi-detached dwelling at 2,057 Sixty-fifth Street, in the Mapleton District, to R. Weinstock of the Bronx. The buyer will occupy.

### New Douglaston Church.

The Community Church of Douglaston, L. I., purchased a plot from the Van Vleit estate, located on Main Avenue, opposite the present edifice. The plot has a frontage of 80 feet on Main Avenue, and a depth of 400 feet. It adjoins the property recently bought by the City of New York for school purposes. Plans are being prepared for the building of a new edifice. It is planned to build the church on the front of the plot and the property in the rear will be laid out in tennis courts.

### New Jersey.

Frank J. Taylor sold for cash to H. W. Loder, the residential property at 341 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, on a plot 50 by 135 feet. The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company was the broker. The property was held at $8,500.

### Commercial Leases.

The Department of Labor leased the entire building at 22 East Twenty-second Street, through Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., from T. B. Robertson.

Spear & Co. leased, in conjunction with William J. Roome & Co., the store, basement, and second loft in 123 and 125 Bleecker Street to M. Smith & Co. and the Glendall Hat Company.

The Duross Company leased for August Berni the store and basement 250 West Fourteenth Street to Hugo Cohn & Co. for a term of years; for Louis Berni the store and basement 252 West Fourteenth Street to the French Trading Company, and the store and basement 103 West Fourteenth Street to the Empire Electric Carpet Sewing Company.

Pease & Elliman leased to H. B. Cushman & Co. the store at 51 Church Street. After alterations are completed they will remove their present branch from 43 Church Street.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased at an increased rental the five-story building at 33 Water Street, between Coenties Slip and Broad Street, for Jay W. Becherer to Hugo V. Loewi, now at 35 Pearl Street.

### Contemplated Construction.

The James C. Mack Company has obtained the general contract for the six-story reinforced concrete garage to be built at 356 to 360 West Broadway for L. & F. Dour.

Lewis Colt Albro is preparing preliminary plans for altering the six-story residence at 38 West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, into a store, office, and apartment building. George Arents is the owner of the property.

### Realty Notes.

The rooms of the Real Estate Board of the City of New York will be closed Monday.

Next Tuesday at 2 P. M. the Board of Appeals will meet in Room 919, Municipal Building, to consider appeals from orders of the Fire Commissioner and the Superintendent of Buildings. Appeals under the building zone resolution will be heard on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners Protective Association has been called for Monday evening, Jan. 21, at the Hotel Majestic. The report of the Special Moratorium Committee will be taken up. President Joseph S. Schwab will read a paper on "Present Problems of Taxation in Greater New York."

The Pease & Elliman Club, composed of the members and employes of the firm of Pease & Elliman, held their annual election at which Lee T. Smith was elected President; Edward C. Ohl, Vice President; J. Saxton Smith, Secretary, and W. R. Nash, Treasurer.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

88th St, 223-31 West, n s, 227.7 ft w of 7th Av, 102.11x98.9, five four-story tenements and stores; Julius Mautner against Max Thorn et al; Chedsey & R., attorneys; due, $20,832.40; taxes, &c., $79; subject to mortgage of $135,000; to the plaintiff for $150,262.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### Alterations.

Under $5,000 omitted.

WEST END AV, 683; to a five-story apartment; 690 West End Av. Corp, 2,875 Broadway, owner; L. Pisciotta, 891 East 149th St, architect; cost $5,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 245, w s, 44.2 ft n of 122d St, 19x80; 127th St, 43 West, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100; Katie W. Greuzbach and Julia A. Whitehorne to Newat Realty Co., Jan. 17, all liens; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 19 Nassau St..........$100

WATER ST, 655, s s, 350 ft w of Jackson St, 25x70; Bertha Frieder to F. H. Sincerbeaux, 110 Newbold Place, Kew Gardens, Borough of Queens, and Albert W. Pross, 804 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, trustees, mtg $8,000, Jan. 8, deed of trust; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St..........$1

2D AV, 147, w s, 40 ft n of 9th St, 32.10x125; Lewis B. Moore and another, executors, to American Christian Missionary Society, 147 2d Av, mtg $24,000, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$39,000

5TH AV, w s, 63.6 ft n of 21st St, 27 ft to alley x120, with all title to use of 10-foot alley from s s of 22d St; Samuel Woolverton and another, executors, &c., to Mark Ram Realty Corporation, 31 Nassau St, Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

6TH ST, 324 and 326 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 50x97; Millie Segal to Charles Rubinger, 1,970 7th Av, all liens, Dec. 26; address, 220 Broadway..........$1

88TH ST, 223 to 231 West, n s, 227.7 ft w of 7th Av, 102.11x98.9, foreclosure Jan. 18, 1917; Richard F. Dalton, referee, to Julius Mautner, 970 Park Av, subject to ten mtgs aggregating $135,000, Jan. 18, 1917; attorneys, Chedsey & Rosenblum, 320 Broadway..........$13,500

44TH ST, 12 East, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Charles O'Shea to Albert B. Ashforth, 12 East 44th St, mtg $87,500, Jan. 28, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

51ST ST., 335 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; German Kahn and another, executors, &c., to Nettie Altmayer, 629 West 115th St; Josie Leo, 600 West 183d St, and Solomon E. Kahn, 335 East 51st St, Nov. 5, 1914; attorney, Samuel E. Joseph, 154 Nassau St..........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Solomon E. Kahn to Nettie Altmayer, 629 West 115th St., and Josie Leo, 600 West 183d St. 1-3 part, Jan. 14; attorney, same..........

100TH ST, n w corner of Pleasant Av, runs w 12 ft to original n w l x — to w s of Pleasant Av x s 100 11 to beginning; Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, to William N. Ryerson, Duluth, Minn.; Lucy R. Lawrence, 166 West 88th St, and Julia R. White, 18 Clinton Av, Montclair, N. J., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien, Jan. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,250

SAME PROPERTY; City of New York to same, all title, quitclaim; attorney, same..........$113.50

112TH ST, 137 West, n s, 120.3 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x100.11; Bernard A. Shalit to Alice L. Wright, 462 Enfield St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, all liens, Aug. 6, 1914; address, A. L. Wright, 123 Parkside Av, Brooklyn....$1

115TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 1st Av, 75.10x20x irregular; Morris Bruck and another to Anna Bruck, widow of Samuel Bruck, 320 Manhattan Av, quitclaim, Jan. 2; attorneys, Palmieri & Wechsler, 61 Park Row.$1

117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Ruhl Real Property Co. to Levi M. Scoville, 212 West 123d St., q. c., Jan. 2; attorneys, Hosleman & Vomghan, 391 East 149th St..........$1

117TH, 218 East, hereinbefore described; Milton Realty Co. to Levi M. Scoville, 212 West 123d St, mtg $13,500, all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan, 319 East 149th St..........$1

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Sadie Wartell to Ernestine Noah, 452 West 164th St, mtg $55,000, all liens, Feb. 15, 1915; address, E. Noah, 1,520 St. Nicholas Av..........$100

### Bronx.

DAVIDSON AV, 1,907, w s, 25x87.9x25.11x80.11; Meta Investing Co. to Oscar A. En Holm, 2,353 Davidson Av, mtg $11,800, Jan. 4; attorney, Ann Holm, 2,353 Davidson Av..........$100

HUNTS POINT AV, 819 to 859, w s, 429x100; Hunts Point Construction Co. to Ell-Ess Holding Corporation, 871 Hunts Point Av, Jan. 15; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway..........$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, w s, 39.9 ft n of land of Tecca N. Reed, runs w 122.8x n 250x e 118.1 to Terrace x s 250; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and another, executors, to Charles E. Gremmels, 296 Fiske Av., Westerleigh, S. I., Jan. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$4,750

LOT 16, Parcel 36, map of William B. Ogden; Frank Richter to Florence R. Richmond, 80 Dunwoodie Av, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $1,000, Oct. 10, 1917; attorney, D. Miner, 140 Nassau St..........$1

LOT 71, map 1,669; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Filippo Battaglia, 585 Morris Av, Jan. 17; attorney, Filippo Battaglia, 585 Morris Av..........$1

LOT 80, same map; same to Edward Hisnay, 442 West 238th St, mtg $1,137.50, Jan. 8; attorney, same..........$1,625

LOTS 524 to 533, 536 to 546, 548 to 552, 555 to 558, and R to Y, map of Unionport; Edyth M. Knapp to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, Nov. 20, 1917; attorney, L. N. Levy, 128 Broadway..........$1

LOTS 96A and 97A, map Godwin Estate; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Patrick J. Hangley, 95 Columbia Av, Jersey City, mtg $15,120, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$21,600

LOTS 64 and 65, same map; same to Henry Grossmann, 343 Bronx Park Av, mtg $1,230, Jan. 3; attorney, same..........$2,050

LOTS 54 and 55, 81 and 82, same map; same to Elsie Boves, 605 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $3,165, Jan. 3; attorney, same..........$5,275

LOTS 98A, 109 to 111, 156 to 160, 163 to 165, 198 to 205, 216 to 220, same map; same to Cortlandt Godwin, Sea Breeze Av, Good Ground, L. I., mtg $26,460, Jan. 3; attorney, same..........$37,800

LOTS 143 and 144 and 105 to 108; same map; same to William F. Vidal, 121 North Columbus Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $8,790, Jan. 3; attorney, same......$14,650

LOTS 137 and 138, same map; same to Hugh E. Smith, 354 High St, Newark, N. J., mtg $3,745, Jan. 3; attorney, same..........$5,350

LOTS 192 and 193, same map; same to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 135th St, mtg $2,170, Jan. 3; attorney, same..........$3,100

LOTS 215 and 231, same map; same to George L. Liebler, 246 West 230th St, mtg $2,450, Jan. 3; attorney, same..........$3,500

PROSPECT AV, 2,378, s w corner 187th St, 70x95; Angela Carretta to John D. Smarto, 33 South Av, Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 244.3 ft n of 152d St, 19.3x95; Theresa Davis to Annie Davis, 689 Prospect Av, mtg $5,000, Jan. 10; attorney, Annie Davis, 689 Prospect Av..........$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 668 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x128x25x127.6; also interior lot, begins 128 ft w of Southern Boulevard and 693 ft s of Westchester Av, and runs w 9.4 x n 25 x e 8.11 x s 25; Timothy F. Sullivan to Harry L. Bryan, 27 Westchester Av, Jan. 18; attorneys, Williamson & B., 499 Willis Av..........$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 643 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x25x127.1; also interior lot, begins 127 ft w of Southern Boulevard and 643 ft s of Westchester Av, and runs s 25 x w 8.11 x n 25 e 8.5; Timothy F. Sullivan to William J. Williamson, Pandome Park, L. I., Jan. 18; attorneys, Williamson & B., 499 Willis Av..........$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 643 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x128x50x127.1; also interior lot begins 127.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard and 643 ft s of Westchester Av, runs 50x w 9.4x n 50x e 8.5; William J. Williamson et al. to Timothy F. Sullivan, 370 East 147th St, Jan. 18; attorneys, Williamson & B., 499 Willis Av..........$100

20TH AV, n s, w ¾ of Lot 884, map of Wakefield; Margaret K. Jack to Agnes K. Jack, 667 East 234th St, Aug. 10, 1916; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St....$1

147TH ST, 466 East, s s, 25x100; Robert F. Neumann to Ida A. Smith, Spring Lake, N. J., mtg $17,500, Jan. 17; attorney, I. A. Smith, Spring Lake, N. J..........$100

174TH ST, s s, 36.5 ft e of Park Av, 100x163.7; Frida Wattenberg to Katie A. Grenzbach and another, 145 West 122d St, Jan. 17; attorney, A. W. Ransom, 35 Nassau St..........$58,000

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 49.10x158; H. & D. Co. to Saloma Newman, 359 East 8th St, mtg $48,500, Jan. 15; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway..........$100

235TH ST, 521 East, n s, 25x100; John Mulholland, referee, to North Side Savings Bank, 3,220 3d Av, Jan. 17; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell, 38 Park Row..........$3,150

## RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

### Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 70, all; William W. Astor to Adam Wackenhut, 70 Avenue A, 20 years from May 1, 1919..........$13,000

BROADWAY, 2,615, south store; Louis N. Kramer to Morris and Moses Buchsbaum, 2,525 Broadway, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av..........$2,500

3D AV, 797-99, n e corner of 49th St, 50x115, all; Mary L. Cassidy to Jacob Friedman, 850 East 175th St, Bronx, 10 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, W. H. Freeman, 233 Broadway.
Taxes, &c., and net $5,000 and $6,000

85TH ST, 228-30 East, s s, 50x102.2, all; Grand Building Corp. to Joseph Levy, 464 Fort Washington Av, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Louis Halle, 1,790 Broadway..........$6,500

### Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 894, s e corner of Beck St, store and cellar; Solomon Rashbo to Samuel Dreyer, 894 Intervale Av, from Jan. 1, 1917, to Dec. 28, 1922, Jan. 17; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway....$1,020 to $1,200

## MECHANICS' LIENS

### Manhattan.

JONES ST, w s, 119.8 ft s of 4th St, 25x100; Hyman Gross against Anna C. S. Massey, owner; Maria Marino, contractor..........$161

15TH ST, 7 East; Acme Sand Blast Co. against Society of the Commonwealth Centre, owner; Clark & Appelman, contractors, $300

53D ST, 5 East; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against William S. Pyle, owner; Building Repair Co., contractor, (renewal)......$206.90

71ST ST, 314 West; Wolf Kliot against M. Murphy, owner; Holmes, contractor.....$550

### Bronx.

HOE AV, 1,533-1,535; Nathan Yannett against Etta Crakaw, owner; D. Sullivan Crakaw, contractor..........$235

## SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

### Manhattan.

56TH ST, 437 to 453 East; Edward E. Buhler Co. against Robert W. Goelet et al., Jan. 15, 1918..........$85.96

## LIS PENDENS.

### Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 97; Caroline M. Child et al. against Louis Lesser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

3D AV, 1,895; Ellen M. Barnon against D. & E. Gordon Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. McGuire.

7TH AV, w s, 130.1 ft s of Leroy St, 30.6x16.3x irregular; City of New York against Bartholomew Sharboro et al., action to acquire titles; attorney, W. P. Burr.

77TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Benjamin C. Faulkner et al., against James M. Bingham et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Thompson, Ross & Warren.

### Bronx.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 136.8 ft n of 163d St, 20.10x100; Sarah Levy against Maria Allegro, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

WESTCHESTER AV, 916-918; Marie Helderman, as executrix, against Brener Realty Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. E. Davis.

## BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

### Bronx.

OGDEN AV, 1,360; Abel King and Frederick Lese loans 74th Street Holding Co., Inc., to erect one five-story brick and stone apartment..........$17,000

## WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TWO NEW HOMES, just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted & gone to war; 7 & 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees. Plots 70x150 ft. each. Water, gas, sewer, macadam walks. Will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000 each.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2836.

## BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Pretty Brick Houses**
**$35—For Rent—$60**
A Few Extraordinary—For Sale—Easy Terms. Seven Rooms, Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn.
A. SILSBY, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

**OUR NEW STYLE** Comfort Homes, with garage, open fireplaces, etc., are little gems; only two left; open daily; $7,750; easy terms. J. F. CHURLO, 1779 West 11th St., Brooklyn (3 blocks west of Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach Subway). 'Phone Bath Beach—8.

## CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

### BROOKLYN.

**Dean St. near New York Ave.**
Three-story American basement house, fully and finely furnished. COAL SUPPLY sufficient for Winter. Rent $100 per month. Apply
EDWARD LYONS,
531 NOSTRAND AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Bedford 3000.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**LOFTS**
**LOFTS**

**9-11 East 37th St.**
Opp. Tiffany's.
Light on three sides.
3,776 net sq. ft. Rent: $4,000.
10th floor.

**4 East 43rd St.**
Adj. Postal Life Ins. Co. Bldg.
Light on three sides,
3d-4th-5th floors.
1,230 net sq. ft. Rent: $3,000.

**12 East 46th St.**
Opp. Ritz-Carlton.
4th floor—25 x 100.
Rent: $2,750.

**570 5th Ave.**
Suitable for Art Exhibits, Etc.
5th floor front—18 x 55.
Rent: $2,000.

DOUGLAS L.
ELLIMAN & Co
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street

**Store, Basement & Lofts**
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

### MANHATTAN—East Side.

**104 East 40th St.**
One Door From Park Ave.
ONE APARTMENT
2 Large Rooms & Bath
Ground Floor, $1100.
Bachelor or Doctor.
Apply to Supt. on premises, or,
The Park Ave. Operating Co. Inc.
527 FIFTH AVENUE.

**NEW, WARM, LIGHT**
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

**166 West 72d St.**
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
Maid Service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

JUST COMPLETED.
**The Nouvelle**
APARTMENTS
25 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

## REAL ESTATE.

### Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—60 Cortlandt St.; this property for sale at low price; four stories and basement; about 4,500 square feet; next to new subway entrance and 9th Av. elevated station. Harry H. Honigbaum, Five Cortlandt St. Cortlandt 4929.

### New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Short Hills.—Lackawanna express trains; the Farley estate; choice restricted building sites; prices and terms reasonable; all improvements. Fred'k A. Farley, Milburn P. O.

## FARMS.

### Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

14,000 ACRES NORTHERN MINNESOTA. Lightly timbered; no swamp; 75% A1 farm land; $50,000 all cash. Lambert Fairchild, St. Paul, Minn.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

6th Av., 266, (Southeast Corner 17th St.)—Three lofts, 3,300 to 6,300 feet on each floor, and corner store, 37x90, large show windows (and basement) for rent; fixtures can be procured at low figure if wanted. S. E. Jacobs, 30 East 42d St.

Four light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., New York City. Telephone 5021 Cortlandt, Wolfns & Bull, Inc.

PLOT, 50x100, on West 42d St., 4-story front and rear building, with driveway; possession May 1; can be altered to suit, garage or any business. P 27 Times.

Will sublet part of high-class millinery shop on West 46th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, waists, or ready-to-wear gowns. O 197 Times.

Loft, 75x75; excellent location; freight and passenger elevator; steam heat and electric. Apply premises, 30 Park Place, or your own broker.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

One-half of small office to rent, sharing stenographer. Apply by letter for appointment; reference wanted. Room 228, 25 West 42d St.

For Rent.—Desk space or showroom space in attractive office, with services. Apply by mail during fuel shut-down, 1,182 Broadway, Room 1205.

Very desirable office to let, unfurnished; 19x33; very light; excellent service; immediate possession. Call Room 1116, 34 W. 33d.

SMALL LOFT, 71 GOLD ST., with power hoist; rent $35.
A. H. MATHEWS, 181 Broadway.

Lofts to sublease at 164 5th Av.; ideal for show or stock room. Inquire Doniger, 73 5th Av., or your own broker.

Loft, 25x100; elevator, steam heat. 505 West Broadway, near Bleecker. Rent reduced, $57.50.

Physician's Office. — Very large, handsome room; first floor; every convenience. 3 East 10th.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat; elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

### Wanted for Business Purposes.

Advertiser, retired from business, wants permanent desk room or to share comfortable office located vicinity 5th Av. and 42d St.; references given; state exactly what you have. M. S., E 167 Times.

## HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

### New Jersey.

Westfield.—Furnished, modern house, seven rooms, bath, garage; two minutes station; coal in cellar; $40. Phone Vanderbilt 3284.

## HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

### New Jersey.

Pleasant home, Montclair, N. J.; all improvements; newly decorated; room for garden; reasonable rental. Phone Worth 1372. R 306 Times Downtown.

## HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

### Manhattan.

Furnished-room house for sale; electricity, parquet floor; net profit $165. 54 West 75th St.

### New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—East Side.

45TH ST., 2 EAST, (Hotel Lorraine.)—To sublet, small furnished apartment, very attractive.

81ST, 75 EAST, corner Park Av.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished, 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

### Furnished—West Side.

43 WEST 52D ST.
Large rooms, bathroom, electricity, steam heat.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two, four exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, 2 rooms and bath; Jap service; suitable two or more bachelors.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, one-room kitchenette apartment; Southern exposure; private bath.

80'S, (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette, piano; $140. Riverside 6068.

81ST, 308 WEST (Barrington)—Handsomely furnished three rooms, lease. Schuyler 5520.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, 3-6 large sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $110-$150.

90TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor in private residence, beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Sublet for five months or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished. 9185 Riverside. Apartment 4F.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Three-room elevator apartment; blue living room; furniture antique mahogany; pink bedroom; large kitchen; bath and shower. Apt. 41.

AN exquisitely appointed five-room apartment, complete in detail, 72d St., near West End Av. Telephone Columbus 5525.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, Broadway; use parlor, kitchen; references. Apartment 1, 705 West 179th.

BROADWAY, (91ST.)—Four large, light rooms, bath; handsomely and completely furnished; $200. Apt. 87, 215 West 91st St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 271, (Corner 87th.)—To sublet, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable two room apartments; bath, steam, electricity; $45-$60 monthly. Telephone Schuyler 4241.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH. INQUIRE AT 238 WEST 106TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 320, (corner 114th St.)—Attractively furnished, seven-room, corner apartment, facing Morningside Park; rent for $125 a month. Rose Windsor, 7 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2338.

TWO rooms, bath, and kitchenette; also larger apartments for rent. Phone 6958 Plaza.

West End Av., 322, (75th St.)
EXCEPTIONAL GROUND FLOOR SUITE, exclusive residence; two large, well furnished rooms and bath; suitable doctor; modern.

### Yonkers.

HANDSOMELY furnished eight-room corner apartment, elevator service; immediate possession; moderate rental; situated 96 Hamilton Av., corner Post St., Yonkers; 10 min. from Van Cortlandt Park. Inquire Mrs. Johnson, third floor.

### Westchester County.

For rent, furnished, in Stoneleigh, Alger Court, Bronxville, 6-room apartment, until May 1; reasonable; free heat from power house; references required. Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., N. Y., and Bronxville, N. Y.

### Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 142 EAST.—Elevator apartment, 4-5 rooms; central location.

198TH, 340 EAST.—Six rooms, $45; all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th St.)—Two rooms and bath, parlor floor; $65 a month. Plaza 6143.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished three-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.) — Three large rooms, all modern, $75.

### Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH ST., 15 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—8 large rooms and bath; finely kept house; only 4 families; refined tenants; only one apartment left. See janitor, No. 11, or E. Franklin, 71 East 59th.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Six-room elevator apartment, facing Cathedral St. John, $60.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 month. Apt. 8-I.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 271, (Corner 87th.)—To sublet, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

CONVENT AV., 270, Apt. 2A.—Five rooms; elevator; new building; subway and elevated; rent $100 per month until Oct. 1.

FLOOR to let. Private Jewish house. 100th St. and West End Av. Inquire Sunday, Monday, 4-6, 226 West 105th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 per year. Telephone Morningside 9080. Superintendent on premises.

Will sublease new exclusive studio apartment, near N. Y. Athletic Club, overlooking Central Park, 3 rooms, kitchenette, restaurant service; annual rent $2,100. O 193 Times.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

### Furnished.

WANTED for refined young couple without children for balance of Winter, a small furnished apartment on west side; prefer something located in vicinity of 72d St. subway station. Address Post Office Box 1431.

MARRIED couple, without children, want two rooms, kitchenette, and bath on monthly lease of not more than $50; possession at once. T 160 Times.

WASHINGTON SQ. SECTION.—Want a furnished 3-room, bath apartment for about three months; give details. E 176 Times.

WANTED—By couple, four or five room furnished apartment; must be modern. Phone Gramercy 2953.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

### Unfurnished.

Wanted.—3 or 4 room apartment, unfurnished; moderate rent. Frank, 249 West 107th.

TWO rooms and bath, west side below 96th, $60-$65. T 189 Times.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms; electricity.

31ST, 22 EAST.—Young man to share small furnished apartment; college graduate desired; $7 per week. Stuyvesant 2462. Couch.

37TH ST., 148 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large room for couple; also single room; all conveniences.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large single rooms; bath; private floor; gentlemen only. French.

58TH, 506 EAST.—Attractively furnished large front room, also small room; telephone.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, single room, open fireplace; piano; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; conveniences; homelike; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished room with bath; large unfurnished room; music allowed. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 537.—Single room, adjoining bath, $5; near 54th St.

### West Side.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Well furnished light room on second floor; every convenience.

52D, 244 WEST.—Near Broadway; parlor, with bath; other rooms; running water; select house. Phone Circle 645. Robyns.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Back parlor, heated, sunny, private bath, gas, electricity, kitchenette.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room; running water; private house; $6; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 3993.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. H. HAYES, 990 CIRCLE, OR INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water; suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, bath, running water; second floor. Columbus 6186.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure; hot, cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, running water, board optional; telephone.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive steam heated single room; near bath; electricity; $5; references.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Double front room near bath; dressing room, large closet; electricity; comfortable; reasonable.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity; also studio.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electricity, running water, and telephone; desirable location.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; $8 weekly; private family.

72D, 302 WEST.—Warm, beautifully furnished front room, bath, electricity, private house; reasonable.

73D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, comfortably furnished parlor bedroom, kitchenette; electricity; exclusive house.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, warm room, bathroom floor; telephone. Columbus 9635; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 158 West.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway; elevated express.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Large south room; well heated; electricity; subway. Col. 4135.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM, ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studio, $60; three rooms, housekeeping apartment, $135; handsome furnishings.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without bath; Jap service.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room and bath; modern conveniences.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; very comfortable; phone; references; $8-$10.

76TH, 244 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—Large, small room; well heated; parquet floor; electricity; all conveniences; moderate. Columbus 6149.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished house; attractive, warm rooms; private baths; electric lights; $6-$12; telephone.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms for gentlemen; refined private family.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; $12 weekly.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; gentleman or business woman.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Second floor suite; private bath; reference.

80TH, 225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room; electricity; comfortable; references.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room; steam heat, electricity, phone; private family; gentleman only; $6 per week. Dean.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; private family; $8 weekly. Flato.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm front room; smaller rooms; breakfast; high class.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; room $5 to $15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, piano, bedroom, bath; also large front room; steam, electricity.

89TH, 267 WEST.—Well heated 2 rooms, private bath, electricity, gas; private entrance; maid service; $15. Apartment 7A.

92D, 75 WEST.—Attractive suite, living room, bedroom, bath. Bocock, Riverside 7630.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; private home; telephone.

92D, 31 WEST.—Rooms, single, double, en suite, with or without board.

93D, 146 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, single, en suite, baths, every convenience; private house.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Corner suite; Hudson view; electricity; $10. Riverside 1991. Ford.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Desirable sleeping room, living room; high class; after 7 P. M.

99TH, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptional rooms, suite or separately. 1512 Riverside. Willis.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D SUBWAY.—Large, sunny room, private bath; suitable gentleman. Phone Riverside 952.

103D, 2 WEST.—Front room, opposite park, $5; courtroom, breakfast, $4. Robinson.

103D, 2 WEST.—Room facing park; $4.50. Telephone Burpee.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Single room; neatly furnished; conveniences. Apt. 6.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive front room; home comforts; worth investigating. Kinnear.

[illegible]H, 301 WEST.—Room, private bath, in private family. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 320 WEST.—For gentleman, in family of two, room, two windows overlooking park. Call evening and Sunday.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Warm, sunny front room, overlooking Columbia. Telephone Morningside 6457.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 63.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

119TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; warm; business people; references. Apt. 32.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCague.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Have a prettily furnished suite or one room in my apartment, which I would rent to Japanese gentlemen or business people; reasonable. Apt. 3E.

122D, 520 WEST. — Three well-furnished double, single front; elevator. 5 F. W.

136TH, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; convenient subway, bus, surface; two in family; no roomers; gentleman only. By appointment, Morningside 4501. Apt. 52.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private family; elevator; references. Apartment 20.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Beautiful, warm, newly furnished, adjoining bath; good home with couple. Apt. 1-D. 5529 Audubon.

150TH, 408 WEST.—Light, comfortably furnished single room, steam heated, $3 weekly; elevator; telephone; references. Apt. 73.

159TH, 575 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; elevator. Audubon 741.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.) — Large, single rooms; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

ATTENTION, BACHELORS! — American couple, occupying handsomely furnished home, West End Av., near Belleclaire, offer suite, consisting library, bedroom, private bath; moderate for accommodations accorded. Schuyler 1883.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (Apartment 3.)—Large room, running water; elevator apartment; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Two large, front rooms; reasonable prices. Apply to Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (Corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large sunny front room; two windows; new furnishings; couple, single gentleman; board. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Two large connecting front rooms; also single rooms; private bath. Apartment 42. Phone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 73.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, (85th.)—Large outside room, adjoining bath; elevator; references. Schuyler 2724.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Four rooms, entirely or in part. Phone 6894 Morningside. Church.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two small rooms in elegant house; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 3-room apartment. 2130 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Large room; southern exposure; running water. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.) — Large studio room, with private bath; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224. — Comfortable, furnished light room. Apt. 7N.

WEST END AV., 433, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END, 672.—Large, handsomely furnished; bath; well heated; business people. Riverside 9942.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite, private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

### Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 281.—Large front hall-room; private family; well kept house. Prospect 6638.

PIERREPONT ST, 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; large, attractive room; references. Main 755.

## ROOMS WANTED.

### Furnished.

TEACHER desires comfortable room with refined family, near Hunter College. R 314 Times Downtown.

### Unfurnished.

Business woman wants unfurnished room, running water, use of bath, between 14th and 42d Sts. T 175 Times.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Jan. 15, double room; top floor; bath; home table; references.

### West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, private bath, electric lights, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; table guests.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room; private bath; excellent table.

73D, 257 WEST.—Attractive room, well heated, private bath; superior table; guests accommodated.

70TH ST, (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished second floor room; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; single, $10; two, $16 up.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large front room; steam heated; bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; one large, one small room; steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references exchanged.

80TH, 124-128 WEST. — Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 West.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen, business people preferred; excellent cuisine.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals, correctly served; homelike; moderate.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.
Small room; southern exposure; running water.

87TH, 138 WEST. — Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

93D, (676 West End Av.) — Lovely, large room; bath adjoining; home for couple or gentlemen; also single rooms.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, connecting dressing room; electricity; English cooking. Riverside 2511.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

118TH, 560 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

COMFORTABLE home for gentleman desiring congenial surroundings in private family; near 72d St. subway; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 2086.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

PRIVATE family wishes to board one or two school children; home near public school; excellent accommodations. Y 366 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.
Large, attractive, well-heated room; twin mahogany beds; hot and cold water; home cooking. 601 West 110th. Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4260. Payne.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46.—Very desirable, attractive suite; two rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 801, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

## BOARD WANTED.

room and care for baby in refined family; references wanted and given; west side preferred. Write full particulars. Address Christian, T 162 Times.

Young business man, Hebrew, desires high-class room and board, private house or boarding house; permanent. P 69 Times.

Gentlewoman, young, wishes room and board with family where little or no meat is eaten; references. F 14 Times.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, OVERHAULED.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Fully equipped; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC.—8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition, with all new Goodyear tires. Mrs. Carle's car. Claremont Garage, 131st St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 touring for sale, like new; can be seen, appointment. Phone Riverside 7759.

CADILLAC, 1916, landaulet; beautiful condition; will rent. Boyle, 132 West 56th. Circle 4187.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SPECIAL, almost new, Model 35C, same as sold at Automobile Show; two spare tires; many extras; must sell. Call Owner, Prospect 5121.

CHALMERS light 6, 5-passenger; in good condition. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter, light demountable rims, extra tire; light and economical. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, repainted and overhauled; an exceptionally nice looking car at very low figure.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, 7-PASSENGER,
SUPER-SIX TOURING, NEW, $1,400.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
62D ST. AND BROADWAY.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six touring; run 5,000 miles; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

HUPMOBILE 1917 town car; newly painted; cheap. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; bargain; first class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

KISSEL-KAR, 5-passenger; lots of extras; A1 mechanical condition. Harlem 2683.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. P 23 Times.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 landau brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model, first class condition, $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, four-passenger; run 5,000 miles; price $600. L. J. Rousselot, 115 Broadway. Phone 8160 Rector.

OVERLAND five passenger touring, 1916 model, fully equipped, electric starter, first-class condition, $350. Malone, Barclay 9937.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO, 1916, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151. Martin Peyser.

SIMPLEX "38" landaulet, extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT Sedan, "Light 4"; the finest investment; more desirable than most new cars; roomy, aluminum body; newly painted gray and black; sold with binding guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

STUDEBAKER cabriolet, 1917 model, 3 passenger; perfect condition; demonstration given. Columbus 9415.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ RUNABOUT,
late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5052.

STUTZ 1917 Touring; also Bulldog and Runabout; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT 5-passenger touring; new paint; exceptional value. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

### Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine; new.
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

TOURING CARS.—Several 5 and 7 passenger cars, completely equipped; fine conditions; big values. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

SEDANS.—We have numerous models of closed cars, all weather Sedans and coupes, that we will sell guaranteed and at sacrificing prices; no reasonable offer refused. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

### Motor Trucks.

FOR HIRE, one-ton auto truck by day or week; $10 per day; good reference. F. Flad, Jr., 1,216 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway, (Circle 8249.)

### Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 1916, or 1917 wanted, limousine, 38 horsepower. Write B 303 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

### Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

LADY going South will rent foreign limousine with chauffeur to responsible private party. Bernard, Columbus 2650.

NEW private 7-passenger car with Winter top, to theatre and return, $4. Phone Flatbush 2573-J.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Town limousine, beautifully equipped, $75 weekly, desirable party. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

WOULD like to rent my private twin 6 Packard limousine for any part of the next four months. Audubon 6060.

### Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE painting, trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Automobiles japanned, 7 days; radio process; japanning every character. Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

### Automobile Supplies.

FORD. FORD. FORD.
FENDERS, TOOL BOXES, BUMPERS,
DEMOUNTABLE RIM WHEELS,
COMMERCIAL BODIES.
H. HETT & SON,
238 EAST 113TH ST. PHONE HARLEM 1384.

### Automobile Storage.

INTERNATIONAL GARAGE CO.
252-262 WEST 40TH ST.
Modern Fireproof Garage. All Conveniences.
CAPACITY 300 CARS
Storage with Service:—Touring Cars from $25 up; Limousines from $30 up; Fords $20.
TELEPHONE BRYANT 5890-93.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $3 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th St. Audubon 1540-1.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $3 month up. West Side Storage, 310 West 143d. Audubon 3575.

### Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; thorough knowledge double entry, controlling accounts; $16; reliable. T 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent; thorough knowledge double entry, controlling accounts; $16; reliable. T 152 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires work in institute; also patients by appointment. Larson, 232 East 61st St. Tel. Plaza 8061.

SECRETARY. — Experienced stenographer; college graduate; high civil service rating. F 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. B 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — $9; accurate, neat. Anna Kerstein, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

YOUNG LADY, educated, efficient, excellent typist, desires position mornings. Address E 190 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Open, close, and audit books; financial statements; moderate rates; special arrangements for part time bookkeeping. T 170 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.
High-grade, experienced executive; salary $3,000; draft exempt. R 307 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, 18 years, wishes position; excellent references. I. Ginsberg, 42 Avenue B.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, 32, married, [illegible] years' experience; expert electrician; references. E 197 Times.

BILL CLERK, Elliott-Fisher machine; [illegible] years' experience; reference; salary, [illegible] R 812 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — German, thoroughly neutral, exempt; experienced double entry, trial balances, controlling; $20-$25. R. Seeden, 157 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—German, thoroughly neutral, exempt, experienced double entry trial balances, controlling; $20, $25. R. Seeden, 157 Fifth Avenue.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner giving up car seeks position for chauffeur; very careful driver, mechanic; absolutely honest and reliable; colored; smart; $25. Phone Murray Hill 6155.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 28 years old, married; can furnish references; no objection to country. William Gleser, 404 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 7735.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; American, middle aged; careful driver; any car; five years' experience; excellent references; private. F 29 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, married, desires position. M. O'Connor, 249 East 38th St. Phone 5360 Murray Hill.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; good reference from last employer. Roy Hafeley, 116 West 104th St.

CLERK, 19, desires clerical or general office position, with chance for advancement; salary, $12. J. Moskowitz, 18 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

LUMBER INSPECTOR, expert, with practical knowledge of woodwork of every description, desires to connect with manufacturing concern; age 35; would travel if necessary to purchase material. G. A. O., E 168 Times.

MACHINE DESIGNER.—Varied and thorough experience in high positions, will devote spare time designing and drafting for responsible parties. R 285 Times Downtown.

MAN, 25, single, desires clerical position; 8 years' railroad experience. F 1 Times.

MANAGER, accountant, auditor, American, age 38, married, employed, responsible position, desires change; speaks, writes Spanish fluently; 20 years' commercial, manufacturing experience. E 188 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c.—Young man, 35, American, married, seeks a position as office assistant, credit and claim clerk, or is open for any proposition. R 256 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Inside, outside; furniture painting; days, contract; reference. Krauss, 232 East 25th.

SALESMAN, (45,) with splendid trade through New England and Southern States, has a complete selling list of over 1,000 customers; half of his business done through correspondence; makes but two trips a year; increase last three years, over 65 per cent.; fair compensation for his services; unexcelled references, business and character; house handling general mixed goods preferred. C. Spencer, care General Delivery, Jersey City.

SALESMAN, Madeira art embroideries, wants side line, Penn., Ohio, Mich. F 23 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young gentleman, refined tastes, sings and plays piano, has thorough business training, anxious become private secretary and assistant to banker or business magnate; could open diplomatic pourparlers for negotiating business deals; versed in international politics and finance; interview desired. Apply T 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, 26, married, wishes responsible position; competent and thoroughly experienced; executive ability; present salary $1,800. R 240 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Scandinavian wishes to have position as valet; honest; reference. Address Tailor F 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, 38, good habits, not afraid of hard work, capable taking charge help; conditions of high costs compel me to give up my building business; highest credentials. E 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with four years' general business experience, seeks position; good correspondent, accurate at figures, and knowledge of credits; competent typist. 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, having good education, also selling ability, desires to connect with a reliable concern where advancement is unlimited. R 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, not in draft, well educated, general business experience; live wire; refined, intelligent, clean-cut American; anything with future. T 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, wishes position with advancement. R 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education, desires [illegible] hours' night work. A 526 Times, Harlem.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER
WITH THOROUGH TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE, FOR ESTABLISHED EXPORT AND IMPORT BUSINESS; GOOD REMUNERATION AND OPPORTUNITIES. Z 205 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with several years' experience; one who is capable of taking charge of full set of books; only competent and experienced need apply. Globe Thread Co., Pierce and 7th Av., L. I. City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced young lady on stock books and general office work, wanted in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age, experience and salary expected. P 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady on stock books and general office work wanted in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age, experience, and salary wanted. P 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, $10 start; must be quick and accurate at figures; advancement. H 447 Times Annex.

CARETAKER wanted for nursery and one for girls' department in institution. Telephone Prospect 41.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

GIRLS
OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GIRL.—We require a bright girl for office boy work; experience unnecessary. Reply own handwriting, stating qualifications. R 276 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework; two in family. Call any time today, 622 West 113th St. Telephone 5377 Morningside. Apt. 64.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

LEDGER CLERK and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Young lady; must be good penman, with some knowledge of the Elliott-Fisher billing machine and expert at the comptometer; state full particulars, age, experience, and salary expected. Wholesale Silks, 1,364 Broadway.

MAID, useful; must be highly recommended. Call between 1 and 3 or 6 and 7, or write, private house, 116 East 78th St.

MILLINERY MAKERS, IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES.

Good working conditions and good wages offered to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses.

Apply all week, BEST & CO., Employment Office, 8:30 to 10 A. M., 7 West 35th St.

ODEL 36, EXPERIENCED, FOR SKIRT HOUSE; STEADY POSITION. LORENZ, RIEDMAN & SCHULHOFF, 115 W. 30TH.

USIC PUBLISHING house desires the services of young lady with general knowledge sic publishing business; one who has en connected with publisher heretofore; st know stenography, bookkeeping, and no playing; exceptional opportunity; res confidential. For interview address E. D., T 135 Times.

RSE, experienced, for two-year-old child; te age, nationality, experience; to go to saic, N. J. Y 363 Times Annex.

FICE ASSISTANT.—We require a capae office assistant; good figurer; permaposition. Write full particulars and y expected, R 275 Times Downtown.

RESENTATIVES, thoroughly experienced, out-of-town positions to represent hightoilet goods line; salary and commis. Call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

ESWOMEN.—Educated, refined women represent the Encyclopaedia Britannica any for inside exhibit selling; must be st 25 years of age; commission basis; ng account. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th 4th floor, near 22d St.

OGRAPHER.—Graduate of academic school course; well read and informed; have knowledge of business methods by few years' experience; able to ictation rapidly and transcribe accugive full particulars. Y 379 Times

GRAPHER and PRIVATE SECRE- Y—Wanted, young lady for private y; must be expert stenographer, reeat, capable; college education; ref. Address P. O. Box 1,431.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. —WIDOW REQUIRES SERVICES OF A WELL-EDUCATED, REFINED YOUNG LADY ONE DAY A WEEK; IN APPLYING STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND REMUNERATION EXPECTED. H 461 TIMES ANNEX.

STENO.—Spanish and English, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for permanent position in promoter's office, residing within walking distance of Grand Central Terminal; must be neat, young lady, both as to work and personal appearance; salary, $25 per week; pleasant surroundings; hand-written application, mentioning system of shorthand used and machine preferred. E 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, bright, and efficient, with knowledge of office routine; state salary and references. R 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Italian-English, in export house; salary to start, $18. Room 41, 25 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be rapid; state age and salary desired. N 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, competent; congenial surroundings; Christian firm; bright in detail. P 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or typist wanted by publisher; state experience, salary desired. A 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 17 to 20, rapid and accurate, technical dictation; salary, $12 to start. J 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted in office of Felix Isman, Inc., real estate, 501 5th Av.

TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper in office of a publishing concern; stenography an asset but not essential; moderate salary to start, with advancement; state salary and experience. Address R 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 25, tall, neat appearance, sales and clerical work; $15; state experience. R 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work. Apply 6th floor, Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN, 18 to 25, for the nursing profession; write or in person. Superintendent of Nurses, People's Hospital, 203 2d Av., 10 to 12 A. M. any day.

### Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.—Evening classes in scientific corset fitting, alteration, salesmanship, demonstration, and stock keeping, supervision New York Board of Education, opens immediately at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place; also at Bronx Evening High School, Jennings St. and Prospect Av.; instruction free to women and girls; no charges of any kind. Apply for registry, Miss Alice N. Hosbach, W. B. Corset Co., 47 West 34th St., N. Y., or at either school.

WOMEN are needed by the Government and by organized business; those trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise, are in greatest demand. Send for details of 16-session training course being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, high grade, wants to change; six years' valuable experience; location in or near New York only. T 149 Times.

A HIGH-GRADE
FACTORY SALES MANAGER
to take charge of a selling organization handling brass gas and steam goods. Give full information as to age, experience and salary expected. It will be a permanent position, and replies will be treated confidentially. Y 389 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to manager in a busy popular-priced store in an Ohio city; capable man, (32-40,) must possess good merchandise ability and capable of taking charge of help; good salary to start with and a splendid opportunity for advancement to a man who can produce results. Make application by mail to Mr. W. B. Erlanger, care B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av., New York.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN and assistant superintendent in iron works shop. Address Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Bank desires first-class auditor and accountant; must be thoroughly familiar with foreign exchange, systematizer, analyst; highest credentials as to character and ability required. 207 Times Downtown.

BANK BOOKKEEPER, experienced, exceptional opportunity with large downtown institution. Address "A. S.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced only. Address Bank, F 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, to take entire charge of customers' ledgers; accuracy and responsibility essential; none but experienced need apply; salary, $25; all answers treated strictly confidential. N 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be exempt or over draft age; experienced; fast, legible writer; one accustomed to banking methods preferred. Reply by letter or phone Clarke, 255 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced young man on stock books and general office work wanted in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age, experience, and salary wanted. P 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier for downtown office, preferably man about 35 years, with insurance experience; replies must state age, experience, and salary required. J 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man on stock books and general office work wanted in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age, experience, and salary expected. P 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; man experienced paper and twine, about 35 preferred; salary about $20 start; particulars confidential. T 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and clerk; one having experience with high-class hotels; state age, salary, and references. P 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER wanted; references; $10 to start; advancement; 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.; steady. P 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Settled man for corporation; state references and salary expected. P 64 Times.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712,
381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS wanted; a large concern dealing in iron and steel products has several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only recent high school graduates with good school records considered; state age, education; give references. J 205 Times Downtown.

BOY.—New York corporation in advancing present employe has vacancy requiring bright, industrious boy to start at the bottom; salary, $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with boy's ability and the needs of the business. N 229 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about sixteen years of age, in the office and salesroom of a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address, with references, stating compensation expected, Box R 828 Times Downtown.

BOY.—We require a bright boy for office work; experience unnecessary; reply in own handwriting, stating qualifications. R 277 Times Downtown.

BOY.—For office in jobbing house; good salary; excellent opportunity. R 313 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) $8 to start. Apply 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY.—About 15 years old to work in 5th Av. jewelry store. T 156 Times.

BOY wanted in busy law office. Call Room 1408, 128 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious; rapid advancement to salesmanship. P 50 Times.

CHEF wanted for the Jersey City Hospital. Apply at Mayor's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J.

COST MAN to take charge of costs in plant making interchangeable parts; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Z 207 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN, one with banking experience preferred; letter should state age, qualifications, and salary desired. P 16 Times.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOWARD W. METZ.
Any one having information as to the present whereabouts of Howard W. Metz, formerly a florist on East 83d Street, will please communicate with the undersigned, who are in possession of information of interest to him.
PRESSINGER & NEWCOMBE,
60 Wall Street,
New York City.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. T. A. V., 85 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, between 20 and 30, not subject to draft, for real estate drafting and clerical work; wages $15 to start; do not apply unless better than average and ready to go to work on short notice. Apply Mr. Butler, Charles F. Noyes Co., 92 William St.

DRAFTSMAN required, familiar with automobile work; permanent position; married man preferred; in reply state references, age, and salary expected. P 51 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
Structural and mechanical draftsmen. Apply Fuller Engineering Company, Allentown, Penn.

ENGINEERS, small tools, wanted by old-established house; order clerk; state age, salary, experience, and references. C 201 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS,
LATHE MILLING MACHINE GRINDER AND BENCH HANDS; MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUE PRINT AND USE MICROMETER.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted; experienced; for general superintendent and supervisor of production in machine shop in Detroit section, employing over 1,000 hands; must be capable of handling men and routing work through shop; only high-class man need apply; high-salaried position. Y 375 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Night work, $8 weekly, extra for overtime. Apply 4 o'clock, Saturday, Vanderhoof, third floor, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St., New York City.

PAPER SALESMAN.—Old-established paper house wants high-class, experienced salesman able to sell largest buyers; state fully experience and present compensation. C 209 Times Downtown.

PORTERS wanted; steady work; good pay. Apply Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and Broadway.

REAL ESTATE MAN for office on upper west side, in management department; wages $20; one with experience preferred; state qualifications fully; exceptional opportunity for the right man. P 66 Times.

RODMAN OR CHAINMAN wanted; experienced. Telephone Barclay 9710, Saturday morning.

SALESMEN.—Are you looking for a live side line to help reduce your continually increasing traveling expenses? We pay 10% commission and guarantee 100% delivery on a line of petticoats consisting of about 25 numbers from $9 to $30 per dozen; requires but small sample case; well-established trade and favorably known in the following States: Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, South Carolina, and New York State; mention any of the above States desired in the first letter; references strictly confidential. P 33 Times.

SALESMAN wanted at once to represent a Philadelphia house with old-established trade in the West and Southwest, principally Texas; general line of jewelry and novelties suitable for jewelry, department store, and gents' furnishing trade; 30 to 40 years of age, with traveling experience and knowledge of the line; others need not apply; state references and full details in application; commission with drawing account. Z 201 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; real salesmanship ability required and integrity of character essential; must be between 25-45 years of age; transportation furnished; guaranteed drawing account against commission. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMEN. — Capable men for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men with force and initiative with proven selling ability; permanent positions with assured promotion to good men; commission basis with drawing account. W. D., 86 Times.

SALESMAN, intelligent, aggressive American, immediately; integrity of character essential; general business experience desirable; certain advancement if ability warrants; Eastern territory; drawing account against commission. A. D. 96 Times.

SALESMAN to call on incoming buyers and well established New York City trade with popular line of silk and cotton petticoats; excellent opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. Y 876 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, WANTED. Must have A1 references and be able to supervise men under him; salary and commission. Address Box 494, 852 Columbus Av.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN.
Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full; all applications strictly confidential. Y 825 Times Annex.

SPECIALTY CANDY SALESMEN for retail trade in New York City; must have successful record and be a real producer; live 5c article; salary. Call 9 o'clock this morning, (Saturday,) Room 1403, 18 East 41st St.

STATION AGENTS
who are telegraphers, good wages and working conditions, weekly pay, vacation after one year's service. Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 182d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WANTED. A rapid, expert, experienced operator, good character, unmarried, to work in a head master's office; salary commensurate with experience and ability; file application with references, testimonials, and photograph; excellent position for right person. Y 400 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, Spanish and English expert, preferably native of Central America or West Indies; permanent position at salary commensurate with knowledge and ability; to receive attention give detailed confidential information, age, references, and experience. E 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, and if possible, Portuguese, for permanent position in investment bankers' office; preferably one having resided in South America; answer in English, giving details of experience. T 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of large corporation; fine opportunity for development and advancement; state age, experience and salary required. Address Claim Agent, Box 2, Station U, New York Post Office, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish and English, expert at taking dictation in both languages; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. R 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted in office of Felix Isman, Inc., real estate, 501 5th Av.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in house dress factory; references. P 21 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN to handle 8 per cent. preferred stock with 100 per cent. stock bonus, shipbuilding company with large Government contracts; superior proposition; liberal commission. Apply 726 Trinity Building.

TEACHER OF HISTORY in institution Regents high school; must be college graduate who has specialized in subject; experience preferred; twelve months' position. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St., Monday, at 7 P. M.

TELEPHONE STOCK SALESMEN.
Best selling proposition on the market; immediate results demand expansion and increase in sales force; branch managerships vacant; good drawing account and commission or salary arrangement. Call after 12, 27 William St., Room 415.

## The Civil Service.

### City.

The following non-competitive tests have been held:

Department of Health, laboratory assistant, (chemical,) at $600 a year: Charles Weise.

Department of Public Charities, social investigator, at $1,060: Emily Giss.

Department of Health, pathologist, at $1,500: Gertrude P. McCann.

Department of Health, medical inspector, at $1,020: Bertram P. Brown, Benjamin N. Shapiro.

The following labor lists are announced: Climber and pruner, Manhattan: Martin Schwerdtman, Jr., Samuel Loverso.

Asphalt workers: F. Cappola, L. Cappola, B. Dowd, John Goff, Joseph Caremanica, William Miller, Martin Monahan, L. Aliperti.

### United States.

The commission announces an examination for telephone operator, for men and women, on Feb. 2, at New York. Vacancies at salaries ranging from $60 to $75 a month will be filled from this examination. The majority of the existing vacancies are in the War Department, though occasional requests for eligibles from other branches of the service are received. Competitors will be examined in spelling, 20; arithmetic, 20; letter writing, 20; penmanship, 20; copying from plain copy, 20. At least one year's experience as an operator in a large central office, or at least two years' experience as an operator in any branch exchange, is required for eligibility. Age, 18 or over on the date of the examination, but preference in appointment may be given to persons under 30 years of age.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blue-print and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, American, about 25 years of age, with office experience in bookkeeping, filing correspondence, and stenography; excellent opportunity for bright, energetic young man; salary $18 to start. R 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. B., 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, for cloak and suit jobber, to work with contractors; must understand styles and values; good opportunity. P 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN AND MEN in buying and selling departments large wholesale grocery; good opportunity for advancement. C 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for shipping department; must be able to typewrite; state age and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN.—Large firm presenting unusual opportunity for advancement; require several young men of marked ability; state references and qualifications, &c. J. A. D., Box 290, N. Y. C.

YOUTH, about 17, wanted in a publishing house, capable of doing general office work, and competent to operate typewriter; encouragement will be given to a bright and persevering lad. Address, stating salary, Y 380 Times Annex.

### Instruction.

CAN YOU JUDGE MEN?—Send for details of training now available to you; of special value to executives, managers, employment directors, efficiency experts, educators, welfare workers; instruction by Holmes W. Merton, V. C., whose works are indorsed by many of the most prominent educational institutions; write for Booklet 80. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c., individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Business reorganization is calling for men who have mastered the principles underlying scientific salesmanship; 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Salesmanship course exactly meets this need. Write for Booklet T.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

NAVIGATION taught by experienced teacher; best American method; day and evening hours; $1. Sure Sunrise, 690 3d Av.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY IN SOUTHERN CITY OF OVER 60,000 POPULATION; MUST BE A MAN OF BUSINESS ABILITY AND CHARACTER; SALARY AND COMMISSION; PAPER IS CONNECTED WITH A FLOURISHING PRINTING PLANT; ALSO WILLING TO LEASE PLANT TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, OR SELL; INVESTMENT $20,000; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND COMMISSION EXPECTED, AND HOW SOON YOU CAN COME. ADDRESS LETTERS TO B. C., 44 WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

$45,000 will buy controlling interest of log-wood extract plant, modernly equipped, doing large, profitable business; no agents. Y 394 Times Annex.

Valuable list, 11,000 women mail-order buyers for sale, cheap. T., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Printers.—Have large funds to loan live printers. C 211 Times Downtown.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Two 65 H. P. De La Vergne Oil Engines, each directly connected to 85 K. W., 125 volt, direct current Sprague Generator, complete with compressed air starting system, switchboard and 700 gallon fuel tank. Can be demonstrated in operation; immediate shipment from Philadelphia; excellent condition. Would sell separately.
J. D. CUDNEY,
501 5th Av., New York City.
Phone Vanderbilt 2752.

For sale, on account of ill health and breaking up housekeeping, upright Chickering piano, dining room set, bedroom set, odd chairs, pictures, Oriental rugs, two couches, numerous other articles. Seen mornings and Sunday only, 358 West 57th St.

Wanted at once, 3 each, Brown & Sharpe No. 00, 0, and 2 automatic screw machines in good condition; advise price, delivery, and where they can be examined. Y 318 Times Annex.

A LADY'S handsome Hudson seal coat, 45 inches long, trimmed with skunk; also pure white Siberian fox set, $20. 862 West End Av., (102d St.)

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

Piano.—Beautiful baby grand for sale cheap. Brown, 175 East 82d St.

FOR SALE—Safe, 30x25x45; price bargain. Telephone Broad 1485.

# ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

### Medical Reserve Corps.

Reynolds, 1st Lt. E. O., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Gay, Capt. W. M.; McCort, Capt. J. H.; Graboff, 1st Lt. Y., and Howard, 1st Lt. C. C., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Urkov, 1st Lt. J., and Pettit, Capt. R. W., hon. discharged.

Reno, 1st Lt. C. C., to Morrison, Va., with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Windmueller, Capt. E., to Camp Sherman.

Brant, Capt. N. D., previous orders revoked.

Cohen, 1st Lt. J. Y., previous orders amended, to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Mann, 1st Lt. H. F., to home.

Rogers, 1st Lt. H. E., to to Camp Dodge with 42d Inf.

Raulston, 1st Lt. B. O., Previous orders revoked.

Raynor, Capt. M. W., to Camp Meade as div. psychiatrist.

Taylor, 1st Lt. J. S., to Walter Reed Hosp. for temp. duty.

Sharpe, Capt. N. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Hudson, 1st Lt. H. H., and Wall, Maj. F. M., hon. discharged.

Driver, Maj. W. E., previous orders amended, to Ft. McHenry with Army Gen. Hosp. 2, temp. duty.

Dowdle, Capt. E., previous orders amended, to Walter Reed Hosp.

Graham, Capt. E. A., to Neuro-Surgical School, Chicago, for inst.

Strong, 1st Lt. R. A., to Kelly Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Bradfield, 1st Lt. O. F., to Columbia, Mo., to complete examination of men for enlistment, then return to inactive list.

Colville, Capt. Y. E., to Honolulu.

Anderson, 1st Lt. P. H., to home.

Plummer, Maj. S. C., previous orders revoked.

McGarry, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Sheridan.

Jennings, 1st Lt. F. L., to Rockefeller Inst. and Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf.

McLean, 1st Lt. F. C., will report to Surg.Gen.

Vannata, 1st Lt. G. W., hon. discharged.

Westervelt, Capt. H. C., previous orders revoked.

Brumm, 1st Lt. S. A., previous orders amended to assign him to 4,813 Baltimore Av., Philadelphia.

Darrow, Capt. F. L., and Wheeler, 1st Lt. A. H., to Vancouver Barracks with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

Oechsli, 1st Lt. A. B., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Bailey, Capt. L. J. C., to Ft. Riley, with Evac. Hosp. 11.

Alexander, 1st Lt. J. G., and Gilbride, Capt. J. J., hon. discharged.

Following to Neuro-Surgical School, Univ. of Penn., for inst.:

Howard, Maj. R. M.

CAPTAINS.

Maurer, G. E.
Ney, K. W.
Pirrung, J. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Knowles, T. R.
Noble, R. A.
Pemberthy, G. C.

Kessler, Capt. C. M., to Camp Custer.

Earle, 1st Lt. J. R.; Lockwood, 1st Lt. C. E., and Witt, 1st Lt. N. C., to Camp Jackson.

Moore, Capt. P. A., and Anderson, 1st Lt. P. H., hon. discharged.

Bodine, Capt. C. D., from Cont.Surg. to Capt. in M.R.C., and assigned to Camp Lewis.

Remington, Capt. L. B., assigned Capt.

West, 1st Lt. L. N., previous orders revoked; to Camp MacArthur Base Hosp.

Hurwitz, 1st Lt. H. M., and Mann, 1st Lt. H. F., previous orders revoked.

Burke, Capt. F. R.; Anders, 1st Lt. A.; Davis, 1st Lt. W. J., and Price, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Shelby to examine command for tuberculosis.

Moody, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Sheridan.

Brown, Capt. C. P., to Camp Greene in command of Laboratory Car 201.

Butner, 1st Lt. A. J., hon. discharged.

Bule, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Travis.

Nichols, Capt. R. T., and Cahill, 1st Lt. C. J., to Ft. McPherson with Army Gen. Hosp. 6.

Newton, 1st Lt. W. B.; Beaman, Capt. Z. M., and McDonald, 1st Lt. G. A., hon. discharged.

Weiss, 1st Lt. V. W., and Ogle, 1st Lt. B. L., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Smith, Capt. E. A., to Hoboken with Base Hosp. 22.

Spofford, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Vandament, 1st Lt. W. T., to Morrison with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Eterno, 1st Lt. J., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Lambert, Capt. J. H., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Abell, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Burns, Capt. M. A., to Phila., Base Hosp. 38, at 2d Regt. Armory.

Ross, Capt. N.; Berryhill, 1st Lt. W. G., and Getman, 1st Lt. A. A., to Morrison with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Buerki, 1st Lt. R. C., and Chaney, 1st Lt. W. C., to Neuro-Surgical School, Univ. of Penn., for inst.

Lott, 1st Lt. H. L., and Barnes, 1st Lt. L. D. to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

### Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following to Holt Mfg. Co. plant at Peoria, Ill.:

CAPTAINS.

Welch, C. M.
Lubeck, E. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Osthoff, W. E.
Blossom, 2d Lt. R. N.
French, L. S.

Hawes, Capt. A. G.; Reasoner, Capt. R. B., and Calvin, 1st Lt. H. H. will report to Chief Insp. Sec., Gun Div., at N. Y.

Following to Rock Island Arsenal:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Meyer, C. A.
Deats, A. C.
Dutney, G. V.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

CAPTAINS.

Blaine, W. E.
Dodge, O. V., Jr.
Owston, C. W.
Knight, W. H.
Munn, M. C.
Harrison, R. R.
Goodale, S. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Raynsford, C. O.
Manegold, J. R.
Russ, J. B.
Stevenson, J. A. C.
Kelly, H. J.
Bruce, H. E.
Lewis, E. H.
Minich, H. D.
Fletcher, W. F.
Sharkey, W. E.
Dodge, W. P.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Jensen, J. A.
Tice, E. F.
Webb, J. H.
Elder, G. R.
Davis, J. A.
Abry, P. K.
Lautz, E. G.

Engel, 2d Lt. P. H., to Maxwell Motor Car Co. Plant No. 2 at Dayton, Ohio.

Watzek, J. W., Jr., appointed 2d Lt. and assigned to Frankford Arsenal.

Lambert, C. A., appointed 1st Lt. and assigned to Picatinny Arsenal.

Watson, T. S., appointed Major and will report to Chief of Ord.

### Signal Corps.

Hall, Maj. C. McF., to Dayton, Ohio.

Carey, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Sevier.

Soresen, Capt. E. H., to Portland, Ore.

Palmer, Maj. R. P., previous orders amended; to duty with 8th Field Batt. at Camp Greene.

### Engineer Reserve Corps.

Helwig, Capt. A. L., discharged.

Livingston, 1st Lt. L. F., and Tabor, 2d Lt. W. T., to Camp Lee as students.

Whitehead, Maj. J. B., will report to Prest. of Naval Consulting Board.

Roop, Capt. J. C., promoted to be Maj.

Following to Camp Am. Univ., with 20th Engs.:

CAPTAINS.

Maas, H. A.
Annen, C. H.
Bradstreet, J. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gale, T. G.
Kruger, F. H.
Newton, W., Jr.
Gange, S. E.
Rozier, R. A.
Mery, J. L.

### Signal Reserve Corps.

Harwood, Pvt. H. E., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

McLaren, Pvt. W. B., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Rockwell Field.

Kiefer, Pvt. W. R., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Air Personnel Div., Washington.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Post Field:

PRIVATES.

Spelbrink, B. H.
Briggs, R. M.
McGaughy, F. C., Jr.
Smith, F. T.
Westphal, V. B.
Yost, P. K.
Hunt, W. J.

Hunt, Pvt. W. J., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field:

PRIVATES.

Allen, W. L.
Allison, W. L.
Banks, D. B.
Cassells, J. D.
De Nio, E. W.
Denison, J. W.
Dixon, J. F.
Foster, R. W.
George, E. F.
Johnson, V. H.
Kennedy, J. A.
Knowles, W. H.
Laws, S.
McCarthy, J. F.
McMahon, J. B.
McSherry, C. E.
Merrick, L. F.
Ross, G. T.
Starnes, T. M.
Wade, A.
Williams, P.
Wolfe, I. K.
Wright, E. C.

Lindsay, Pvt. R. O., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Gerstner Field.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Taliaferro Field:

PRIVATES.

Hoover, W. J.
Houston, R. S.
Kearney, T. C.
Klingman, C. C.
Hudson, D.
Hunt, J. S.
Hoy, G. W.
Spidle, M. K.
Ingersoll, C. C.
Kennedy, J. C.
Weaver, L. K.
West, P. E.
McLean, C. I.
Marshall, F. G.
Whitehouse, C. E.
Miller, J. C.
Miller, Z. R.
Moore, T. L.
O'Brien, T. J.
Ordway, F. I., Jr.
Pearcy, W. H.
Pickard, S.
Pointer, H.
Raymond, R. F.
Schoen, K. J.
Spindle, W. H.
Sumner, H. R.
Tanney, W. W.
Underhill, F. H.
Vasconcells, J. C.
Wolfe, G. C.

Weiland, 2d Lt. S. M., Av. Sec., to Mineola.

Milne, 2d Lt. R., to Northeastern Dept., with Pigeon Sec.

Pye, 1st Lt. H. N., Av. Sec., to Toronto, reporting to Lt. Lowe.

Rogers, 1st Lt. H., Av. Sec., to Morrison, Va.

Shawvan, 2d Lt. J. K., and Heberer, 2d Lt. G. M., to Ft. Jay.

Cobe, 2d Lt. H. H., Av. Sec., to Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J., reporting by telegram to Chief Sig. Off.

King, 2d Lt. B., Av. Sec., to Portland, Ore., and will report to Col. B. P. Disque.

Johnson, F. O., appointed 1st Lt., Land Sec., and assigned to Chicago with 416th Railroad Telegraph Battalion.

Nelson, 1st Lt. J. P., Av. Sec., to Camp Taliaferro.

Marmaduke, Capt. E. L., assigned to 311th Field Sig. Bat.

Brock, Capt. H. I., Av. Sec., to New York as member board of officers appointed to examine applicants for commissions in Av. Sec.

Redman, 2d Lt. M. H., and Gothlin, 1st Lt. O. P., Av. Sec., to Post Field.

Tracy, 1st Lt. F. B., and Mitchell, 2d Lt. C. G., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Herschfield, B. C., appointed a 1st Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Phillips, 1st Lt. C. A., Av. Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Hanna, R. C., and Heck, M. E., appointed 1st Lts. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Lipe, G. R., appointed a 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Following appointed 1st Lts. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig.Off.:

Huber, E. W.
Taraney, T. B.
Shoemaker, H. C.
Sigwalt, C. R.
Tallman, F. O.
Seaverns, E. O.

Stephens, Capt. R., Av.Sec., and King, 2d Lt. C. W., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig.Off.:

Edwards, 1st Lt. J. L.; Fisher, 1st Lt. F. W., and Blackman, 1st Lt. W. J., Av.Sec., to Garden City.

Fox, 2d Lt. E. H., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Wright, 2d Lt. C. F., to Camp Vail.

Clark, 2d Lt. B. M., Av.Sec., to Garden City.

Johnson, 1st Lt. G. C., Av.Sec., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.

Heaslet, Capt. J. G., Av.Sec., to Detroit as District Manager of Insp., reporting by telegram to Chief Sig.Off.

Collins, 2d Lt. A. S., to Ft. Gibbon, Alaska, reporting by wire to officer in charge Washington-Alaska cable system, Seattle.

Fisher, 1st Lt. F. W., Av.Sec., to Garden City.

Priddy, C. O.; Gardner, R. C.; Osborn, F. A., and Young, E., appointed 2d Lts. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig.Off., Washington.

Udell, R. S., appointed to be 1st Lt. in Land Sec. and assigned to Central Dept. with 416th Railroad Telegraph Bat.

### Sanitary Corps.

Matthews, 1st Lt. S., to Gen. Motor Truck Co. at Pontiac, Mich.

Fredericks, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Shelby.

Collins, 1st Lt. J. L., to Atlanta.

Brewster, Capt. J. F., to Army Med. School.

Raschbacher, Capt. H. G., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Myers, 1st Lt. A. S., N.A., will report to Surg.Gen. for inst.

Dougherty, 1st Lt. M. McC., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson.

### Quartermaster Corps.

Tunze, 2d Lt. F. L., to Camp Travis as asst. to off. in charge School for Bakers and Cooks.

Isham, 2d Lt. C. W.; Fetter, 2d Lt. L. H., and Kahn, 2d Lt. D. E., previous orders amended to read N.G.

Everett, Capt. G. T., to Camp Greene as asst. to Qm.

Drummond, 2d Lt. C. R., to Jeffersonville, Ind., as asst. to Depot Qm.

Lockhart, 2d Lt. J. F., to Camp Johnston as asst. to Cmdg.Off., Aux. Remount Depot.

McCluskey, 1st Lt. E. P., to Camp Dodge.

Spink, 2d Lt. E. F., will report to Qm.Gen.

Tanner, 2d Lt. A. G., to Lima, Ohio, on official business, then to station.

Drake, Col. C. B., previous order amended; to such places as may be necessary to inspect mil. trucks.

Santry, 1st Lt. F. J., will report to Qm.Gen.

Wygant, 2d Lt. R. C., N.A., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction, Washington.

Following assigned to School for Bakers and Cooks at camps indicated:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lachmiller, E. W., Meade; Vickery, D. M., Zach. Taylor, and Warner, A., Custer.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Lawson, F. B., Camp Lewis.

### Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Bashore, Capt. E., to Camp Shelby, as asst. to Cmdg.Off. of Aux. Remount Depot 318.

Duffy, Capt. J., and Colt, Capt. J. H., to Phila. as assts. to Depot Qm.

Soull, Capt. G. H., to Boston as Dept. Intel. Officer, Northeastern Dept.

Stranger, Capt. F. K., to St. Louis as asst. to Depot Qm.

Post, Capt. W. A., to Camp Wadsworth as asst. Camp Qm.

Duffy, Capt. F. R., to Camp Johnston with Special Motor Transportation Unit.

Walker, Capt. D. V., appointed Capt. in N.G. and assigned to 39th Div. at Camp Beauregard.

### Coast Artillery.

Wallace, Lt.Col. E. J., promoted to be Col.

Weeks, Capt. L. B., from Mine Planter Ord. to Coast Defenses of L. I. Sound, Ft. H. G. Wright.

Roper, 2d Lt. P. S.; Dobyns, 2d Lt. G. B., and Detwiler, 2d Lt. H. P., to Coast Defenses of Oahu, Hawaii.

George, Capt. R., to 59th, relieving Mott, Capt. F. E.

Green, Capt. F. M., to McCook Field.

### Veterinary Corps.

Talty, Capt. R. C. to Jacksonville as Senior Vet.

Gilliland, Maj. S. H., will make six trips a month between Phila., Camp Meade, and Camp Dix, to make a laboratory study of the cause, prevention, and treatment of influenza, pneumonia, and strangles among public animals.

### Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Haigh, 2d Lt. H. H., to Camp Upton.

Ryder, 2d Lt. D., to Camp Upton.

Winter, 2d Lt. J. M., to El Paso with 15th Cav.

Following to Camp Lee:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, E. S.
Galloway, P. F.
Miller, R. D.
Forbes, S. D.
Getz, R. L.
Van Tuyl, H. E.

Following to Camp McClellan with Aux. Remount Depot:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Connelly, J. T.
Meador, D. J.
Parrish, C.
Crumpacker, C. G.
Nelson, C. L.

Butin, 2d Lt. G. E., and Hart, 2d Lt. C. H., to Camp Doniphan.

### Cavalry.

Fenton, Col. C. W., is assigned to 15th at Douglas to command that regt.

Preston, Col. G., assigned to 77th F.A.

### Corps of Engineers.

Robins, Lt. Col. T. M., and Youngberg, Lt. Col. G. A., promoted to be Cols.

### Dental Corps.

Bischof, 1st Lt. J. L., and Thorne, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Johnston.

### Infantry.

Moore, 1st Lt. W. C., detailed instructor at Inft. School of Arms, Ft. Sill.

Livingston, R. D., provisional appointment from 2d Lt., N.G., to same grade in Cav., Reg. Army, announced; assigned to 2d Cav. at Ft. Myer.

Henry, 2d Lt. M. R., Cal.N.G., hon. discharged.

Gore, Capt. W. J., N.J.N.G, hon. discharged.

Green, Capt. W. R., Ohio N.G., hon. discharged.

Ryan, 2d Lt. M. J., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.

Woodruff, 2d Lt. C. C., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.

Following are detailed temporarily as Majs. in Sig.C. at Camp Hancock:

Phelps, F. G., Inf.
Thornell, J. G., 41st.
Lathrop, E. A., 35th.
Coker, R., 60th.

Jones, 1st Lt. J. H., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for training as a pilot.

Burgess, 2d Lt. A. P., previous orders amended; to Newport News.

Barth, 2d Lt. P. E., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G. and assigned to Camp Bowie.

Corwin, 1st Lt. L. R., to Camp Devens.

Patterson, 1st Lt. H. D., provisional appointment terminated.

Johnson, 1st Lt. R., to Newport News.

### Infantry Reserve Corps.

Sowell, Capt. R. B., and Williams, Capt. L. K., to Leon Springs.

Gibson, Lt.Col. G. E., hon. discharged.

Snead, 1st Lt. H. B., and Thien, 2d Lt. E. J., to School of Military Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for training as pilot.

Cash, 2d Lt. M. A., hon. discharged.

### Dental Reserve Corps.

Chapman, 1st Lt. N. S., to Benbrook Field No. 8, at Ft. Worth.

Bennett, 1st Lt. N. P., and Billings, 1st Lt. E. O., to Portland, Ore., Spruce Production Div.

Burkhart, 1st Lt. R., to Park Field.

Following to Camp Jos. E. Johnston:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kemper, J. T. C.
Olin, L.
Lail, P. B.
Rogg, G. A.
Moore, E. J.
Park, W. E.
Schwartz, A.
Mallon, C. A.
Raymond, C. W.

### Miscellaneous.

Harper, 1st Lt. M. L., N. Y. I.R.C., and Eckel, 2d Lt. W. H., N. Y. I.R.C., assigned to N.G. Div. at Camp Sevier.

Finnegan, Rev. E. J., appointed 1st Lt. (Chap.) in N.G. and assigned to Camp Shelby.

Northrop, 1st Lt. G. N., appointed to same grade in Infr., N.A.

Durham, 2d Lt. K., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G. Div. at Camp Wadsworth.

Downey, 1st Sergt. H. L., and Matthews, Sergt. G., Jr., promoted to be 2d Lts in N.G. Div. at Camp Wadsworth.

Brock, Capt. H. I., Av. Sec., and Moss, Cont. Surg. E., will meet at New Orleans to examine applicants for commissions.

Black, Maj. A. G., to Chicago, with Central Dept., for temp duty.

Johnson, Lt. Col. H. S., promoted to be Col. in Cav. of N.A.

Draper, 1st Sergt. M., and Davis, 1st Sergt. T. J., promoted to be 2d Lts in N.G.Div. at Camp Wheeler.

Porter, Lt. Col. J. Y., U.S.A., previous orders revoked.

Walsh, Rev. M. M., aptd. 1st Lt. (Chap.) in N.G.Div. at Camp Sheridan.

Kane, Rev. W. T., aptd. 1st Lt. (Chap.) in N.G.Div. at Camp Doniphan.

Field, 1st Lt. B. L., N.G., will proceed to Camp Sevier.

Lockwood, 2d Lt. R. J., aptd. to grade of Capt. in R. R. Transportation C., N.A.

Tewes, 1st Lt. E. G., N.G., aptd. to same grade in O.R.C.

Stone, Cont. Surg. A. K., U.S.A., to home and will report by telegraph to Surg Gen.

Chaney, 2d Lt. C. G., and Tucker, 2d Lt. J. H., Jr., previous orders revoked.

Todd, 1st Lt. H. W., Cav.R. C., to Ft. Bliss.

Dawes, Lt. Col. C. G., Eng., promoted to be a Col.

Smarr, 1st Sergt. R. N., and Durrance, Sergt. H. G., promoted to be 2d Lts in N.J.Div. at Camp Wheeler.

Bergs, Rev. F. J., appointed 1st Lt., (Chap.,) in N.G. Div. at Camp McClellan.

Wolfe, Rev. J. L. N., appointed 1st Lt. in N.G. Div. at Camp Hancock.

Following relieved of previous orders:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Perkins, F. K.
Whittle, W. M.
Schlotterer, G. H., Jr.
Porter, M. C.
Lawson, J. J.
Ervin, K.
Geisler, G. L.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 83d Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Mullineaux, F. L.
Hinchman, E. M.
Smith, R. S.
Riley, C. A.
Downer, H. G.
Stevic, T. R.
Wuichet, P. E.
Lamneck, A. A.

Lay, Capt. H. H., and Hubble, Capt. E. P., promoted to be Majs. in 86th Div.

Gable, 1st Lt. W. T., promoted to be Capt. in 86th Div.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 86th Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Paisley, O.
Bentley, R.
Burch, W. E., Jr.
Ireland, G. R.
Bredvold, L. I.
Bosworth, W. H.
Oberg, P. W.
Shiverick, A.
Boswell, F. T. W.
Beardsley, J. E.
Sturtevant, J. C.
Simpson, D. B.
Webster, H. L.
Wilson, L. A.
Smith, G. F.

Harmon, Sergt. C. A., Battery A, 106th F.A., appointed Captain in Av.Sec. of Sig.C., and will report to Sig.Off.

### Resignations.

Hamill, 2d Lt. S. F., Inft.R.C.

Codaire, 1st Lt. A. H., Eng.R.C., for the good of the service.

Walsh, Capt. W. F., Eng.R.C.

Johnson, 1st Lt. R. C., M.C.

Pierce, 2d Lt. H. B., Inf.R.C.

Logan, Capt. H. A., N.C.N.G.

Comer, 2d Lt. J. H., Ga.N.G.

Harper, Capt. I. C., Ill.N.G.

Robinson, Maj. W. L., Tex.N.G.

Terrell, Maj. S. L., Tex.N.G.

Daumer, 2d Lt. O. O., cav.

### Leaves.

McCuen, 1st Lt. R. W., 10 days.

Leedon, Capt. J. W., 127th F.A., N.G., 10 days.

### New Officers Commissioned.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — Adjt. Gen. McCain gave out another list of appointments today, made under date of Jan. 17, in the Officers' Reserve Corps and in the national army. The officers whose names appear in this list should telegraph acceptance of their commissions, with full name and rank, at once, to the Adjutant General at Washington. The appointments are as follows:

Harrison, C., to be 1st Lt. in Inft. R.C.

Watkins, H. A., to be Maj. in Eng. R.C.

Kelly, F. J., and Wright, C. H., to be 1st Lts. in Eng. R.C.

Smiley, E., to be 2d Lt. in Eng. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN ORD. RES.

Barton, C. A.
Bevin, S.
Brown, F. C.
Chandler, P. C.
Noble, R. H.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN ORD. RES.

Armstrong, C. D.
Barnes, E. M.
Chapin, W. H.
Holmes, W. H., Jr.
Kerr, J. W.
Mahoney, J. B.
Waldorf, G. A.
Wilson, R.

Curtis, R. E., to be 2d Lt. in Ord.R.C.

Haag, F. E., and Hungerford, C. C., to be Capts. in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN AV.SEC. of SIG.RES.

Bemis, A. C.
Enright, W. J.
Field, W. B. O.
Harris, R. D.
Hults, E. A.
Hustis, R. L.
Keeble, D. G.
Milburn, J. G.
Pickerill, E. N.
Riegel, W. W.
Whittle, R. S.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN AV.SEC. OF SIG.RES.

Allan, P. F.
Allen, J. A.
Andrews, M. H.
Blanchard, H. B.
Bradshaw, F. D.
Cameron, D.
Case, E. R.
Caulfield, S. W.
Chase, P. B.
Chalaron, C. A.
Churchward, A. G.
Clewers, F. H.
Cobb, G. G.
Denniston, E. E.
Dillenback, R. L.
Downs, W. H.
Ferguson, J. H.
Fisher, C. S.
Gallagher, E. M.
Glenn, E. M.
Griggs, M. W.
Hamilton, W. H.
Hamlin, C. B.
Hoye, V. J.
Ignacio, R. L.
Luecke, C. H. W.
Masterson, T. S.
Prendergast, C. J.
Matheison, J.
Osborne, D. M.
Robertson, B.
Sharp, C. J.
Schillinger, G. P.
Solomon, C. L.
Thompson, J. M., Jr.
Tyson, M. S.
Woodman, W. B.

Oliver, P. A., to be Major in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.

Willard, A., to be Capt. in Av.Sec. of Sig. R.C.

CAPTAINS IN MED.RES.

Aubry, W. J. C.
Abele, J. G.
Brown, C. W.
Bigsby, F. L.
Biswell, R.
Boren, S. L.
Charlton, H. R.
Dysart, W. P.
Foster, E. C.
Ferguson, C. S.
Gullette, F.
Halterman, C. W.
Hodgson, F. G.
Hattery, H. H.
Hall, J. E.
Ide, C. E.
Jones, N. M.
Jackson, J. A.
Koll, I. S.
Kingsbury, J.
Moss, J. G.
Paul, F. M.
Reid, H. L.
Sutton, J. M.
Straus, D. C.
Teachout, S. R.
Miller, I. H.
Snyder, O. C.
Dixon, C. D.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN MED. RES.

Anderson, G. H.
Arkin, H. S.
Anderson, K. A.
Baker, H. J.
Belknap, H. P.
Boren, C. H.
Brown, B. P.
Cabaniss, J. T.
Cahill, R. W.
Carpenter, R. W.
Chouinard, C. R.
Courtney, C. B.
Dawson, J. L.
Dickens, W. M.
Doktorsky, M.
Dunlavy, H. C.
Eck, C. P.
Elston, L. W.
Farlow, C. T.
Anderson, W. R.
Aronowitz, M.
Allen, E. B.
Barnwell, J. M.
Black, P.
Bristow, A. S.
Cameron, E. A.
Cartwright, E. L.
Clinton, L. B.
De Pue, H. R.
Davenport, J. D.
Dinsmore, J. B.
Dufner, C. T.
Echerer, T. J.
Edwards, S. R.
Evans, A. M.
Farman, G. F.
Foshee, A. M.
Fowler, C. F.
Freund, C.
Garrison, G. B.
Giles, R. G.
Gordon, G. J.
Gowen, C. R.
Halman, J. A.
Hans, E.
Harner, L. H.
Hart, F. C.
Hedges, W. E.
Henry, W. J.
Howell, W. L.
Hyman, A.
Jelliffe, M. B.
Johnson, S. D.
Koessel, A. W.
Kinney, A. E.
Knope, F. A.
Palmer, F. W.
Krauss, L. W.
Althause, E. J.
Becker, M. G., Jr.
Bradford, H. B.
Farmer, F. C.
Gamble, E. J.
Gearhart, J. W.
Gockley, H. F.
Gouge, A. E.
Grant, J. F.
Hargrove, R. M.
Harris, C. F.
Hawk, D. J.
Held, L. L.
Herrold, R. D.
Hughes, J. W.
Jetton, M. M.
Jung, D.
Keim, H. L.
Kitchens, L. W.
Monroe, R. S.
Amos, R. E.
Anderson, S. E.
Barone, E. A.
Beverly, S. S.
Brock, L. W.
Charlton, C. P.
Cross, J. B.
Donnell, H.
Davis, W. W.
Dalton, S. J.
De Martini, S. A.
Driscoll, W. T.
Erickson, C. B.
Fitzgerald, C. A.
Ferris, J. L.
Ferris, D. P.
Gaston, R. E.
Greene, R. J.
Gordon, W. N.
Lockwood, W. E.
Harrah, O. M.
Hamilton, C. E.
Hutchings, E. P.
Hays, L. S.
Keesee, J. R.
Kronman, D. E.
Lowe, W. T.
Moore, C.
Moran, M. D.
Mattson, W. W.
Cleveland, H. F.
Cohn, H. J.
De Witt, C. H., Jr.
Dahms, G.
Darner, L. D.
Draney, T. L.
Ezell, H. C.
Farrell, E. V.
Flansburg, H. E.
Finney, J. M.
Gibson, H. C.
Glenn, J. J.
Grove, G. W.
Gomien, S.
Hames, F. W.
Hadley, L. W.
Henton, V. L.
Herzer, F. E.
Jones, V. L.
Kopelowitz, J. C.
Landree, J. C.
Murphy, J. P.
Newton, M. H.
Pudney, W. K.
Pritchett, A. B.
Russell, F. H.
Sargeant, H. L.
Welch, H. W.
White, J. B.
Brown, A. C.
Harris, H. A.
Wallach, J. I.
Hoffman, M.
Klamke, E. G.
Pellettieri, J.
Scher, M.
Wilderman, H.
Rentz, W. C.
Rentz, L. S.
Voss, R. C.
Wessling, A. L.
Zachritz, G. F.
Beveridge, T. F.
McKenney, S.
Kau, E. Y.
Jacoff, M.
Leviton, N. D.
Remington, S.
Mollica, S. G.
Zuckerman, S.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN DENTAL RES.

Shaver, M. V.
McCollough, I. R.
Bender, G. A.
Clayton, W. C.
Vaughan, C. O., Jr.
Yokeley, K. M.
Finkel, H.
Brennan, A. J.
Clark, J. S.
Bullard, G. A.
Chappuis, G.
Wach, C. E.
Marshall, H.

Bryan, H. M., Butterbaugh, W. E., Cunningham, J. M., and Theise, W. J., to be 2d Lts. in Adjt. Gens. Dept. of N.A.

Black, C. N., to be Lt. Col. in Ord. Dept. of N.A.

Hall, J., and Kendall, T. R., to be 1st Lts. in San. C. of N.A.

# THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A disturbance off the Middle Atlantic Coast is apparently moving northward with increasing intensity, and northeast storm warnings have been ordered from Sandy Hook to Eastport. Pressure has also fallen considerably in the Plain States, the Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest, being the lowest over the Texas Panhandle.

No precipitation attends this disturbance to the eastward and southward as yet, but there were quite general snows to the northward and rains in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, with high pressure over the latter districts. Snows also fell in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States and along the Appalachians.

It is considerably colder in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the western lower Lake region, and low temperatures continue generally east of the Rocky Mountains, while to the westward they are near normal.

Snow will fall Saturday in New York and New England and along the windward shores of the Great Lakes. There will be snow Saturday night or Sunday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and rain in the East Gulf States. There will also be snow Sunday in the lake region, and rain in the South Atlantic States, while in the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be fair Sunday, followed by increasing cloudiness over the former district.

It will be somewhat colder Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and slightly warmer in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. It will be warmer Saturday in the South Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be increasing northeast, becoming strong, with snow, Saturday; Sunday, fair. Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northeast to northwest Saturday, with snow, diminishing by night; Sunday, clearing and colder. South Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable by Sunday; fair.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Saturday, followed by clearing and colder; Sunday, increasing cloudiness.

Southern New England—Snow and somewhat colder Saturday; Sunday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair south, clearing north portion, colder Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Local snows, colder east portion Saturday; Sunday, cloudy, probably snow by night in west portion.

Northern New England—Snow Saturday; Sunday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1917. | 1918. | | 1917. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 26 | 30 | 4 P. M. | 37 | 35 |
| 6 A. M. | 30 | 30 | 6 P. M. | 34 | 32 |
| 9 A. M. | 31 | 33 | 9 P. M. | 33 | 28 |
| 12 M. | 34 | 33 | 11 P. M. | 32 | 29 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 8 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 100 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.93 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

## Shipping News.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..7:17|Sun sets..4.57|Moon sets..12:11

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 12:33 | 12:58 | 7:01 | 7:16 |
| Governors Island | 1:02 | 1:16 | 7:36 | 7:51 |
| Hell Gate | 2:36 | 3.07 | 9:37 | 9:45 |

### Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during twenty-four hours ended Jan. 17:

STEAMSHIPS.

Adolf Deppe, (Belg.)
Allaguash, (Am.)
Admiral Dewey, (Br.)
Ardich, (Fr.)
Alamance, (Am.)
Asagaz, (Br.)
Boorara, (Br.)
Badger, (Am.)
Beckenham, (Br.)
Badge, (Br.)
Caracas, (Am.)
Colon, (Am.)
Castalia, (Br.)
Czar, (Russ.)
Carmarthenshire, (Br.)
Clam, (Br.)
Crema, (Ital.)
Chicago City, (Br.)
Cranmore, (Br.)
Delaware, (Br.)
Dan. M. Munro, (Br.)
Edmonton, (Br.)
Edward L. Doheny, Jr., (Am.)
Flores, (Nor.)
Glenaffric, (Br.)
Glencarron, (Br.)
Giulio Cesare, (Ital.)
Gulfport, (Am.)
Hamlet, (Nor.)
Harald, (Swed.)
Khiva, (Br.)
Landvard, (Nor.)
Lysefjord, (Nor.)
Lachsen, (Am.)
Maraval, (Br.)
Muskegon, (Am.)
Manitowoc, (Am.)
Manchuria, (Am.)
Mexicano, (Am.)
Matoa, (Am.)
Minnie D. Larrinaga, (Br.)
Neitafield, (Br.)
Northland, (Am.)
Oilfield, (Br.)
Pusey Jones IV., (Nor.) (Nor.)
Jusey Jones IV., (Nor.)
Pan American, (Am.)
Qui Istan, (Hond.)
Sherman, (Am.)
San Mateo, (Nor.)
Salonica, (Nor.)
T. M. Werner, (Dan.)
Texan, (Am.)
Tormentor, (Am.)
Westmoreland, (Br.)
Wilh Colding, (Dan.)

SAILING VESSELS.

Douro, (Port.)
Dunham Wheeler, (Am.)
Explorer, (Br.)
F. C. Lockhart, (Br.)
George Smith, (Am.)
Kwasind, (Am.)
Lavinia M. Snow, (Am.)
Reedville, (Am.)

### Atlantic Mails.

Mails for and via Europe, the West Indies, Mexico, and Central and South America will be dispatched at the first opportunity by the most expeditious means available, but no information respecting the dates or other particulars of such dispatches can be published.

The connecting mails close (registered articles at 5:30 P. M.) at the General Post Office, New York, as follows:

Japan, Korea, and China, via Seattle, 5:30 P. M., Jan. 20, for dispatch per SS. Mexico Maru; Philippine Islands and Straits Settlements, via San Francisco, 11 P. M., Jan. 20, for dispatch per SS. Colusa; Hong Kong and Netherlands East Indies, via San Francisco, 11 P. M., Jan. 20, for dispatch per SS. Tjikembang; Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and specially addressed mail for Australia, via San Francisco, 11 P. M., Jan. 20, for dispatch per SS. Navua; Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) via Seattle, 5:30 P. M., Jan. 24, for dispatch per SS. Calcutta Maru; Hawaii, via San Francisco, 11 P. M., Jan. 25, for dispatch per SS. President; Japan, Korea, China, Straits Settlements, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., 5:30 P. M., Jan. 26, for dispatch per SS. Empress of Japan; Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, 5:30 P. M., Jan. 27, for dispatch per SS. Hawaii Maru; Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, 11 P. M., Jan. 31, for dispatch per U. S. Transport; Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially-addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, 11 P. M., Feb. 7, for dispatch per SS. Sonoma; Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., 5:30 P. M., Feb. 22, for dispatch per SS. Makura.

### Fire Record.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:40—B'way and 31st; Hotel Imperial | Slight |
| 2:40—193 Bowery; Joseph Schwartz | Slight |
| 5:30—462 E. 147th; Fred Meyer | Slight |
| 10:25—192 Monroe St.; Morris Pratkin | $400 |
| 11:00—34 Minton St.; Gen. Elec. Co. | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 12:10—90-92 Orchard St.; A. Goodman | Slight |
| 12:45—2,327 7th Av.; Wheaton & Johnson | Not given |
| 4:15—1,270 Broadway; United Cigar Stores Co. | Slight |
| 4:15—1,207 Broadway; Amalgamated Oil Co. | Slight |
| 5:00—55 Allen St.; S. Betsch & Son | Slight |
| 5:50—521 W. 156 St.; C. Blake | Slight |
| 5:50—180 E. 101 St.; L. Hartstein | Slight |
| 6:45—56 North Moore St.; Burroughs & Archer | Not given |
| 7:20—266 W. 128 St.; Oscar Stengler | Slight |
| 7:30—34 E. 35 St.; Harry Knapp | Slight |
| 7:40—953 Fox St.; Bronx; F. Mohman | Slight |
| 7:55—34 W. 72 St.; Frances Fernoli | Slight |
| 10:50—19 W. 102 St.; M. Stein | Slight |

### Education Notes.

The senior play at the Evander Childs High School will be given on Tuesday next at 2:30 P. M.

The Patrick Henry Community Centre has been closed because of the present shortage of coal. The centre will continue its activities at the Neighborhood settlement and libraries.

The meeting of the Teachers' Welfare League of Brooklyn will be postponed until the coal conditions have improved enough to insure the proper heating.

The next meeting of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association will be held today at 8 P. M. at the Merchants and Bankers' School, Fifty-eighth Street at Madison Avenue. The speakers will be Professor Sherwin Cody, Mr. Charles L. Frank, and Mr. Lester Cannold.

Registration for the new term in the Harlem Evening High School for Women, 114th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, will be held on Jan. 25 from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. This school offers classical, commercial, and trade subjects. There is no fee for admission or tuition. The annex to this school is on Seventy-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. Commercial courses only are offered. Students may register for that school Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at the same hours.

The Local School Board of District 25 has adopted a resolution regretting the transfer of District Superintendent Taylor after eleven years' work in the Bronx. It says that the schools of that borough have thereby sustained an irreparable loss, because of the deep interest he took in them, his untiring efforts in their behalf, and the marked progress they have made under his supervision.

### Police Department News.

Leave of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. James McNamara, 30, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Jan. 21.

# ASK FOR CONTROL OF PACKING TRADE

### Union Men, Headed by Gompers, See President to Demand Federal Operation.

### FEAR A STRIKE OTHERWISE

### Labor Leaders Pledge Full Co-operation and Say They Will Work Three Shifts.

### BROKEN COMPACT CHARGED

### Mr. Wilson Gives No Decision, but Will Put Question Before Mediation Commission.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—President Wilson was urged this afternoon to take over all the packing plants of the country for Government operation as a war measure in the interest not only of the nation but of the packing house employes in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis. The appeal was made to the President by a delegation of leaders of the various crafts employed in the packing plants who told him that unless conditions of which laborers in packing plants complained were not quickly remedied the men might be forced to strike.

The President gave an hour and forty minutes to the consideration of the appeal, but made no decision. He replied that he would move very carefully in the matter, and would first take it up with the Mediation Commission in the hope that some remedy might be reached short of taking over the plants.

The delegation of packing house men was headed by James Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Edward N. Nockels, its Secretary. The party included twelve heads of international brotherhoods identified with the packing industry. Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied them to the White House. Secretary of War Baker, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense, and Secretary of Labor Wilson were present. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, who was formerly Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, accompanied the packing house men as their counsel.

**Gompers Presents Delegation.**

Mr. Gompers, introducing the delegation to the President, said there was so great a condition of industrial unrest in the packing houses that the labor leaders feared they would not longer be able to hold the workmen in line unless the conditions they complained of were remedied. They believed the surest remedy would be for the Federal Government to commandeer and operate all the great packing plants. The alleged objectionable conditions were brutal treatment, low pay, and long hours.

The President was told that if the Government should take over and operate the plants the labor leaders felt that full justice would be done both sides, that the conditions would be remedied, and that if this were accomplished the men would go the limit in helping to maintain a maximum output.

The President was told that the organized laborers would enlist for the period of the war in this work, and would be willing to work three eight-hour shifts daily. It was alleged that the packers had repudiated a mediation agreement to settle questions of wages and working conditions, and were discharging union men in groups, apparently with the purpose of bringing on a strike. Of the thousands employed in the plants, the union men said, 60 per cent. were foreigners without union affiliations, and of whose loyalty standards no one could judge.

As the delegation left the White House Mr. Gompers was asked whether the situation was as grave as pictured. He replied that the situation was so acute that some remedy must be found quickly. He said that the labor leaders had been doing their level best to prevent a strike, but he was afraid that the packers were willing to provoke a strike and throw the blame on the workmen rather than yield in the effort to find a real remedy.

**Labor Statement Issued.**

John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, issued this statement, following the conference:

"We have just urged the President to take all the packing plants of the country. The organized packers of the country have refused to meet us, or to co-operate with us, in any manner in this great world crisis. They have brazenly repudiated the solemn agreement entered into by the President and ourselves through his Mediation Commission on last Christmas morning.

"We made the following offer to the President, in case the plants are taken over:

"1. That we would ourselves enlisted as the first members of America's industrial army.

"2. That we would guarantee to the Government full-handed equipment for every packing plant in the United States.

"3. We will furnish enough workers, if need be, to operate said packing plants in continuous daily shifts so that every moment of their time may be devoted to production.

"4. We are willing to allow the pay of the workers, their hours of work, and all conditions of their labor to be determined by the President of the United States or the person to whom he may delegate this duty.

"5. We shall ask that, as long as the Government can afford to do so, these workers shall be paid a wage reasonably sufficient, considering that our country is at war, to maintain themselves, and those dependent upon them, at the minimum of comfort.

"6. We are willing to work any length of time that may be necessary for the purpose of production, only asking such limitation as will conserve health and allow a decent response to our mutual and moral necessities.

"7. The wages and conditions, respectfully submitted, so long as the Government can afford to do so, should be such that our country would have at all times a virile, contented, and enthusiastically loyal industrial army.

"8. If, however, the nation's extremity should be reached, and it should become necessary for our industrial army to work naked in the packing houses of the land with barely enough to keep strength in their bodies, we will meet the situation bravely and do that, too.

"Upon last Wednesday morning, before our departure from Chicago, Frank P. Walsh stated these purposes to the organized packers of America, assembled in the office of the Swift Company at Room 1215, 76 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The packers present at the time were: Nelson Morris, Louis F. Swift, Gustavus Swift, Edward A. Cudahy, John E. O'Hern, General Manager of Armour & Co., and the General Managers of Wilson & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Company."

# SAYS GAS MASKS SENT ABROAD ARE USELESS

### 200,000 Returned by Our Army Officers, Asserts The Providence Journal.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Additional evidence of shocking incompetence in the purchase of supplies for the War Department has just come to light. Over 200,000 gas masks manufactured in this country for the use of our troops abroad have been sent back to the United States by American army officers in France as being absolutely worthless for the purpose for which they were intended. Every gas mask now being used by our troops on the Western front has been borrowed from either the British or French War Department.

"It is understood that the masks which have been sent back are being used in various cantonments in this country for training purposes. The masks were ordered by the War Department with the full knowledge of the latest developments in German, French, and British masks, samples of which were in the hands of the department when the order was accepted and the finished product passed as satisfactory."

### America Gets Zeppelin Flag.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The battle flag of the Zeppelin L-49 brought down near Bourbonne, France, Oct. 17, 1917, has been received at the headquarters of the Marine Corps and sent to the National Museum. Accompanying it were small parts of the Zeppelin. The flag was given to Major Gen. Barnett, commanding the marines, by a French Lieutenant.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST.—On Monday, Jan. 14, lower part of large old-fashioned gold drop earring; family heirloom; leaf design in gold on front part. Very liberal reward if returned to H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St., New York.

LOST.—Somewhere between 6th Av. and 37th St. and 676 Riverside Drive, large button, (made in a pin,) of the Northumberland Fusileers, of great sentimental value; reward if returned. Mrs. Greenfield, 676 Riverside Drive. Audubon 5552.

LOST—In taxi, Wednesday, Jan. 16, taken from Pennsylvania Station to 21 Gramercy Park, large flowered satin knitting bag containing woolen sweater and purse, money and Pullman berth ticket. Reward if returned to Tracy, 21 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—Ring, Tiffany setting, large ruby and two diamonds of equal size; left in women's dressing room, first floor, Hotel Gregorian, Friday afternoon, about 1 o'clock. $75 reward for return. O. D. 263 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Jan. 15, downtown, Brooklyn, diamond solitaire ring, also dinner ring and diamond brooch, in chamois bag; $200 reward. B. A. Griffiths, 262 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8686-J.

LOST—Pearl necklace, with diamond Darrell clasp, Friday, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Altman's, 34th St.; Huyler's, Lexington Av. car, and 3d Av. elevated to 67th St. Very liberal reward if returned to 179 East 70th.

LOST.—On Jan. 17, between Prospect Park and Manhattan Hotel, lady's platinum wrist watch; face surrounded with diamonds; very liberal reward. J. K. Lewis, 51 East 42d St., Room 302. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

LOST.—Two rings, one with 2 diamonds and sapphire, and wedding ring initialed D. W. H. to M. M. H., on 5th Av., between 27th and 28th St.; reward; no questions asked. Phone Madison Square 3375.

LOST.—Round platinum wrist watch, Thursday afternoon at Rialto Theatre, Macy's store, 42d St. or Amsterdam Av. car; liberal reward. Telephone Academy 687, or write G. Dubrevil, 360 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Thursday, 9:30-10 P. M., Fulton, between Bedford and Nostrand Avs., Nostrand car toward Bridge, platinum pin, cut stone; reward. R. M. G., 84 Harman St., Brooklyn. Bushwick 6782-J.

LOST—Monday, 14th, between Yonkers and Grand Central, to West 81st St., or Hotel Manhattan, large black fox animal muff; $30 reward. Batcheller, 212 Park Av., Yonkers. Yonkers 4307.

LOST—Gold watch fob, monogram "J. L. L.," 27th St., 5th Av., to 27th St. and 9th Av., Wednesday afternoon; liberal reward. J. L. Lutjen, 441 West 25th. Chelsea 2033.

LOST.—Package containing leather traveling clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 10th and 28th Sts., about 9:30 Thursday morning; liberal reward. Phone Scarsdale 410.

LOST—Platinum barpin, one diamond, between 125th St., St. Nicholas Av., 128th., Thursday night; reward. Donahue, 6 St. Nicholas Terrace, near 127th.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, Wednesday, Brooklyn Bridge subway station, Grand Central, or on 42d St. Return Room 917, 143 Liberty St.; reward.

LOST.—Gold sunburst, set with one large diamond, near 145th St. station of Broadway subway. Liberal reward for return to Sullivan, 546 West 146th.

LOST.—In Shanley's, Friday noon, (18th,) ring with two diamonds, sapphire centre; valuable heirloom; reward. Phone Garden City 1531.

LOST—Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, on subway, purse, containing money, cameo lavallière, and chain. Phone Columbus 2016; reward.

LOST.—Belgian police dog, male, License 13085, in Central Park on Thursday morning. Reward if returned to 1,100 5th Av.

LOST.—Tire, 34x4½, on rim, Broadway, near Barnard College, Wednesday afternoon; reward. H. Brinberg, 458 Broadway.

LOST—Enameled vanity case, with chain, in Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening; reward. Address Box F 10 Times.

LOST.—Masonic watch fob, gold, Wednesday evening. Return to Hotel Ansonia, New York City, Leony Derouet. Reward.

LOST.—Jan. 16, diamond ring, in Halloran's Restaurant, 6th Av.; reward. Return to Room 603, 111 5th Av.

LOST—In Mirror's restaurant, 34th St., near 5th Av., small black bag; reward. W. E. Layton, 152 West 84th St.

LOST.—Pink cameo, between 55th St., 8th Av. and Pacific Bank reward. 802 Central Park West, Apt. 5C.

LOST.—A gold match case, blue enamel, monogram W. L.; liberal reward. Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday morning, near 72d and Broadway, lady's gold pin, old-fashioned. Mrs. G. Jeremiah, 202 West 74th St.

LOST—Near Wall St., gold fountain pen; initials "A. F. M."; reward. A. F. Morrill, Hanover 2190.

LOST.—Gold fountain pen. Reward of $20 will be paid for return to F. H. Hawley, 1 Union Square.

LOST.—Left in taxicab Wednesday evening, skunk muff; reward. Reinits, 126 West 127th St.

LOST.—Silver glass case, with glasses; initials L. A. S. on case; reward. Telephone Barclay 5820.

LOST—A diamond brooch; reward. Finder return to 301 West 108th St., Apt. 9A.

LOST—Diamond hoop earring; liberal reward. Nettie S. Morris, 229 West 78th St.

LOST.—Seal muff, on 5th Av. bus at 89th; reward. Return to 70 West 49th.

$5,000 REWARD
for return of necklace containing 47 pearls, weighing 674.41 grains, with oblong diamond clasp; lost Jan. 15, on 5th Av., between 52d and 70th Sts.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. & 37th St.

$15 REWARD for return of string of coral beads with gold clasp, lost Sunday on way from West 55th St. to Grand Central Depot or a Stamford train. A. O. Elmer, 205 3d Av.

$50 REWARD.—If the young lady wearing red coat, who took handbag from couch in Hotel Astor Jan. 6 will return to Apt. 5F, 656 West 162d, Audubon 9307, reward will be paid and investigation stopped.

$500 REWARD
for pearl necklace, lost Friday evening, Jan. 11, between Metropolitan Opera House and 64th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, Hotel Knickerbocker, Justine Johnstone Club, taxi, large skunk stole. Return Mahan, 20 West 10th.

$75 REWARD for one diamond screw earring. Return Holland House, Room 821.

$10 REWARD.—Copenhagen blue-beaded bag. Mrs. G. Pachner, 350 West 85th St.

**Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.**

$100 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

LOST.—Irish setter, answers name Blarney; Hempstead, N. Y., license; reward. 55 West 10th.

FOUND.—Black dog; must prove ownership and pay expenses. 4G, 552 Riverside Drive.

# WANTS POOL ON WAR COST.

### Paris Professor Proposes 10 Per Cent. of Allied Income.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Professor Charles Gide of the faculty of the University of Paris and one of the foremost authorities on finance and economics in Europe, outlined yesterday a plan for financial unity among the Allies which, judging from the source from which it emanates, may receive a careful hearing at the next Allied conference.

In making the proposal he says that financial unity is just as essential as unity of command or of aims. He proposes a common purse of the Allies out of which to pay the expenses of the war.

Basing the calculations an another year of war, he says that the combined cost will equal 10 per cent. of the general income of all the Allies. Each nation ought, therefore, to contribute, he suggests, 10 per cent. of its entire income.

Professor Gide adds:

"In this hypothesis, the share of America will be too great in proportion to her effort and length of time in action, so that France cannot agree to such a proposition. I suggest that in fairness to America, France should abandon her colonies in America to the United States as compensation. France already has too many colonies, and such an arrangement would be appropriate in view of the logical redistribution of colonies which will follow the war."

### Camps Send $25 for Red Cross.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a contribution of $25 from Camp Ronah and Camp Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y., for the American Red Cross.

# CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

## BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. 11 A. M.—DR. WALLACE BUTTRICK, President General Education Board, "Three Months in England and France." 8 P. M.—HON. THEODORE E. BURTON, ex-Senator of Ohio, "THE MENACE OF GERMANY."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Caprice in Religion." 8—"Enemies of the Cross."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. Rev. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D., will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, Ministers. DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. E. HERBERT DUTTON addresses Men's Class, 9:40. Young men invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M. — "THE CHRISTIAN'S THREE TENSES: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE."
8 P. M. — "THE MOST MOMENTOUS QUESTION A HUMAN BEING CAN ASK: WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED? AND THE MOST WONDERFUL ANSWER."
FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 25, 8 O'CLOCK, "THE BOOK OF NUMBERS."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Rev. F. W. LAWSON, Ministers. Mr. Petty preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M. Regular Evening Service. 9:40 A. M., SUNDAY SCHOOL, (All Depts.) 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVE., BET. 126TH & 127TH STS. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"Democratising the Idea of God." 8 P. M.—"Spiritual Undercurrents."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The School of Christ." 8 P. M.—"Who Am I?"

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Rev. Winn C. Fairfield preaches at 11 A. M.

## DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. 11—Parable of the Leaven. 8 P. M.—Faith for War Times.

## DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Peace and How to Obtain It." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15. Park Avenue Hotel.

## ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "The New Education in the New America." Third of a series of addresses on "The New America After the War."
8 P. M.—MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "President Wilson's Plan for a Durable Peace."

## INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, N. E. Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av. 11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. Evening topic, "Why Does God Not Stop the War?" Thursday, 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study." Rev. Mr. Kemp will take up "First Corinthians."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES S. MILLS, D. D., of the First Congregational Church, Montclair. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

## JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "WILL OUR SOLDIER DEAD LIVE AGAIN AND HOW?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mt. Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:30. ANNUAL MEETING AND SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE REPORT by Congressman Isaac Siegel. Speakers: J. Daniels, Charities Bureau; Mrs. G. L. Beer, Jewish Big Sisters; B. Berinstein, for the Blind; J. J. Goldstein, Jewish Big Brothers.

## LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d St. and Broadway. Pastor, REV. A. STEIMLE, D. D. 11 A. M.—Service of Installation. Preachers, Rev. Dr. John A. W. Haas and Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith. 8 P. M.—Musical Service, with an address by Dr. Steimle.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11 A. M., Rev. Freas. 4 P. M., Dr. Smith.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV. REV. DR. C. A. HOLLA, PASTOR. 10:45—W. W. Colby, M. D., Speaker. 3:45—Layman's Mass Meeting. Jimmy Cannon, Leader, and his well-known Wesley Evangelists. 7:45—Dr. W. W. Colby.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—DR. WALLACE MAC MULLEN. 8 P. M.—REV. LELAND P. CARY. 10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class—DR. WILLIAM J. THOMPSON. 6-8 P. M. Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14 St. & 7 Av. Rev. J. W. Chasey, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Prohibition Over the Top." 8 P. M.—"The Coming of Peace in 1918?"

ST. ANDREW'S, 76 St., near Columbus Av. ALLAN MacROSSIE, Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Church of Tomorrow." 8 P. M.—"The Morals of the American Soldier in France."

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Thou Shalt Not Kill." 8 P. M.—"Is Your Work Done?"

## MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

## NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Clyde W. Broomell; subject, "Effective Prayer."

## NEW THOUGHT.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sun, 11:15. Subject: "Modern Miracles." "Though they may be mystical as manifestations of the human spirit they are not mysterious." Interviews, classes. Free class Monday evenings in January. Residence, The Biltmore. Prosperity class Monday evenings, open to public.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 11 A. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin. 4 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Stolber. 8:15 P. M.—Rally for Protection of Soldiers and Sailors. Mrs. Annie Rix Militz and others. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen. Thursday, 3 P. M.—Healing Service. Miss Edith A. Martin.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., "A New Philosophy of Life."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30. In response to the many requests Mrs. Behrend (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India—the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science) will repeat her talk of last Sunday, giving her audience an absolutely "CERTAIN CURE FOR LIMITATIONS." Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday; also a meeting for INSTANTANEOUS HEALING on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22d, at 8:15, at the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St. Apartment 1110. All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend. The demand for instruction in the Troward Philosophy from the different parts of the country has decided Mrs. Behrend to form a Teachers' Class, beginning Monday, Feb. 4th.

DR. SEARS' SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sundays 11:15 a. m., F. W. SEARS, Orator. Subject, "HOW TO CONQUER FEAR."

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sun. service, Coterie Club, 40 W. 58th, 11 A.M. Speaker: Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "Intuition and Reason." Public invited.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, the Master Workman in Higher Thought. FREE course of eight lessons, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15. ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY. No tickets given out after tomorrow. If you want to learn how to do things, take these lessons.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter. 11.—Subject: "The Religion of Man's Innate Nobility." 8—Mrs. Wodhams, speaker. Subject: "Success and How to Attain It."

PAULA VERDU, Sunday at 3. Subject, "Prosperity." 40 West 58th St. All welcome.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Merrill preaches at 11 and at 4. Bible School at 9:40.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR, 4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Palmer will preach at both services. Offering for Church Extension Committee of Presbytery. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 11TH ST. Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. Dr. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, 11 and 8.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th. 11, Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D. 7:45, SERGEANT RUTH FARNUM, "SERBIA'S CRY FOR HELP."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. Work preaches. 8 P. M.—Rev. H. L. Searles.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. 11, Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY, D. D. 4:30, Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY, D. D. 8, Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Owing to fuel shortage the evening service will be temporarily discontinued, and the 11 A. M. service held in the lecture room of the Chapel. Entrance on 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.—11 A. M., DR. JOHN ROBERTSON will preach; at 8 P. M., DR. ANET.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.—11, Capt. A. Wells Ingram of British Army speaks. Owing to coal situation there will be no 8 o'clock service.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Chas. L. Slattery. Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday). Soldiers and sailors especially invited to Cathedral services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Dean Fosbroke) ....11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rev. Dr. George William Douglas,); 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. John Acworth.) POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including harp solo, "Song Without Words," Oberthers; organ solo, "Pastorale Religieuse," Kramer; quartette, "The Shadows of the Evening Hours," Nichol; instrumental quartette, "Adoration," Fillipucci. Full choir with HARP, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, and ORGAN at 11 and 4.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8, (Rector.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ....8 A. M. Service & Sermon (The Rector).....11 A. M. Later Ev'song (Rev. Hugh Birckhead) 8 P. M. Daily Services 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St. The Rev. ARTHUR KETCHUM, Acting Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Evensong and Address.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector, Chaplain 104th U. S. Field Artillery. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, The Rt. Rev. N. S. Thomas, D. D. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. 4 P. M., CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. BRIDGES. SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D. Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 4, 8. Popular Vespers, 4. Leo Riggs plays "Grand Choeur;" Kinder, "Concert Overture;" Hollins, "Alegretto;" Kreisler; Hans Kronold, Cellist, plays "Evening Song," Schumann, "Largo," Handel. Bible readings and address by Dr. Gates.

ST. ANDREW'S, Fifth Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, preaches at 11 A. M. on "Fulfillment of Prophecy." Also at 4 P. M. Organ Recital by W. A. Goldsworthy.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach. 2:45 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. DR. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A.M.; 11 A.M. (Rector); 8 P.M. (Rev. J. M. Neifert.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11 A. M.—Church's Message to Modern Times. 8 P.M.—The Divine Power which Makes Possible All Things Best for You.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. Henry S. Whitehead,) 4.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St., west of Second Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—The Wedding of the King's Son; Social Independence. 4 P. M.—Poet Soldiers at the Front, Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. 10:30—Concone's Mass and Sermon by Rev. Dr. A. W. JENKS. 4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG. 8 P. M.—SERMON, Fr. Davis.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:15 P. M., Instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES. 7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11:00 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon. 3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon. (Service of Anglican and Eastern Association.) 8:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon. WEEK-DAY SERVICES. 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11 (The Rector.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

## REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, CONVENT AND 149TH, NEAR AMST. AV. 11 A. M.—Rev. Wm. I. Chamberlain, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. W. W. Clark.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Net Cast Into the Sea." 8 P. M.—"Keeping Good Company."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Self-Control." Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Cantata, "The City of God."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Attention is drawn to change of hour of the second service.

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

## SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at 8 P. M. sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Speaker: Mrs. M. E. Williams—Demonstrations.

## THEOSOPHY.

CENTRAL LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, corner 67th St., Sunday, Jan. 20, 8:15 P. M. "REINCARNATION." Dr. F. Milton Willis. Thursday, Jan. 24, 8:15 P. M., "Impersonality," by Mrs. Laurel Small. Classes in Theosophy Wednesday evening, 8:15 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St., New York Lodge. Series of three lectures. K. D. SHASTRI, M. D., Noted Scholar of India. Sunday, Jan. 20, 8:15, Conscious Evolution of Physical Plane. Sunday, Jan. 27, Intellectual Plane. Sunday, Feb. 3, Spiritual Plane. Public cordially invited.

Theosophical Society, 25 West 45th St. Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Cosmic Fluid." Eduard Herrmann.

## UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. "CONVERSION," Sermon Topic, second of Series, "UNITARIAN MEANING OF ORTHODOX PHRASES." Rev. Dr. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Minister. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11. "THE IDEAL OF A GENTLEMAN." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—HARVEY DEE BROWN, "A CREATIVE FAITH." 8:15 P. M.—DR. JAMES P. WARBASSE, "CO-OPERATION, THE WAY TO FREEDOM."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian.) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. John Howland Lathrop.

## UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M.—"Encouragement in a Trying Time." VINCENT E. TOMLINSON, D. D.

## Y. M. C. A.

23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St. Sun., 4 P.M. CAPTAIN ARTHUR RUDD, "Experiences in Russia in 1917."

DR. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, "The Spirit of Democracy." West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

SERGEANT RUTH FARNAM of the Serbian Army, 4 P. M. East Side Y. M. C. A., 156 East 86th St.

## OTHER SERVICES.

A NEW ORDER OF MEDITATION. JAMES PORTER MILLS, M. D., will speak in his Lecture Room, 1015 Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sundays at 11 A. M. General subjects Scripture Helps. Meditation—A Way of Illumination and Abounding Health. Contributions. Other week-day classes.

DOYERS STREET. 5-7. Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Wideawake Gospel service, nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. AND 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. M. TURNBULL.

MONDAY HOLIDAY CLASSES. 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. INSTITUTE OF APPLIED CHRISTIANITY, Guildhall, 52 East 25th St. 4,000 volunteer church workers gone to war. New men needed at once. Eugene M. Camp, Acting President.

Lessons in the Higher Interpretation of Truth. MRS. ROSALIE M. BEATTY, Ph. B., at the Hotel Belleclaire, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

DR. SEARS' SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sundays 11:15 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Orator. Subject, "HOW TO CONQUER FEAR."

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 W. 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning and evening. Evening theme, "Clairaudience." Spiritual hearing.

"United States in Prophecy: What Does the Bible Say Concerning Our Country?" Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer, Casino Theatre, 39th and B'way, Sunday, 8 P. M. Free.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda, "The Seat of Authority," 3 P. M.

## BROOKLYN

## CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Take Fulton Street "L" or surface car to Franklin Avenue.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services in the Lecture Room. 11 A. M.—"The Question of Socrates—Can Even God Forgive Man's Sin?" 7:45 P. M.—"The Foundations of Germany—A Review of Barker's History."

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.) REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum. REV. JOHN H. LATHROP will discuss "Is Christianity a Revolutionary Principle?"

## ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. B'klyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M. Prof. Charles Zueblin: "American Preparedness."

## PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Ministers: Charles Carroll Albertson, James Forsyth Riggs, Jr. Dr. Albertson will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Holy Communion in the morning. Clinton Avenue Congregational Church uniting in the evening. The choir will sing selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." After-service with address by the Rev. M. Russell Boynton.

## Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, "THE GOD OF THE FUTURE." Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Sunday, 3:30. Musical program: baritone soloist and trumpet quartet, featuring new song, "Flag of My Heart."

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